GAZETTEER

OF THE

HAZARA DISTRICT.

1883-4.

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PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally from Col. Wace's Settlement Report of the district.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Cols. Wace, Waterfield, Hastings and MacNeile. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

THE EDITOR.

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Table No. I., showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Details.	District.	*Detail of Tahsils.*			
		Abbottabad (Hazara.)	Haripur.	Mansahra.	Tanáwal,
Total square miles (1881)	3,039	714	666	1,455	204
Cultivated square miles (1878)	596	177	201	218	‡
Culturable square miles (1878)	290	68	63	159	‡
Irrigated square miles (1878)	57	11	29	17	‡
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	702	196	213	293	‡
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	46·1	46·1	31·9	37·9	‡
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	1,183	353	300	268	262
Total population (1881)	407,075	135,486	124,532	123,013	24,044
Rural population (1881)	388,285	126,990	114,238	123,013	24,044
Urban population (1881)	18,790	8,496	10,294	...	...
Total population per square mile (1881)	134	189	187	85	118
Rural population per square mile (1881)	128	177	172	85	118
Hindus (1881)	19,843	8,263	7,712	3,323	545
Sikhs (1881)	1,381	1,019	350	8	4
Jains (1881)	...	...	...	...	...
Musalmans (1881)	385,759	126,121	116,461	119,682	23,495
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	222,144	62,459	106,294	53,391	‡
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	279,010	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local Rates, Excise, and Stamps. ‡ No statistics are available for Tanáwal.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Hazárá district is the north-easternmost of the three districts of the Pesháwar division, and lies between north latitude 33° 45′ and 35° 2′ and east longitude 72° 36′ and 74° 5′. It forms the extreme north-western corner of the cis-Indus possessions of the British Government. It consists mainly of a narrow wedge of territory lying between the Indus and the Jhelum, shaped like an ox-tongue with its base to the south, and its apex to the north, the narrow Kágán valley running away to the north-east for some 60 miles, and forming the thin part of the tongue with an average breadth of 15 miles. Including that valley the extreme length of the district is 120 miles; its width is 40 miles in the centre and 56 miles along the southern base. It is bounded on the south by the Murree, Ráwalpindi, and Attock *tahsíls* of the Ráwalpindi district. The western boundary is in the southern half of the district the river Indus, which separates it from Eúsufzai of Pesháwar, the Indus valley, and the Independent territory of Amb; and in the northern half, the Black Mountain and the Independent Swát territory. On the north it is separated by the Kágán range from the Independent Swáti country and Kohistán, and from Chilás, which is tributary to Kashmír. On the east lies Kashmír itself, from which the district is separated in the north by the mountain range that borders the left bank of the Kunhár river, and the south by the river Jhelum. The district, excluding feudal Tanáwal, which will be described presently, is divided into three *tahsíls*, of which that of Harípur includes the Indus riverain, all the south-western, and most of the southern portions of the district; above it comes Abbott-abad which, with Tanáwal, occupies the centre of the district; while the northern parts, including the Kágán valley, constitute the *tahsíl* of Mansehra.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains no towns of more than 10,000 souls, the town of Bafá with a population of 5,410 being the largest. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Abbott-abad. Hazárá stands 14th in order of area and 25th in order of

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General description.

population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2·85 per cent. of the total area, 2·16 per cent. of the total population, and 0·77 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Abbott-abad	34° 9′ 15″	73°18′30″	4,150
Mansehra	34°20′ 10″	73°14′ 30″	3,200*
Haripur	33°59′ 50″	72°58′15″	1,800
Torbela	34° 8′ 0″	72°51′36″	1,200

* Approximate.

Feudal Tanáwal.

Feudal Tanáwal, the cis-Indus territory of the Nawáb of Amb, is commonly regarded as a part of Hazárá. It is situate at the north-west corner of the district, west of the Siran river and Agror, and the *khan* of Phulera. But it is a political dependency administered by the Nawáb, and is consequently no part of the Hazárá district for administrative purposes. Its southern boundary is an almost straight line drawn east by south from Kirpilian, on the Indus, to the Siran river. It is not to be confounded with the Nawáb's *jágir*, the *ilákas* of Badnak and Kulaí, which are situate immediately south of that line, and are bounded by the Indus river on the west and by the Siran river on the east and south; these *ilákas* are part of the Harípur *tahsíl*, and are under our ordinary administration. So too, it is quite distinct from the wholly independent territory of Amb, across the Indus.

Mountains and Valleys.

The greater part of the area of the district is mountainous. In the north-east, the valley of Kágán, some 800 square miles in area (or nearly one-third of the district), is a sparsely-populated mountain glen, shut in by parallel ranges of hill which have a mean height of more than 10,000 feet, and rise in their highest peaks to an elevation of 16,700 feet above the sea level.* These ranges are in no case more than fifteen miles apart, and the whole interior space in filled up with transverse spurs, which leave only a narrow central gorge, through which the river Kunhár forces its way to join the Jhelum at Pattan.

After a south-western course for about sixty miles both ranges sweep southwards, still maintaining a parallel direction. The eastern range terminates at the junction of the Kunhár with the Jhelum, six miles south of Muzaffarabad. The south-east slopes drain into the Kishnganga which joins the Jhelum at Muzaffarabad (in Kashmír). The last twenty-five miles of the range is commonly referred to as the Srikot hills, in which the Makra peak, fourteen miles north of Muzaffarabad, is a prominent object. The western Kágán range, turning south at the peak known as *Músa ka Musalla* (Moses' seat), a beautiful snowy peak 13,378 feet above sea level, diminishes rapidly in height, till opposite Garhi Habíbulla, where it is crossed by the ancient road from Muzaffarabad into the north of Hazára, it is comparatively insignificant. It then swells again into a fine mountain range which forms the physical backbone of the district, running due

* The village of Kágán situated on the river some distance below the middle of the valley, has an elevation of 6,600 feet above sea level.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Mountains and Valleys.

south to Murree at an elevation varying in different parts from 5,000 feet to 10,000 feet above the sea, its most remarkable feature being the twin hills of Miánjáni and Mochpura which are such noticeable features on the road from Abbott-abad to Murree, and finally merges in the Murree Hills of the Ráwalpindi district. Its true orographical continuation is probably to be found in the hills immediately skirting the bed of the Jhelum river. On the east its slopes fall abruptly into the Kunhár and Jhelum: from its west side spring lines of parallel ranges which, with the rivers between them, mark out the topography of the greater part of the district. These parallel ranges extend in a south-western direction till they disappear in the plains of Ráwalpindi, or terminate abruptly on the banks of the Indus.* The longest range of the series is one which, commencing a few miles to the north of Murree, forms the boundary for a long distance between this district and that of Ráwalpindi, and penetrating far into the latter terminates in the Margalla hills. The most northern is the range (in which occurs the Black Mountain) that bounds the district towards the north-west. The mountains intermediate between the two ranges last mentioned, though apparently somewhat complicated, resolve themselves into three main lines of hill, which with the outer ranges divide the body of the district into four main valleys, running from north-east to south-west, and drained respectively by the Unár, the Siran, the Dor, and the Harroh, all tributaries of the Indus. These valleys might be also described as those of Agror, Mansehra, Abbott-abad and Khánpur. The main range, and the spurs for some distance after they leave it, vary from 6,000 to 10,000 feet in height, and are richly wooded with pines and oaks. As they approach the Indus they decrease in height and are more bare of the finer sorts of trees. But the hill sides are well covered with grass, and water, either in springs or streams, is generally abundant.

Plains.

In the lower valleys of these rivers, the country here and there opens out into plains of small extent, the only level spaces in the district. The principal of these open plains are:—The Khari plain (1,100 feet above the sea level), some seven miles long by four broad, lying between the Gundghur hills and the Indus, at the south-west corner of the district—a continuation of the plain of Chach in Ráwalpindi. The Panjkata valley (1,700 feet above the sea level), some three miles long by two and-a-half broad, situated on either side of the Harroh river, where it issues from the hills below Khánpur. The Hazára or Haripur plain, occupying the centre of the Haripur *tahsíl*, some twelve miles square in its main portion round Haripur, but aggregating with the valleys that stretch up towards Abbott-abad not less than 200 square miles; it is drained by the river Dor, and by a tributary of the Harroh; at its extreme north-east end it is 2,800 feet above the sea level, and 1,500 feet at its lowest or south-west end. The Rash or Orash plain, at the southern end of which Abbott-abad is situated, some fifteen square miles in extent, and 4,000 feet above the sea level,

* It is to this series that the Murree hills belong. See *Gazetteer of* Ráwalpindi.

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Descriptive.

Plains.

drained by a tributary of the Dor. The Pakhli plain (3,000 feet above the sea level), some eight miles square in the Mansehra *tahsil*, drained by the river Siran. These open spaces together aggregate in area between 300 and 350 square miles. The remainder of the cultivable area of the district is scattered in the smaller valleys, and over the lower sides of the mountains, few of which are completely barren.

Scenery.

The scenery is picturesque in the extreme, and charming from its endless variety. The distant snow-clad ranges in the north; the higher mountains of Hazára clothed with pines and oaks and other fine timber trees; the lower ranges clothed with an almost unbroken spread of grass and brushwood; the cultivation occupying every available spot, varying in richness from the beautiful irrigated fields of the Haripur and Pakhli plains, to the simpler crops on narrow fields industriously terraced out of the hill sides; water in every form from the raging torrent of the Kunhár and Jhelum, and the strong deep stream of the Indus, to the smaller rivers, streams, and springs of the minor valleys and the silent lakes at the head of the Kágán valley; strong thriving villages built in the open lands of the valleys or snugly ensconced at the foot of the hills or half way up their sides; small home-steads scattered about hill and plain, bespeaking the security of the country;—all these features abound in endless variety, a striking contrast to the bare hills and plains of the less-favoured country immediately south of Hazára.

Principal mountain peaks.

The principal mountain peaks of the district and their heights are as follows:—

Principal Peaks and their Elevation.

Name.	Height above sea-level.	Situation.
The Kagan Peaks	From 10,000 to 16,700 Feet.	
Makra	12,752	East of and above Balakot.
Musa-ka-Musalla	13,378	At head of Bhogarmang glen.
Soni	13,012	
Bhaloja	9,644	
Kala Dhaka or Black Mountain (Akhund Baba-ka-Chura) ...	9,157	On Agror Boundary.
Tanglai	6,183	North of Baffa on the Sirhan.
Srikot	7,157	On Kashmir border, near Garhi Habibulla.
Babingra	8,503	In feudal Tanawal, east of Amb.
Dohda	4,516	North-east of Tarbela.
Breri	4,601	Near Mansehra.
Biliana	6,192	West of Abbott-abad.
Sarban	6,243	Adjoins Abbott-abad on the east.
Thandiani	8,845	North-east from Abbott-abad.
Mianjani	9,793	South-east from Abbott-abad.
Mochpuri	9,232	
Chumbi	8,751	Near Murree.
Sribang	5,601	Near Khanpur.
Pirthan	4,419	In the Gandghar range on the Indus.

With the exception of the higher Kágán peaks, there is scarcely a hill-top in the district inaccessible to cattle, for which they afford excellent grazing. Even they are inaccessible only in parts, and their sides are clothed as a rule with grass, brushwood, and forest.

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There are three small lakes situated near the head of the Kágán valley :—Saiful-malúk-sar, about half a mile long by 500 yards broad, 10,718 feet above the sea level ; Lutú-sar, an irregular crescent-shaped lake 11,166 feet above the sea level, of which the total length is about a mile and a half with an average breadth of 300 yards ; Dudibat-sar, a circular lake about half a mile in diameter ; the height of which above sea level is not on record, but is probably greater than either of the preceding. The grand mountains which surround these lakes, the deep blue of their waters, and the impressive solitude of the locality, form worthy attractions for lovers of beautiful scenery. But other value they have none ; their waters are too cold for fish to live in them ; and the shepherds of Kágán have no occasion to put boats on them.

Lakes.

The principal rivers that traverse the district are the Jhelum and its tributary the Kunhár or Nainsukh, and the Indus, with its tributaries the Unár, the Siran, the Dor, and the Harroh. The area of the catch basin of each, included in the Hazárá district, is approximately as follows :—

Rivers.

River.	Tributary.	Approximate area of catch basin in Hazara district.	Cultivated area irrigated by each.	Remarks.
		Square miles.	Square miles.	
JHELUM		77	2	
	Kunhar	996	5	Principally in Kagan.
	Total	1,073	7	
INDUS		325	2½	Including Unar tributary, which drains Agror.
	Siran	639	13½	Irrigation principally situate in the Pakhli plain.
	Dor	390	25	Irrigation principally situate in the Haripur plain.
	Harroh	444	9	Irrigation principally situate in the Panjkata tract, in Khanpur *tháka*.
	Total	1,698	50	
Total district		2,771	57	

Indus river.

The Indus forms the western boundary of the district from Kirpilián to Shekh Chubar, 32 miles. It is not fordable. There is a boat ferry on it at Dalmohat, opposite Topí, in Eusafzai. The Khabbal village, in independent territory opposite Tarbela, also has a ferry boat. There is a third boat ferry at Amb just above Kirpilián, the property of the Nawáb of Amb. The river is not navigable above the Dalmohat ferry, and boats do not ordinarily ply higher than Attock in the Ráwalpindi district. It is not necessary to further describe a river so well known, except to mention the two great floods which occurred on the 2nd June 1841 and 26th August 1857, and which are believed to have been caused by landslips in the distant upper portion of its course. The flood of 1857 was much smaller in volume, and did much less harm than that of 1841.*

Jhelum river.

The Jhelum river is also too well known to need more than a passing reference. It forms the eastern boundary of the district for 20 miles, from the village of Pattan to that of Kao, in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*. Its course past the district lies in a narrow

* For some details of this flood, see further below.

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Jhelum river.

rocky bed, from which the mountains rise abruptly on each side, and down which it rushes in a deep seething rapid; navigation is impossible, and few swimmers are expert enough to swim in it when swollen by the melting of the snow in the summer months. At Kohála, where the road to Kashmír crosses it, a fine suspension bridge, built at the joint cost of the British Government and the Mahárájah of Kashmír, has lately been erected. The span of the bridge is 231 feet; it cost Rs. 81,036, and was completed in 1872. Prior to its erection the river was crossed at Kohála by native boats; the ferry was most dangerous; if a boat missed the landing place, it was in imminent danger of being lost with every one in it. In June 1868 two boats were lost in this way in one week, and 64 lives in them. The only admirable thing connected with the ferry was the courage and skill of the boatmen.

The Kunhár.

The Kunhár river is a tributary of the Jhelum which it joins at Pattan, in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*. It drains the Kágán valley and the *iláka*s of Bálákot, Garhi Habíbulla, and Boí. From its source at the head of the Kágán glen to its junction with the Jhelum it is about 100 miles long. Its bed is narrow, rocky, and as far as Bálákot tortuous. Its course is bounded on each side by mountains varying from 16,000 to 8,000 feet high, by the drainage from which it is fed. The mountainous nature of the country which it drains will be understood from the fact that, though the mountains on each side reach this height, the width of its basin rarely exceeds 16 miles, and for the last 25 miles of its course, where the mountains on each side are lower, it is only eight miles or less. As far as Bálákot its torrent is so fierce that nothing can live in it. Below Bálakot the stream moderates; and the people of the Garhi Habíbulla *iláka* swim in it in the summer months. At certain seasons the stream is even fordable. As the river passes the town of Garhi Habíbulla, the ranges on each side sink to a level of 4,500 and 5,000 feet, forming the Battrassi Pass on the west bank and the Dub pass on the east bank; through these passes lies one of the roads to Kashmír, crossing the main Kunhár river by a suspension bridge built by the British Government in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 7,982. The span of the bridge is 108 feet. Below this the river is crossed at long intervals by rough swinging bridges made by the natives of ropes of twisted twigs.

The Unár river.

The Unár river in the Agror valley and thence passes on into Feudal Tanáwal, through which the greater part of its course runs. It joins the Indus a few miles above Amb, after a narrow and tortuous course of about 40 miles through a mountainous country. It is fordable at all times except for a few hours after heavy rain.

The Siran river.

The Siran river is a tributary of the Indus. It rises in the north of the district at the head of the Bhogarmang glen and falls into the Indus at Tarbela near the south of the district. It is not navigable in any part of its course; it can be forded in most parts, but occasionally floods heavily during the autumn and winter rains. It drains the Bhogarmang and Konsh glens, the Pakhlí valley and the greater part of Tanáwal. Its principal affluents are the Butkas which drains the Konsh glen; the Ichchar

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which rises in the Tarnwaí glen below Thandiáni and flowing northwards, joins the Siran at Bhairkund; and the Mangli, which rises near the same place, and, flowing westward, joins the Siran at Serí Sher Shah. The course of each of these affluents is about 25 miles long. The Siran itself, from its source in Bhogarmang to its junction with the Indus, is some 80 miles long. Its course presents a great variety of scenery, varying from the mountain glens of Bhogarmang (among the most beautiful in Hazárá) and the rich broad expanse of rice irrigation which is watered by it in the Pakhlí valley, to the rough low hills of Tanáwal. It abounds with the *mahá ir* and other fish in the lower part of its course. The Swáthís of the Pakhlí valley call it their *golí* (female slave); channels from it supply the irrigation for their rice, and the mills on its banks grind their corn, husk their rice, and clean their cotton.

The Siran river.

The Dor river.

The Dor river is a tributary of the Siran, which it joins five miles above its junction with the Indus at Tarbela. It rises in the deep glens under the Miánjáni mountain, flowing westward past Dhamtaur, Rajoiá, and Haripur to Thapla, where it unites with the Siran five miles above the junction of the latter with the Indus. Its course is some 40 miles long. It has no large affluents. Roughly speaking it drains part of the Boí *iláka*, the *ilákas* of Nawashahr, Dhamtaur, Rajoiá, Babarhán, and Shingri, in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl* and those of Bagra, Sarái Sálih, Mánakrai, Haripur, Jágal, and Khálsa, in the Haripur *tahsíl*. It is not navigable, and can be forded almost everywhere in its course. Its volume is small; it is almost lost in its bed as it approaches Sarái Salih, but it is refreshed four miles above that place by the plentiful springs of Maksúd. It is from this river that the irrigation of the Haripur plain is supplied. The autumn rains in the hilly portion of its basin near the Miánjáni peak causes it sometimes to flood very rapidly. The floods occasionally do much injury to the rich alluvial lands situate on its banks in the Haripur plain.

The Harroh river.

The Harroh is a tributary of the Indus, which it joins nine miles below Attock. The total length of its course is some 90 miles, of which only the upper portion, some 50 miles, is situate in the Hazárá district; the rest of its course is through the Ráwalpindi district. In its course through the Hazárá district westward from the Mochpurí range, its bed is closely shut in by hills which vary from 9,000, to 6,000 feet in height. It drains the Danna, Nára, and Khánpur *ilákas* in the hills, and by one of its affluents the greater part of the Kandí Kahl and Kot Najíbulla *iláka*, in the Haripur plain. It has two main sources. Of these one rises under the Murree and Chumbi peaks, and drains the Danna *iláka*; it is known as the Dhund Harroh. The other main source rises under the Mochpurí peak, and with its affluents the Samundar and the Sajkot *nalah* drains the greater portion of the Nára *iláka*; this is known as the Karrál Harroh. The two streams join at a place called Dotára, 16 miles above Khánpur, and receives immediately afterwards the Nalán stream that drains the rich valley of that name.

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Descriptive.

The Harroh river.

Passing Khánpur it debouches into the plains, and its waters are at once utilized to irrigate the small Panjka a plain at the west end of the Khánpur *iláka*. At Mírpur in the Ráwalpindi district it receives the Jabbi, which, rising in the low hills south of Haripur, drains the southern half of the Haripur plains, and leaves this district after a course of about 15 miles. The course of the Harroh in Hazárá lies for the most part through deep and narrow mountain valleys. It floods more rapidly and fiercely than any of the other Hazárá rivers, but when not in flood, it is fordable in most parts. It is not navigable; its volume is ordinarily too small, and its bed too rough to allow of navigation.

Climate, temperature, rainfall.

The climate is as varied as the scenery. The southern part is as hot in summer and as cold in winter as in the adjoining districts of Ráwalpindi and Jhelum. In the centre of the district the heat of the summer is materially mitigated, and the winter is proportionately more severe. The hills of 6,000 feet and over have a very temperate climate in the summer, and are snow-clad in the winter. The line of perpetual snow is between 14,000 and 15,000 feet above sea level. The district enjoys an abundant rainfall which varies from 30 inches in the lower parts of the district, to 50 inches or more in the higher hills near Murree and Abbott-abad. Table No. III. shows, in tenths of an inch, the total rain-fall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rain-fall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB., while Table No. IV. gives details of temperature for each of the last 14 years, as registered at head-quarters. The figures given in the tables on the next two pages were compiled at the regular settlement from returns in the district office. The returns of the year previous to 1858-59 are omitted, being incomplete or unreliable.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	354
1863-64 ...	421
1864-65 ...	612
1865-66 ...	462

Famines.

An important feature in the fiscal history of the district is that it ordinarily escapes the famines which attack the plains of the Punjáb. Neither the famines of 1860-61 nor the scarcity of 1869-70 extended to Hazárá. At the same time the agriculturists get the benefit of the consequent high prices, as shown by the following data (taken from the *Punjab Gazette* for 24th August, 1871):—

Average price current for	*Wheat.*						*Barley.*					
	Rawalpindi.		Peshawar.		Hazara.		Rawalpindi.		Peshawar.		Hazara.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
1860-61	38	14	30	14	60	0	50	0	79	10	106	0
1861-62	13	10	13	8	20	0	14	9	18	10	33	0
1862-63 ..	26	4	25	6	33	0	36	8	53	6	51	0

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Climate, temperature, rainfall.

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL IN THE HAZARA DISTRICT FROM 1858-59 TO 1872-73, IN INCHES.

Tahsil.	Months.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Average of 15 years ending 1872-73.	Average of 5 years ending 1872-73.
HARIPUR.	April	1·15	0·90	..	1·58	0·10	6·92	3·76	1·64	4·96	3·89	3·8		0·6	0·8	1·9	2·13	1·4
	May	...	0·81	1·71	0·10	0·54	0·10	6·53	0·63	0·08	2·54	0·3	0·2	1·2	0·6	2·7	1·20	1·0
	June	3·72	1·72	0·42	0·76	0·49	1·87	0·50	..	0·30	1·10	1·2	1·3	5·5	6·0	0·1	1·66	2·8
	July	5·56	5·55	1·33	10·84	4·87	13·65	1·26	4·13	3·74	1·82	2·4	8·0	12·0	4·1	12·7	6·13	7·8
	August	0·30	3·79	3·39	7·52	8·08	8·05	7·00	9·91	12·85	5·44	5·0	3·4	6·2	2·7	2·0	7·71	3·9
	September	2·40	4·59	1·80	3·59	2·46	2·56	3·57	4·38	0·90	0·94	1·3	2·7	0·6	4·3	3·6	2·64	2·5
	October	...	...	...	0·68	..	...	0·32	..	..	0·75	0·7	.	0·3	...	0·1	0·19	0·2
	November	...	..	...	.	0·15	0·01	0·04	2·05	..	..		...	..	...		0·15	...
	December	0·30	1·75	...	3·12	.	1·97	5·05	7·17	.	1·15	2·5	0·2	3·5	...	0·1	1·12	0·9
	January	4·11	2·85	4·75	0·65	3·80	1·97	5·63	3·72	1·65	2·35	2·0	0·6	..	2·2	2·6	2·58	1·5
	February	3·88	0·85	1·55	1·09	0·40	2·90	8·08	2·86	5·85	2·55	1·45	1·0	7·3	5·7	1·4	3·12	3·3
	March	2·25	2·49	0·56	4·58	0·90	0·84	4·18	4·84	1·18	5·57	6·6	3·8	1·1	3·8	2·2	3·12	3·5
ABBOTTABAD.	April	6·52	1·1	...	3·4	1·4	7·4	5·4	2·4	.	3·7	5·3	0·8	0·4	3·1	3·3	2·95	2·58
	May	1·61	2·7	1·7	0·5	2·4	0·2	10·9	0·4	1·9	6·1	1·7	0·3	0·8	1·9	6·6	2·65	2·26
	June	7·56	4·4	4·7	1·8	1·5	3·1	0·6	0·7	0·2	1·2	3·9	3·1	7·3	11·3	3·4	3·65	5·80
	July	14·01	4·4	8·8	11·1	10·6	15·2	3·3	6·6	6·4	7·2	7·3	8·9	5·1	11·9	18·5	9·29	10·34
	August	6·74	9·0	1·7	10·1	3·5	8·7	10·7	5·3	12·0	11·8	2·9	4·1	6·2	4·5	11·8	7·27	5·90
	September	6·03	4·9	...	2·3	1·9	1·6	2·5	6·0	1·5	3·3	0·9	6·2	3·7	1·6	6·6	3·27	3·90
	October	...	0·3	...	0·8	1·1	...	0·5	..	0·1	1·0	0·8	2·3	1·6	0·5	1·0	0·67	1·24
	November	...	0·6	...	...	2·4	0·1	.	2·6	...	0·2	..	..		.	0·3	0·41	0·06
	December	0·90	1·4	..	1·9	0·4	4·4	7·7	6·4	..	3·2	2·9	1·2	0·9	3·7	0·1	2·34	1·76
	January	11·01	2·6	5·2	0·8	3·9	3·3	4·5	5·2	2·7	4·1	3·2	0·8	0·3	7·1	4·5	3·95	3·18
	February	11·73	3·9	2·4	2·3	2·8	2·4	5·4	1·3	6·7	5·6	3·9	1·7	9·7	4·2	1·6	4·37	4·22
	March	4·53	5·6	1·7	4·8	1·5	1·7	7·7	4·3	2·0	9·4	16·5	4·5	1·6	6·9	2·8	5·03	6·46
MANSEHRA.	April	5·00	1·05	...	2·80	2·03	5·03	3·95	0·50	3·43	8·22	8·2	0·4	0·8	2·0	2·0	3·03	2·7
	May	1·30	3·70	1·50	0·78	0·75	0·34	8·16	0·20	...	0·72	0·9	0·1	0·5	1·0	3·8	1·71	1·2
	June	3·60	1·70	0·10	2·37	0·32	9·51	0·70	0·20	0·04	..	2·3	1·1	9·2	9·1	1·1	2·78	4·5
	July	7·60	0·23	5·75	9·73	10·48	9·89	3·02	3·10	4·10	3·52	4·3	7·7	3·0	4·5	17·9	6·31	7·5
	August	6·00	12·08	11·52	8·60	8·42	6·30	7·69	3·23	4·55	6·39	5·4	4·6	4·3	7·3	3·7	6·27	5·1
	September	3·00	4·75	0·75	2·28	2·31	2·22	2·11	2·07	2·80	0·45	2·4	2·7	2·8	1·8	2·1	2·30	2·3
	October	...	...	...	..	..	.	0·30			1·30	0·5	0·3			1·1	0·25	0·4
	November	...	0·20	...	..	0·92	.	.	1·23	..	..					0·9	0·22	0·2
	December	0·55	1·80	..	2·41	0·20	4·67	6·75	7·84		3·11	17·30	0·5		1·9	0·1	3·14	3·9
	January	6·30	0·70	4·82	2·13	5·57	3·17	2·00	3·61	3·41	3·01	3·80		0·2	1·1	5·9	3·05	2·2
	February	7·05	4·00	2·71	1·05	0·83	3·18	6·65	2·59	5·93	7·03	1·81	0·7	9·1	5·3	0·9	3·89	3·3
	March	2·00	6·80	2·81	7·56	0·94	1·84	7·11	8·14	0·77	6·09	21·8	5·1	1·7	9·2	2·2	5·60	6·0

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ABSTRACT.

		—	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Average of 15 years ending 1872-73.	Average of 5 years ending 1872-73.
HARIPUR.	*Rabi* rain	April 1 to June 30 ...	4·87	3·43	2·13	2·44	1·13	8·89	10·79	2·27	5·34	7·53	5·3	1·5	7·3	7·4	4·7	5·00	5·2
		July 1 „ Sept. 30 .	8·26	13·93	6·52	21·95	15·41	24·26	11·83	18·42	17·49	8·20	8·7	14·1	18·8	11·1	18·3	14·48	14·2
		Total	13·13	17·36	8·65	24·39	16·54	33·15	22·62	20·69	22·83	15·73*	14·0	15·6	26·1	18·5	23·0	19·49	19·4
	Kharif rain	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	0·30	1·75		3·80	0·15	1·98	5·41	9·22	..	1·90	3·2	0·2	3·8	..	0·2	2·13	1·5
		Jan. 1 „ Mar. 31 ..	10·24	6·19	6·86	6·32	5·10	5·71	17·74	11·40	8·68	10·47	10·0	5·0	8·4	11·7	6·2	8·27	8·3
		Total	10·54	7·94	6·86	10·12	5·25	7·69	23·15	20·62	8·68	12·37	13·2	5·6	12·2	11·7	6·4	10·82	9·8
		Total yearly rainfall	23·67	25·30	15·51	34·51	21·79	40·84	45·77	41·31	31·51	28·10	27·2	21·2	38·3	30·2	29·4	30·31	29·1
ABBOTT-ABAD.	*Rabi* rain	April 1 to June 30 ..	15·69	8·2	6·4	5·7	5·3	10·7	16·9	3·5	2·1	11·0	10·9	4·2	8·5	16·3	13·3	9·25	10·64
		July 1 „ Sep. 30 ..	26·78	18·3	10·5	23·5	16·0	25·5	16·5	17·9	19·9	22·3	11·1	19·2	15·0	18·0	36·9	19·83	20·04
		Total	42·47	26·5	16·9	29·2	21·3	36·2	33·4	21·4	22·0	33·3	22·0	23·4	23·5	34·3	50·2	29·08	30·68
	Kharif rain	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 ..	0·90	2·3		2·7	3·9	4·5	8·2	9·0	0·1	4·4	3·7	3·5	2·5	4·2	1·4	3·42	3·06
		Jan. 1 „ Mar. 31 ...	27·27	12·1	9·3	7·9	8·2	7·4	17·6	10·8	11·4	19·1	23·6	7·0	11·6	18·2	8·9	13·35	13·86
		Total .. .	28·17	14·4	9·3	10·6	12·1	11·9	25·8	19·8	11·5	23·5	27·3	10·5	14·1	22·4	10·3	16·77	16·92
		Total yearly rainfall	70·64	40·9	26·2	39·8	33·4	48·1	59·2	41·2	33·5	56·8	49·3	33·9	37·6	56·7	60·5	45·85	47·60
MANSEHRA.	*Rabi* rain	April 1 to June 30 ...	9·90	6·45	1·60	5·95	3·10	14·88	12·81	0·90	3·83	8·94	11·4	1·6	10·5	12·1	6·9	7·39	8·5
		July 1 „ Sep. 30 .	16·60	17·06	18·02	20·61	21·21	18·41	12·82	8·40	11·45	10·36	12·1	15·0	10·1	13·6	23·7	15·30	14·9
		Total .	26·50	23·51	19·62	26·56	24·31	33·29	25·63	9·30	15·28	19·30	23·5	16·6	20·6	25·7	30·6	22·69	23·4
	Kharif rain	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 .	0·55	2·00		2·41	1·12	4·67	7·05	9·07	..	4·41	18·0	0·8	.	1·9	2·1	4·27	4·5
		Jan. 1 „ Mar. 31 ..	15·35	11·50	10·34	10·74	7·34	8·19	15·76	14·34	10·11	16·72	27·4	5·8	10·0	15·6	9·0	11·88	13·6
		Total ...	15·90	13·50	10·34	13·15	8·46	12·86	22·81	23·41	10·11	21·13	45·4	6·6	10·0	17·5	11·1	16·15	18·1
		Total yearly rainfall	42·40	37·01	29·69	39·71	32·77	46·15	48·44	32·71	25·39	40·43	68·9	23·2	30·6	43·2	41·7	38·84	41·5

Chapter I, A. Descriptive.

Famines.

No revenue was remitted on account of the famine of 1860-61, nor was it necessary to suspend any revenue, except the *rabi* instalments in Lower Hazárá, but even these were paid up very shortly. Major Adams, the Deputy Commissioner, writing in his Annual Report of 1861-62, says that in the *kharíf* of 1861 the people of Upper Hazárá made enormous profits by selling grain for export southwards, and that even in Lower Hazárá the debts of years were cleared off. The great famine of 1783 (Sambat 1840) fell with terrible severity on the district. Popular accounts describe the district as nearly depopulated by it. Grain sold at from 3½ to 4½ *sérs* (1 *odi*) per rupee, but was not to be had even at that price when the famine was at its height. The district has not suffered from famine since that time. There was a scarcity in 1878-79.

Disease.

Under this head the Civil Surgeon of the district reports as follows :—

"The prevailing endemic diseases are in spring and autumn malarious fevers and their consequences, and in the cold weather various affections of the respiratory system. Within the last few years odd dropping cases of enteric fever have been observed at Abbott-abad, which had no apparent connection one with another, and the disease showed no tendency to become epidemic. Enteric fever is known to the villagers as *tap-i-satar*, and to native physicians as *muhrika*, but at present we have no means of ascertaining to what extent it prevails, or the amount of mortality it occasions. Stone in the bladder is also common throughout the district; and in the mountain glens at the north of the Pakhli valley and on the Kunhár river *goitre* is also prevalent.

On the subject of cleanliness, Captain Wace remarks that, in Lower Hazárá and in the southern parts of Tanáwal, the small compounds in which the people's houses stand are carefully swept every morning. This task is generally performed by the women of the household, though some of the better classes in Lower Hazárá pay menials (*musali*) to do it. There are, however, no arrangements for keeping the larger streets and precincts of the villages clean. In the Dhúnd and Kharál hills and in the Jádún and Swáthi country, the villages are commonly in a very dirty state, and the people pay much less regard to cleanliness even in their own compounds and houses, than they do in the lower part of the district. The same remarks apply to the personal cleanliness of the people. The inhabitants of the Swáthi country (especially the women) having little or no idea of cleanliness. The Deputy Commissioner says that in winter the people commonly sleep in the same sheds as the cattle, for the sake of warmth.

Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB., and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years ; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III. for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881 ; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

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Geology, Fauna and Flora.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

The district has not yet been made the subject of a Geological Survey. Those who are interested in the subject will find some brief sketches concerning it in the "Records and Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Society," quoted in the margin.

(1) Geology of Khairagali and Chamba peak near Murree, in "Records of Geological Survey," volume V., page 15.
(2) Geology of Upper Punjab "Wynne Records Geological Survey," volume VI., Part III.
(3) The Geology of Mount Sirban, near Abbott-abad, "Memoirs Geological Survey," volume IX., Art. 3.
(4) "Observations on some features in the Physical Geology of the outer Himalayan Range of the Upper Punjab," by A. B. Wynne, F.G.S. published in the "Journal of Geological Society" for May 1874.

Metals and mineral products.

The metals and mineral products of the district are not of any note or value. A few men earn a scanty livelihood by gold washing on the banks of the Indus; the process has been described at pages 12 to 14 of Mr. Baden Powell's "Punjab Products." Limestone is abundant all over the district. Coarse slate is found in several places,—*e.g.*, Chajjián hill near Khánpur, in the Mánakrai hills near Haripur, in the hills immediately adjoining the west of the Abbott-abad Cantonment, in the hills between Bagnotar and Baragali, and in many other places; but no slate has yet been found suited to roofing purposes. Antimony or oxide of lead (*surma*) is found in the bed of the Samunder stream, and also in the Sarban hill near Abbott-abad. It probably exists in other places also. Iron is found in considerable quantities in the eastern slopes of the Miánjáni range near Bakot, and in other places in the district, but it is little worked now. It was thought that *kaolin* (porcelain clay) had been discovered in Upper Hazára in 1868; but on samples being sent to Lahore it was found to be either not *kaolin* at all, or of so inferior a quality as not to bear the cost of carriage.

Mines.

The following mines are returned for the district in the Administration Report of 1878-79—*Lime stone* in the Daur, Harro, and Siran streams, and in Bandi Dadan. *Slate* in Banda Phagwari, Chachián, Jub, Srikot, and Nartopa. *Iron ore and coal.*—Two mines in Bakot Muli: not worked during the year. *Oxide of lead and antimony.*—Four mines on the Sarban hill: not worked during the year.

Forest trees.

The most valuable forests of Hazárá are confined to the mountain glens at the north of the district, and to the hills in its east and south-east portions. They are described in Chapter IV., while the system of forest conservancy is discussed in Chapter V. In the Gundghur hills and the Tanáwal tracts there is a great deal of inferior forest, principally composed of *sanatha* (dodonœa burmanniana), *káo* (wild olive), *phula* (acacia

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modesta), and other inferior trees and shrubs. These trees supply the people with wood for fuel and for domestic and agricultural purposes in abundance. But, with the exception of a limited supply of *chír* trees in Tanáwal (especially on the top of the Biliána hill in the centre of that tract), the superior descriptions of timber are not found in the Gundghur and Tanáwal tracts. The same remarks apply to the low hills which fringe the southern side of the Haripur plain. The Haripur plain itself is almost bare of trees, except those that we have planted on our roadsides, which are principally *shísham* (dalbergia sissu), mulberry, and *bakáin* (melia azedarach). A few *shísham* trees grow wild in the ravines of the Haripur plain, and in a few places on the site of old burial grounds are groves of wild olive and *phula*. All through the district the old grave yards are marked by small groves of this character; and in the northern half of the district the fine foliage of the *kangar*, *amlok*, *alder*, and *chinár* add to their picturesque appearance. The forests of the higher hills in the south-east and northern portions of the district contain very fine timber; but, except in some retired tracts in the north of the district, it has been much over-cut. A statement of the most valuable trees is given on next page.

Forest trees.

The following are also mentioned by Captain Wace as among the forest trees of the higher hills :—

Tut, wild mulberry (morus Indica).
Rhin, hoary oak (quercus incana).
Barin, quercus annulata.
Phulahi, acacia modesta.
Khair, acacia catechu.
Batangi, medlar pyrus' species.
Sharool (alder).
Bis, willow (salix).
Kao or *bankao*, wild olive (olea Europea).
Kandar, cornus species.
Ber, zizyphus.
Ber, ficus Roxburghia, species (the fruit is called *kurmal*).
Phagwari, ficus Indicus.
Batkar, celtis caucasica.
Luni, wild plum (cotoneaster, species).

Dr. Cleghorn gives a list in his "Punjab Forest Report" for 1864, of the plants observed by him in Kágán. There is also a paper on the flora of Hazára by Dr. Stewart, published in the "Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India," vol. XIV., Part I.

Forest produce.

The principal items of forest produce are :—*Kúth* (costus Aucklandia); about 100,000 maunds are exported, chiefly from Kágán, Bhogarmang and Konsh. It is a sweet scented root, exported chiefly to China, where it is used for incense.* *Mushk bala*, the musk plant grows all over the Abbott-abad Murree hills, and in Boi. It is used for scenting cloths and tobacco. It is not exported. *Honey*, about 1,000 maunds. *Wax*, about 1,000 maunds. *Fruit of the amlok* (diospyrous lotus), 2,000 maunds. *Walnuts*, 5,000 maunds.

* The plant grows wild in the Kágán valley and the northern portion of Bálákot. The principal export is from Kashmír. Its value was not known to the owners in these tracts, until some years ago, when a merchant from Kashmír obtained their permission to dig it. He paid them the first year Re. 1 per maund (the *pakka* local maund) for the permission; the next year the owners charged Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per maund, and now they charge Rs. 5 per maund. The root is generally dug from September to November; it loses three-quarters of its weight in drying. The *malikána* is charged on the dry weight. The cost of digging it and conveying it to Bálákot is about Rs. 2½ per maund, and it sells for Rs. 10 per local maund at Bálákot, equal to Rs. 8½ per standard maund. The cost of conveyance to Amritsar varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½ per maund; and it sells at Amritsar at Rs. 14½ per English maund.

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Forest trees.

Timber Trees of Hazara.

Diar or Deodar (cedrus deodara), called *paludar* in Kagan.	This is the well-known Himalayan cedar, the most valuable wood that the country possesses; used in every description of building and carpentering work. The principal forests of this tree occur in Kagan. It is also found at the head of the Bhogarmang glen, and on the Thandiani range. There are a few also on the Mochpura peak and in its neighbourhood. It is called *paludar* in Kagan. Its ordinary habitat is between 6,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level.
Diar (pinus excelsa).	This tree grows abundantly in the higher hills of the Khanpur tract, and in all the higher hill tracts in the east and north of the district. The finest forests of it lie between Murree and Thandiani and in Kagan and Bhogarmang. The wood is inferior only to the *Diar*. Its ordinary habitat is from 6,000 to 8,000 feet.
Paludar (abies Webbiana).	This is a tall straight handsome tree. It grows in great abundance all over the higher hills. Its habitat is from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. The wood is not good for any purpose in which it is exposed to the weather; but with this exception it is excellent timber. The tree is known in Kagan by the name of *rewar*.
Kachal, Kachur, Sattudar, (abies Smithiana).	A similar tree to the preceding. Is found on the Mochpuri slopes; also in Kagan and Bhogarmang. In the former place it is called *achar*, and in the latter place *rewar*.
Chir (pinus longifolia).	Abounds in the lower hills from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Is a coarser timber than the *diar*, but is otherwise very valuable. It is largely used by the people for building purposes, and has great strength so long as it retains its resin. The *chir* forests that fringe the north and west sides of the Pakhli plain and those of Konsh and Bhogarmang are exceptionally fine.
Sum (ash, fraxinus floribunda).	Found in the Thandiani, Mianjani, and Mochpura hills; and in Bhogarmang and Kagan. Except in Bhogarmang and Kagan, all the best specimens of this tree have been cut. It is most valuable for oars, shafts, and all purposes which require a combination of strength and flexibility.
Tun (cedrela toona).	A fine handsome tree. Blossoms used for dyeing wood; valuable for furniture and cabinet work. Only found here and there.
Kanjar (pistacia integerrima).	Does not exist in any abundance, but is found here and there in the vicinity of hill villages, and in sacred graves (*ziarats*). Wood, hard and lasting; used for roofing, furniture, and spinning wheels.
Darwa, Drawa, (cedrela serrata).	Used for roofing and in graves. Is a fair wood for cabinet work; is similar to the *tun*, but is coarser and very durable.
Kain (ulums Wallichiana or large-leaved elm). Mannu (small-leaved elm) unnamed.	Found in all the higher hills. Used to make wooden shoes and furniture. Leaves given to the cattle as fodder.
Akhrot or *akhor* (walnut Juglans Regia).	Abounds in all the the higher hills. The wood is used for furniture, and hardware.
Kalakat (prunus padus, or wild cherry).	Very common. Used in building sheds. Good turning wood. Leaves used as manure in rice fields. Called *bharutta* in Kagan.
Bankhor (osculus Indicus or horse chesnut).	Exists in great numbers; used for furniture and hardware.
Palach (populus ciliata). *Safeda* (populus alba).	Large handsome trees. Wood white, soft, and fibrous.
Tarkan or *trikadna* (acer species).	Very common. Leaves used as fodder for cattle. Wood used for charpoys and yokes.
Barangi (quercus dilatata).	A magnificent forest tree; seldom seen below 6,000 feet or above 7,500 feet, grows to a great size and height. Wood, hard but brittle. Makes excellent charcoal.
Barmi yew (or taxus baccata).	Used for uprights. Very durable. Trees attain a great girth, but taper rapidly; and the larger ones are nearly always rotten inside. It is called *thuni* in Kagan.
Dhaman (grevia oppositifolia).	This tree is found principally in the vicinity of cultivated fields, between the heights of 3,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea level. Does not attain a large size; but the leaves are excellent fodder for cattle; and the bark gives an excellent fibre for ropes. The wood is strong and elastic. For all these reasons the tree is much valued by the agriculturists.
Charai (juniperus excelsa).	The pencil cedar. Found in abundance at the upper end of Kagan.

Value to the people of grass and wood.

The income from grass and wood has become of late years a valuable asset in considerable portions of the district. The people of the hill tracts which surround the Haripur plain, sell much grass and wood in Haripur and in the large villages of the plain. Large quantities of wood are also sold from the Gandgharh hills to Attock, Chach, Hasan Abdál and Abbott-abad. Similarly not a few

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villages in the neighbourhood of the Abbott-abad Cantonment make considerable profits by the sale of wood and grass. A great deal of grass is also sold to the small stations which have sprung up on the Murree and Abbott-abad road. In short, in all the hill tracts of the Haripur *tahsíl*, and in nearly the whole of the Abbott-abad *tahsíl* the villagers are now able to realise profits by the sale of their grass; and also in large portions of these *tahsíls* by the sale of wood for fuel. The average price of both grass and wood, when sold in the Haripur plain, or at Abbott-abad and the large villages adjacent, is four maunds per rupee. In the winter months the dried grass that has been stored in the autumn not unfrequently sells for three maunds per rupee. The green grass supplied in the summer months to stations on the Abbott-abad and Murree road sells for six or eight maunds per rupee.* In the Mánsehra *tahsíl* and the more remote portions of the district generally, similar facilities do not exist for the sale of grass and wood.

Value to the people of grass and wood.

Bees.

In the hill tracts, especially those in the east of the district, bee-hives are commonly kept by the agriculturists. The hives (called *taun gahi* or *makhorna*) are formed in earthen vessels built into the wall of the house, an aperture for entrance being left on the outside. They are cleared about the end of November (*Maggar*). The produce averages 20 seers per hive, and sells at five seers per rupee. The honey is of excellent quality.

Wild animals.

Leopards (felis pardus, locally called *chitra*) are found in all the hill tracts of Hazárá. In the Gandghar hills and in the hills round Khánpur, tigers (felis tigris, termed by the people *samundari*) are occasionally met with, but they are rare. The whole species, both of tigers and leopards, are locally called *shin* or *sher*. Bears and monkeys are also found in all the hill tracts, where they are great enemies to the autumn maize crops. The monkeys (Innus pelops, or the hill monkey locally called *bándar*, *búzna*, *buja*) are irrepressible. But the bears have greatly decreased in number since annexation. They are of the black species (ursus tibetanus); the red or brown bear (ursus isabellinus) is only met with occasionally in Kágán and at the head of Bhogarmang. They are not very fierce, and are easily shot by the *zamíndárs*; the Gujars (*Pála-log*) of Kágán frequently kill them with clubs. Hyenas (hyena striata, locally called *takkhar*) are common in the plains, valleys, and lower hills. There are a few wolves (*bhagiár*) in Lower Hazárá and Pakhlí and in the Mángal and Orash tracts. On rare occasions they attack men. Jackals abound everywhere, except in the higher hills. Foxes, hill martens (martes flavigula), and porcupine (*seh* or *sehgj*), hedgehogs, mongooses, and burrowing rats are common all through the district. Wild pig (sus Indicus) were common all over Hazárá 25 years ago; among other places the ravines in and around the present site of the Abbott-abad cantonment were then

* The Government own a grass *rakh* at Mánakrái near Haripur, which furnishes good evidence of the valuable nature of the profits drawn by the agriculturists from their grass lands. Its area is 584 acres; from 1866 to 1871 the annual lease of this *rakh* sold at 5½ annas per acre, in 1872 at 6½ annas, and in the two subsequent years at 9¾ annas per acre. The sole product of the *rakh* is grass; and the grass is sold by the lessee in the Haripur market in competition with an abundant supply of other grass from the adjacent hills.

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Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Wild animals.

full of them. But now they are ordinarily found only in the hills of the Khánpur, Danna, and Bakot tracts ; also in Agror, Konsh and Bhogarmang. Neither the *márkhor* (capra megaceros) nor the *urial* (ovis cycloceros) are found in the district. The latter used to exist 20 years ago in the Gandghar range, but they have now disappeared. The *ráin* or *goral* (Himalayan chamois or nemorhœdus goral) was common all over Hazára 25 years ago. Now there are none left, except a very few in the low hills between the Pakhlí plain and the Kunhár valley, and stray ones in other similar places. The musk deer (Moschus moschiferus, commonly known as *kastúrú* and locally as *rossa*) is found in Kágán, and very occasionally in the Miánjáni range. There are also numbers of *ibex* (capra siberica, locally known as *kila*) in Kágán. The barking deer (cervulus aureus) is occasionally met with in the hill forests. In the higher part of the Kágan valley the Thibet marmot (arctomys bobac) is found. Flying squirrels (ptromys inonnatus, and perhaps one other species) are common in all the higher hills. The district swarmed with hares (*sahir*) 25 years ago, but there are only a few now left. The statement in the margin shows the rewards paid by Government for the destruction of wild animals during the six years 1868-1873. In the five years ending 1882, Rs. 407 were paid for the destruction of 16 tigers, 43 leopards, 7 bears, and 4 wolves. Rs. 8 is paid for full-grown animals, and Rs. 3 or Re. 1 for cubs according to size.

Years.	Tigers.	Leopards and their cubs.	Bears.	Wolves and their cubs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	...	109	453	71	633
1869-70	65	14	106	22	207
1870-71 ...	..	25	Rewards for bears abolished.	8	33
1871-72 ..	24	6		...	30
1872-73 ...	...	40		6	46
1873-74 ...	16	114		1	131

Birds.

The district abounds with a much greater variety of birds than are usually found in the Punjab. Besides the commoner birds of the country, rooks, Kashmír jackdaws, Alpine swifts, swallows, starlings, one or two kinds of plovers, and various other tribes of migratory birds, visit the district in the cold weather. Thrushes, black-birds, cuckoos (Himalayan and European), ousels, green pigeons, hill jays, three or four species of woodpeckers parrakeets, and minivets (periorocotus or Rája bird) abound in the higher hills. Several species of gulls and kingfishers frequent the rivers, and the beautiful Paradise fly-catcher (ichitrœa paradisa) breeds all over the centre part of the district, and is found near Dhamtour. Thrushes, blackbirds, and goldfinches are also found. A list will be found on the next page of the water fowl and game birds that have been shot in the district, which will be interesting to sportsmen.

Attempts are being made to protect the game birds of the district by inserting a clause in the shooting licenses forbidding the shooting of these birds in the breeding season. The principal birds of the class *raptores* which frequent the district are shown on page 18.

LIST OF WATER FOWL AND GAME BIRDS SHOT IN THE DISTRICT.

English and Local Names.	Scientific Names.	Remarks.
The large sand-grouse *(bat-ettar)*	Pterocles arenarius ...	A few found in Lower Hazara in the cold weather.
The common ditto ...	P. Exustus	Not very common, but supposed to breed above Haripur in May and June.
The common peacock ...	Favo cristatus pavo ...	Found in very small numbers in secluded parts of the hills. Was formerly much more abundant.
Monaul pheasant ... *Laint* (male). *Shain* (female).	Lophophorus impeyanus	Found in the higher hills, especially in Kagan and Bhogarmang.
Argus pheasant *(dangir)* .. .	Ceriornis melanocephala	Ditto.
Pukras pheasant or *koklas (bhekur)*	Pucrasia macrolopha ...	The common pheasant of the Hazara hills, found at elevations of from 5,000 to 9,000 feet.
White-crested Kalij pheasant	Gallophasis albocristatus	Found in thickets at the base of the higher hills.
Himalayan snow-cock	Tetraogallas Himalayonsis	Found in the Kagan mountains near the snow.
Black partridge *(kala-t ttar)*	Francolinus vulgaris ...	Numerous throughout the lower hills.
Chikor partridge *(kouk)*	Caccalis chakor	Ditto.
Seesee partridge ...	Ammoperdix bonhami ...	Occasionally found in ravines near Haripur.
Grey partridge	Ortigornis ponticeriana...	Numerous in Lower Hazara.
Large grey quail *(bater)*	Coturnix communis ...	Visits the district in large numbers in spring and autumn, and a few stragglers remain in winter.
Large button quail ...	Turnix dussumierii ...	Frequently met with in August and September.
Button quail .	Turnix sykesii	
Indian Hobara bustard	Houbara Macqueeni ...	Found sparingly in the winter in the lower parts of the district.
Small bustard of Europe	Otis tetrax	
Wild swan	Cygnus olar	Occasionally visits the rivers in Lower Hazara in the cold weather.
Mang, mag, or wild geese	Ancercinereus or grey goose, and A. Indicus or barred headed goose, and perhaps others ...	Visit the district in the cold weather.
Mallard ditto	Anas boschas	Common on all the rivers and swamps.
Shoveller duck	Spatula clypeata	
Ruddy shieldrake or Brahminy duck ...	Casarca rutila	
Gadwall duck	Chaulelasmus sterperus	
Pintail duck	Dapla actua	
Widgeon	Mareca penelope	
The common teal ...	Querquedula crecca ...	
Blue-winged teal ...	Querquedula circia ...	
Red-crested pochard ...	Branta rufina	Found on the rivers in the south of the district.
Red-headed pochard ..	Aythya ferina	Ditto.
White-eyed duck ...	Aythya niroca	Found on the rivers in Pakhi in Mansehra.
The tufted duck ...	Fuligula oristata	Ditto.
Merganser	Mergas castor.	
Smew	Mergellus albellas.	
Large cormorant ...	Graculus carbo	Occasionally seen in Lower Hazara
The *sesser*	Graculus sinensis ...	Seen in large flocks in Lower Hazara.
The common crane ...	Grus cinerea. ...	
The wood cock	Scolopax rusticola ...	A few are found about Dhamtaur, in winter. In summer often to be seen in the higher forests where they appear to breed.
Himalayan solitary snipe	Gallinago solitaria ...	The painted snipe is rare. The rest are found in plenty in Hazara in the winter.
The common snipe *(chaha)*	G. Scholopacinus	
The jack snipe	G. Gallinula	
The painted snipe ...	Rynchœa Bengalensis ...	

Chapter I, A.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Birds.

BIRDS WHICH FREQUENT THE DISTRICT.

English and Local Names.	Scientific Names.	Remarks.
Black vulture	Otogyps calvus	Not uncommon in Upper Hazara.
Large tawny vulture ..	Gyps fulvus	Common in Hazara in the summer.
Large-billed brown vulture	Gyps Indicus	Seen occasionally from October to April.
Common brown or white-backed vulture	Gyps Bengalensis.	
White scavenger vulture	Neophron perinopterus ..	Very common and unclean.
Bearded vulture or *lammergeier*	Gypætus barbatus ...	Common in the high hills.
Peregrine falcon ...	Falco peregrinus	Sometimes seen in Lower Hazara.
Shahin falcon	Falco peregrinator ...	Breeds in some parts of the district.
Charrug falcon	Falco sacer	Occasionally to be seen in the south of the district.
Kestril hawk	Tinnunculus alaudarius	Very common.
Gos hawk *(baz)*; male, *jurra*; female, *baz* ...	Astur palumbarius ...	Is not a native of the district, but is brought down from Kashgar and sold to a few of the leading men of the district, who keep them for sport. The female is worth about Rs. 80, and the male Rs. 30 to 40.
Shikra	Micronisus badius.	
Golden eagle *(jor)* ...	Aquila chrysætos ...	Found on the higher peaks. Breeds in the district.
Imperial eagle	Aquila Imperialis ...	Very common in Hazara in the autumn and winter months.
Long-legged eagle ...	Aquila hastata	Found at and above 4,000 feet. Breeds in the district.
Crestless hawk eagle ...	Nisætus Bonelli	Not uncommon between 4,000 and 5,000 feet.
The spotted hawk eagle	Timinætus Nipalensis ...	Found at various elevations, and breeds in the district.
Common serpent eagle	Circætus gallicus.	
White-tailed sea eagle .	Poliocetus ichthyætus ...	Breeds in Lower Hazara.
Long-legged buzzard ...	Buteo canescens	Common in Hazara in autumn and winter.
White-eyed buzzard ...	Poliornis teesa	Common in spring.
Hen Harrier . ..	Circus cyaneus.	
Maroon-backed kite .	Haliastur Indus	Common in winter at Abbott-abad.
The common *parlah* kite	Milvus govinda	Also a large species of this bird is found in unfrequented places.
Crested honey buzzard	Pernis cristata.	
Rock horned owl ..	Urrua Bengalensis ...	Common near Abbott-abad.
Indian scops owl ..	Ephialtes pennatus.	
Collared pigmy owlet, called the widow bird	Glaucinium brodiœi ...	Common from 5,000 to 9,000 feet.

Fish.

The natives of the district are poor sportsmen. Only a few of the better classes take any interest in sport, and these few use their hawks oftener than they do their guns. Much harm is also done by trapping.

The principal fish of the district is the well known *mahásir*, sometimes called the Indian salmon. It has been caught up to a size of 60 pounds, and varies from that size to five pounds. It is plentiful in the Indus and Jhelum, and in the lower half of the course of the Siran and Harroh The Siran would afford excellent fishing, but for the netting and spearing of fish by village sportsmen.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

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Early history.

Of the early history of Hazára there is nothing to relate; and, with the exception of the ruins in the Sháh-ki-Dheri tract, identified by General Cunningham with the ancient Taxila, part of which lies in this district, there are no relics of antiquity in the district which claim attention. A full account of the Sháh-ki-Dheri ruins is given in the *Gazetteer* of Ráwalpindi. On the Gandghar hills, near Haripur, in the Pakhli plain, and in many other parts of the district there occur vestiges of ancient villages; but nothing is known of them beyond the tradition of the Muhammadan tribes of the neighbourhood, that they were inhabited by the *Káfirs* (infidels) whom they supplanted. The antiquities of the Pakhli tract are noticed by General Cunningham at pages 103-4 of "Ancient Geography of India."

The origin of the name Hazara.

No satisfactory account of the meaning or origin of the name Hazárá has yet been given. An explanation frequently offered is that the district is so called from the fact that numerous different (Persian *hazár* equal to Angl. thousand) tribes inhabit it, but this is a guess, and is unsupported by any real basis. The term Hazárá was not until late times applied to more than the plain country round Haripur; it was in a town in this plain that the Sikh Governor of the district resided, and so in the course of time the name was very naturally applied to the whole of his charge. The question that remains to be solved is when and why the plain country round Haripur in the south of the district was called Hazárá; and it is frequently a difficult matter to trace the origin of the name of a small unimportant tract such as that plain is. Major-General Cunningham, the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, has attempted to find an explanation of the name by prefixing to it the name Chach.* He says that the present name of the district is Chach Hazárá, and connects it with the *stupa* of one thousand heads (Sirsha-Sahasra) built near the site of the ancient Taxila on the southern border of the district. But unfortunately for the solution suggested, the south of Hazárá is not known as Chach Hazárá. Chach is the name of the alluvial tract in the Ráwalpindi district, lying on the left bank of the Indus between Attock and the Gandghar range. Hazárá is the name of the plain country round Haripur. A native, speaking loosely of the country between Attock and Abbott-abad, not unfrequently speaks of it as Chach Hazárá;

* *Vide* pages 114-15 of Volume II., "Reports on Archæological Survey of India."

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The origin of the name Hazara.

but, if the suggestion concerning the origin of this name advanced by General Cunningham were true, it would be highly improbable that half the name should have become attached to the plain north-east of Attock, and the other half to the plain round Haripur. The reason why the people got into the habit of clubing the two names Chach and Hazárá perhaps is that under the Dourani rule both tracts were governed from Attock.

Major Wace is inclined to suggest a more modern origin of the name Hazárá. We know from the Emperor Jihángír's diary that the Kárlaghs or Kárluki Hazárás came to India with Timarlane at the end of the 14th century, and that on his return to Central Asia they located themselves in this part of the country. General Cunningham himself tells us* that in the time of Bábar, *i.e.*, in the first half of the fifteenth century, the Kárluki Hazárás ruled a considerable territory in this part of the Punjáb, though by some mistake he speaks of them as if they were a branch of the Janjuha and Awán tribe, instead of Turks, as we know them to have been. Inasmuch as we know that the last of these Kárlagh or Kárluki Hazárá families retained an important position in the district up to the end of the seventeenth century (see below), it seems most probable that they gave to the district its present name, just as another branch of the Hazárá Turks have given their name to a large tract in Afghánistán. In a number of old deeds filed during the recent settlement by Turíns, Gujars, and Gakkhars, the dates of which extend from the year 1650 A.D. to 1805 A.D., the district is spoken of as Hazárá Karlak. It seems only natural that in later years the latter half of this name should be dropped and almost forgotten.

Hazara under the Moghal Empire.

Occasional references to Hazárá are to be found in the "Ayín Akbarí" (A.D. 1597), the "Táríkh Farishta" (A.D. 1605), "Tuzak Jehangírí" (A.D. 1604—1626), the "Khulast-ul-Tawáríkh" (A.D. 1695), and the "Sair-ul-Mutákherín" (A.D. 1771).† From the statements made in these books, it appears that under the Moghal Empire the Hazárá plain was attached to the Attock Governorship; that the Khánpur *iláka*, the Dhúnd and Karrál country, including the Rajoiá *iláka*, were part of the Gakkhar chiefship, and included in the tract known as Fátehpur Bábari (Ráwalpindi); and that the Tanawal, Dhamtaur, and Swáthí country were known as Sarkár Pakhli, and formed a part of the Kashmír province. A family of Turks are described in the Tuzak Jehángírí as the *zamíndárs* of the Pakhli Sarkár; the Emperor Jehángír writes that they call themselves Kárlaghs, and say that they came to India with Timarlane (A.D. 1399), and were left by him or located themselves in Pakhli on his return to Central Asia.

The Gakkhars are very ancient occupants of this portion of the Panjáb, where they held their own, as described in the

* See page 19 of the "Archæological Survey Reports.," Vol. II.

† For an interesting account of some of the older ballads and legends of the district, see a paper contributed by Major James Abbott in the "Asiatic Society's Proceedings of 1854."

Gazetteer of Ráwalpindi, under all changes of rule down to the time of the Sikhs. The capital of the Hazára Ghakkars was at Khánpur, a few miles only from the borders of Ráwalpindi. The founder of the family was Diwán Fatah Khan, who was established at Khánpur, towards the close of the sixteenth century by his father, Said Khan, then chief of the Ráwalpindi Gakkhars. Subject to the supremacy of these families, the country was held by a mixed population, among whom were prominent the Gújars, the Kharáls and Dhúnds, still important tribes, all of whom are probably of Hindú origin, but have long since become converts to Muhammadanism. Such appears to have been the state of the country at the time when its modern history may be said to commence—the close of the seventeenth, or the early years of the eighteenth century. Here, as elsewhere, this period was one of the utmost anarchy and confusion.

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Hazara under the Moghal Empire.

During the decline of the Moghal dynasty, changes of great importance took place in the political constitution of the tracts now included in the Hazárá district. These changes arose mainly from two causes—the decay of the vitality of the old families, and the increasing agressiveness of the Afghán races. At the beginning of the eighteenth century a Saiad named Jalál Bábá, collected a heterogeneous following in the Swát valley west of the Indus, and, evicting the Turks, appropriated the country now held by the cis-Indus Swáthís. Similarly, about the same time, the Tanaolí scrossed over from their original country on the west bank of the Indus, and appropriated the tracts in Hazárá now known as Tanáwal. The Jadúns, a tribe associated with the Afgháns, but not themselves of Afghán origin, appropriated the old Turk rights in the country round Dhamtaur. The Karráls and Dhúnds began to assert to themselves some independence of the Gakkhars, and in the Hazárá plain the Turíns entirely stamped out a large portion of the rights of the older Gújar families; while the Utmánzaís, called across the Indus to Tarbela by the remaining Gujars in order to strengthen their position, appropriated, under pretence of mortgages and sales, a large portion of the lands of those who had called in their aid.

Decline of the Moghal Empire in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the changes which then took place in Hazárá.

All these events took place towards the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century. In the total absence of all written records it is impossible to place them in their correct order, or to describe exactly how they came about. Nor is it necessary to repeat in this place the exaggerated traditions of each tribe. A study of what is now going on in portions of the independent hill country west and north of Hazárá, and a comparison of it with the status now existing in Hazárá, is very suggestive of the course of affairs which probably precipitated these changes. A weak family or tribe finds its territory the subject of harassing demands and attacks from some poor but braver tribe in its neighbourhood; unable to defend its territory unaided, it calls in its neighbours to help it. To these it gives land in payment for their arms; these lands are given and received on a service tenure subordinate to the old lords. But in the course of time the old lords of the land become more effete,

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their manlier retainers more numerous and exacting in their demands; and so gradually the old families are entirely supplanted. The almost anarchical state of the empire during the first half of the eighteenth century must have offered great temptations and facilities for the supplanting of the weaker families of *zamíndárs* by their more aggressive brethren from trans-Indus. In fact, these tribes were only doing each on their own small scale what Nádir Shah and Ahmad Shah did on a larger scale.

Hazara under the Dourani Empire, A.D. 1752 to 1820.

Nádir Shah invaded India in 1738, and when leaving it in 1739 after the sack of Delhi, extorted a treaty from the Moghal Emperor, ceding to him all the country west of the Indus. In 1748 Ahmad Shah, Douráni, his successor, again invaded the Punjáb; and in 1752 the Punjáb, including Kashmír, was ceded to him. It is probable that the succeeding years of Ahmad Shah's reign saw some little firm administration and order in Hazárá. But it was not to the interest of the Kábul Emperors to exact much revenue from Hazárá. They were able, as occasion needed, to draw good soldiers from the district; the Tarkheli, Turín, and Gakkhar chiefs were always ready to follow them to the field. And one of the best roads to the rich districts of Kashmír lay through the centre of Hazárá. So they gave the chiefs large allowances, and were content with whatever little else remained over to them. The north of the district they managed through the Swáthí chief, the Tanáwal, Karrál and Gakkhar hills through their respective chiefs, and the Hazárá plain through the Kárdárs of Attock or the Turín chief Najíbulla Khán.

But by the beginning of the 19th century the Douráni rule had become very weak, and Hazárá proportionately unruly. This was indeed a matter of small concern to the Douráni rulers and their deputed governors in Kashmír. In their journeys between Pesháwar and Kashmír they were accompanied by forces much stronger than the Hazárá people could resist. Collecting such arrears of revenue as they could conveniently extort on their road through the district, the Douráni rulers were content to forget it as soon as they were out of it. If their faces were set towards the rich vale of Kashmír, it was lost time to loiter on the road. If they were returning homewards towards Afghánistán proper, their hearts were still less inclined to linger in so profitless a tract as Hazárá. In those days there were none of those settled and peaceful influences which have given to Hazárá its present prosperity. It is probable that the anarchy which grew up under such a state of affairs was as profitless to the people at large as it was to their Douráni rulers. A few of the chiefs of the day deserve to be mentioned as earning the gratitude of their people; such were Jáfir Khán, the chief of the Khánpúr Gakkhars from A.D. 1789 to 1801; Ahmad Ali Khán, who was chief of the Pallál Tanaolís from A.D. 1812 to 1816; Najíbulla Khán, the Turín chief who vigorously governed the great part of the Hazárá plain during the latter half of the 18th century up to his death in A.D. 1799, and his widow Bani Begam, and her retainer,*

* Grandfather of the present *jagírdár* of Kot Najíbulla.

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Mokaddam Musharraf, who filled Najíbulla Khán's place between that date and the commencement of the Sikh rule.

Hazara under the Douráni Empire, A.D. 1752 to 1820.

But the main facts that can be gathered up in a general review of the state of the district during the first 20 years of the 19th century—the chief of Amb despoiling his Indwál fellow-clansmen of their rights in the soil; two chiefs of the Pallál Tanaulís murdered in a contest for the chiefship; Agror at the mercy of raids, both from the Tanaulís and the Pathans; the Swáthís and Jádúns at issue about their boundaries; the Dilazaks pushed by the Jádúns out of their *wirásat* in Bagra; of the two heads of the Turk family, one murdered by his fellow; much the same thing impending between the Karrál chiefs; and the Tarkhelís and other Utmanzais held in check only by the prowess of Mokaddam Musharraf;—all these facts bespeak equally the complete absence of any governing control on the part of the Douráni rulers, and the unfitness of the Hazára people and chiefs to use aright the liberty which they for the time enjoyed. One of the last acts of the Douráni Government of Hazárá is worth recording, as showing the pass to which affairs had come. The Governor of Attock in A.D. 1803 sent one of the Kázís of Chach to collect the revenue of the Hazárá plain. He encamped at Sikandarpur, near which the Haripur town now stands; but the Turín family, under the leadership of their retainer, Mokaddam Musharraf, after some parleying and pretence of meeting his orders, made a night attack on his camp and killed him; such of his followers as were able to escape fled back to Attock.

Commencement of Sikh rule in Hazara A.D. 1818, Sambat 1875.

The Sikh rule in Hazárá commenced in the year A.D. 1818 (fifteen years after Ranjít Singh had first asserted his independence of the Kabul Empire, and seven years after he had seized Attock). Hashim Khán, Turk, of Mánakrai, had murdered his fellow-chieftain Kamál Khán. The latter's cause was espoused by the Turín chief Muhammad Khán, and to save himself Háshim Khán betrayed his country to the Sikhs. At his invitation Makkhan Singh, the Sikh Governor of Ráwalpindi, invaded the Hazárá plain with 500 Sowárs, built a fort at Sarái Sálih, and levied *nazránah* from the Hazárá plain.

A.D. 1819, Sambat 1876.

In the succeeding year Mahárájah Ranjít Singh annexed Kashmír. Makkhan Singh appears on the strength of his master's successes to have pressed the Turín chief for revenue. The result was a gathering of the Hazára people to attack the Sikh Governor and a fight at Shah Muhammad, on the Dor, in which Makkhan Singh was slain. The next day his force abandoned the Sarái Salih Fort, and marched back to Attock. The Governor of Attock, Hukma Singh Chimni, marched out to punish the rebels; but after some skirmishing at Mota and Sultánpur, on the Harroh, he made up his mind that his force was too weak for the purpose, marched back to Attock, and wrote to Lahore for reinforcements. From Lahore Díwán Rámdiál and Colonel Iláhi Bakhsh were sent with reinforcements; part of Hazárá submitted; but the Turín chief, Muhammad Khán, the Saidkhánís, and Mishwánís, opposed the Sikh Governor at Nára at the foot, of the Gandghar range. The Díwán attacked them unwarily, was defeated, and himself slain.

A.D. 1820, Sambat 1877.

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Amar Singh Majithia, A D 1821, Sambat 1878.

The Mahárájah then sent Sardár Amar Singh Májíthiá to govern Hazárá. Up to this time Upper Hazara (the Swathí and Tanáwal country) was still governed from Kashmír. The revenue of the Swath country was paid to the Kashmír Governor by the Swathí chief, but probably very little was sent to Kashmír by him. The Tanáwal country, under its chiefs Painda Khán, of Amb, and Nawáb Khan, now of Shingri, paid nothing, and was practically in rebellion; but nevertheless the Kashmír Governor was able to send troops under Sirdár Bhawánídás, and to build two forts at Galli (Shergarh pass) and at Darband on the Indus, leaving troops in them. The Jadúns, Dhúnds and Karrál also paid no revenue to any one, and the Gakkhars held the Khanpur *ilaka* in *jágír*. When Amar Singh arrived in Hazára, he found a party among the chiefs willing to side with him. The Turín chief, Mahomed Khán, elated by his success in resisting the Sikh authority, had behaved in an overbearing way to his fellow-chiefs, and had thereby estranged an influential party from his side. Among others so estranged was his old retainer, Mokaddam Musharraf. Amar Singh was a brave soldier, and at the same time a good politician, and he won the principal men to his side by his kind treatment of them. Even Mahomed Khán for the time dissembled and made terms with the *sardár*. Affairs thus began to go well, and Amar Singh was able to collect the old Douráni revenue and *nazarána* from the Hazárá plain. But he was induced to attack the Karrál chief, Hasan Alí Khán, at Nágri Makol, in the Nára *ilaká*; his attack was successful, and he burnt and plundered the villages, but he allowed his force to retreat carelessly and in disorder, himself staying behind it, whereon the Karráls fell on his rear guard, cut them off, and slew them, Amar Singh himself being among those killed. The Sumundar Kata, at the head of the Harroh river, was the scene of this disaster.

Mai Sadda Kour and Kour Sher Singh.

Mahárájah Ranjít Singh thereon sent Mái Sadda Kaur and Kaur Sher Singh, with reinforcement of troops and artillery, to Hazárá. They revised the *nazaránas* payable by the chiefs, and built the Tarbela Fort. Mái Sadda Kaur also went through the ceremony of adopting the Turín chief, Mahomed Khán, as her son.

Arrival of Sardar Harri Singh. Battle of Mangal.

But events of great importance to Hazárá were now impending. The Mahárájah had summoned Sirdár Harri Singh Nalwa, the Governor of Kashmír, to give an account of his charge. He marched by Muzaffarabad and Pakhlí with 7,000 foot soldiers. When he reached Mangal he found that a large number of the Jádúns and Tanaolís, estimated at not less than 25,000 men, instigated by Mahomed Khán, the Turín chief, had collected there to oppose his passage. He first parleyed with them, asking only for a free passage, but they demanded a toll on all the Kashmír goods and treasure he was taking with him. The result was a battle; and Sardár Harri Singh defeated his opponents with a loss to them of 2,000 men, and the Jadúns to save their villages paid down a fine of Rs. 5½ per house. Harri Singh then built a fort at Nawashahr, garrisoned it, and went on to lower Hazárá. The Turín chief, Mahomed Khán, fled to the Srikot hills. His relation, Bostán Khán, came into the Sikh camp, and was taken by Harri

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Arrival of *Sardár* Harri Singh. Battle of Mangal.

Singh to Lahore. The Mahárájah, partly pleased with treasure and presents brought from Kashmír, and partly to reward his lieutenant for the Mangal victory, excused Harri Singh from rendering any accounts of his Kashmír charge, and made him Governor of all Hazárá. In spite of the persistent misconduct of the Turín chief, Mahomed Khán, he was a few months later received by the Mahárájah at Lahore, and a *jágír* of Rs. 20,000 conferred on him.

Sambat 1879-80, A.D. 1822-23. Renewed disturbances; punishment inflicted by *Sardár* Harri Singh.

Matters were little improved during the next two years. The Sikhs always won a fight in the plains, and as regularly displayed an incapacity for fighting in the hills. In 1822 they won a hard fight at Sari under the Gandgar range, and were defeated in an attempt to reduce the Srikot hills. Harri Singh then commenced to build the Haripur fort and town at the advice of Mokaddam Musharraf. He was called away to the Deraját at the beginning of A.D. 1823; as soon as his back was turned, the Turín chief picked a quarrel with Harri Singh's deputy, raised the country, and beleaguered the new town and fort of Haripur. Some delay occured in the arrival of reinforcements, and the disturbances spread to the north of Hazárá. The Tanaolís stormed the Darband Fort, and the Swáthís stormed the Shinkiári Fort, killing the garrisons in both instances. The Swáthís aggravated their conduct by seizing a number of young Hindú women and sending them off to Tikri and Nandihár, where they married them by force to their own people (Mahomedans). The Nawashahr Fort was barely able to hold out till *Sirdár* Harri Singh, who had hurriedly returned to Hazárá, relieved it and defeated the besieging Jádúns with much slaughter.

Harri Singh then moved on to Mansehra, and built the fort there. Watching his opportunity, he made a sudden raid on Agror, Tikri, and Nandihár, where the Pakhlí Swáthís had sent their families. He marched through Agror, Tikri, and Konsh with only 500 Sowars, driving the Swáthís before him with slaughter, and seizing their women. He returned by the Konsh glen to Shinkiári, which he reached seven days after he had started, carrying 1,000 Swáthí women and children with him. He exchanged most of his captives for the Hindú women whom the Swáthís held in captivity. Having repaired and regarrisoned the Shinkiári and Galli (Shergarh) Forts, and having fully provisioned them, he returned to Mansehra. His next move was to attack Sarbuland Khán, the chief of Pallál, Tanáwal, and burn his village at Shingri. Sarbuland Khán retaliated by closing the passess through Tanáwal to Northern Hazárá; but *Sirdár* Harri Singh surprised him on the range above Darwáza, near where Banda Lohárán now stands, and defeated him after a hard fight, killing his eldest son, Sher Mahomed, with his own hand. The principal men concerned then fled to Srikot, where Mahomed Khán, the Turín chief, already was.

Sambat 1881, A.D. 1824. Battle at Nára; reduction of Srikot.

In *Assú* (October) of the following year *Sirdár* Harri Singh determined to make an attempt to reduce Srikot, as it harboured all the chiefs and others who had set his authority at defiance. But his force seems to have had little heart for the task, and the

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Sambat 1881, A.D. 1824. Battle at Nara; reduction of Sirkot.

Sikh troops were defeated a second time by the Saidkhanis and Mishwánís at Nára at the mouth of the pass leading up to Srikot, their leader, Harri Singh, himself barely escaping with his life. The Sikh losses are stated to have been 500 men out of 8,000, the total force brought into the field. It was reported for some days after this that *Sirdár* Harri Singh had been killed—an impression which he only succeeded in removing, when having recovered from his wounds, he suddenly surprised Bagra, where a number of rebels had collected, and put to the sword every armed man he found there.

Meantime the Mahárájah, alarmed at the news of Harri Singh's defeat, hastened up to Hazárá with large reinforcements. Arrived there, he summoned all the chiefs and leading men who had taken refuge at Srikot. The Turín chief, Mahomed Khán, Sálih Mahomed the Mishwání chief, and Sarbuland the chief of the Pallál Tanaulís, were the only ones who answered his summons. He then attacked the Srikot hills at a number of different points simultaneously, driving all opposition easily before him, stayed two nights at Srikot, and than marched to Tarbela. While there he forded the Indus with his cavalry, and burnt Khabbal and Kya. At the same time Painda Khán, of Amb, sent his son Jahándád to make his submission to the Mahárájah, who then marched back *viâ* Eusafzai and Kála-ke-Sarái, taking Muhammad Khán, the Turín chief, as a prisoner with him. The subjection of the Srikot hills was clenched by the building of a fort at Srikot, which Harri Singh garrisoned with 500 soldiers.

Reduction of the Karrál hills.

The *sirdár* then turned his attention to the reduction of the Karrál hills; he sent one column under Maha Singh, *viâ* Bagra, up the Nilán valley, and himself led another column by way of the Chaihr hill to Sajkot. The chief, Hasn Ali Khán, submitted without fighting. Harri Singh gave him Nágri Makol and other villages adjoining it in *jágír*, and built the Nára fort to secure his own hold on the Karrál country. He then appointed *Sirdár* Maha Singh his Deputy Governor, gave him 200 Sowárs and 1,000 footmen in addition to the garrisons of the forts, and himself left for Lahore.

A.D. 1825, Sambat 1881-82. Renewed disturbances. Execution of the Turín chief and other principal men.

He had not been long gone before Bostán Khán, Turín, the nephew of the Turín chief, who was in prison at Lahore, though enjoying a *jágír* of Rs. 1,000 per annum, raised a new disturbance in the Srikot hills. The Sikh fort there was invested, and *Sirdár* Harri Singh returned to Hazárá to quell this new outbreak. This he did with little difficulty with the aid of some regular troops who were passing up to Peshâwar. But the Sikh leaders, advised by Mokaddam Musharraff, had now made up their minds what to do. *Sirdár* Harri Singh, before leaving Lahore, had paid Rs. 55,000 to the Mahárájah for the person of Muhammad Khán, the Turín chief; he also caused Bostán Khán Turín, Muhammad Khán, Turín, father of the present Painda Khán of Tilokar, Jalál Khán the Dilazák chief, the two principal Mishwáni Malliks, and Sheikha Jádún, to be suddenly seized in Hazárá. The Turín chief, Mahomed Khán, he poisoned with salt in the Kallar Fort in the Khátar country; and under his orders Maha Singh blew the others away from guns. It was the old Roman policy of cutting off the

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poppy heads. The 55,000 rupees which Harri Singh paid to the Maharájah for leave to work his will on Muhammad Khán, he recovered by levying Rs. 2½ per house on all Hazará, the Pakhlí country included; the levy by the way yielded him a profit of Rs. 9,000 on the transaction.*

Severe treatment of the Mishwánís, and its results.

Harri Singh also ordered the eviction of the Mishwánís from the Srikot hills, which was carried out to the letter, and rigorously enforced for five years, the Mishwánís during this time suffering great distress, and living trans-Indus wherever they could get shelter. About A.D. 1830 they succeeded in inducing the *Sirdár* to allow them to return, and gave the Sikhs no more trouble till the year 1846, even serving in the field with the Sikh troops in Hazará and its vicinity when called out by the Governors.

Limits of Sikh rule in Hazará at this time.

These events completed the subjugation of the present limits of Hazará with three exceptions—the Gakkhar territory (*iláka* Khánpur), the Dhúnd territory (*ilakas* Dana and Bakot), and Kágán, which was then administered from Srinaggar. The Sikh Forts were established all over the country, not excepting the tract which now constitutes the cis-Indus territory of the Nawáb of Amb.

Sambat 1882-84, A.D. 1825-27.

The events of the next three years are not of importance; Hazará was comparatively quiet. The only disturbances with which the Sikhs had to deal were confined to the north-west part of Hazará, on the banks and in the vicinity of the Indus. There Painda Khán, the Nawáb of Amb, kept up from the Bahingra range and from the country west of the Indus a sort of guerilla warfare, which harrassed the garrisons in the Sikh forts.

Sambat 1885, A.D. 1828 Disturbances with the followers of *Khalífa* Said Ahmad

In A.D. 1828 *Sardár* Harri Singh attacked Muzaffarábad at the request of the Kashmír Governor, but the latter not supporting him, he withdrew, levying from the Bamba chief a fine of Rs. 4,000. On his way back the Swáthi chief fruitlessly opposed his passage of the Kunhár, and Harri Singh, putting a *thána* of 300 men into the chief's house at Garhi Habíbulla, went on to Mansehra. The Swáthi and Bamba chiefs turned the detachment out of Gahri Habíbulla as soon as the Sardár's back was turned. Arrived at Mansehra, more important business commanded the Sikh Governor's attention. The followers of Khalífa Said Ahmad had crossed over from Eusafzái, and invested the Tarbela Fort. Having relieved that, he turned back and attacked a detachment of Hindustánís under the Khalífa's nephew, Ahmad Ali Shah, who had taken up a position on the plain south of the Bahingra hill at Phulra, on the right bank of the Siran. Ahmad Ali Shah had some 60 Hindustánís and 2,000 Hazará men with him (principally Tanaulís). The latter fled at the beginning of the battle, and Ahmad Ali Shah and his Hindustánís were cut up to a man.

* Total levied Rs. 64,000, at 2½ per house, say 26,000 houses, the population of which, at five souls per house, would be 1,30,000. Priests, *saíds*, *fakírs*, widows, and orphans, were exempted from the tax. Allowing for these classes and for imperfect collections, the levy indicates that the population of Hazára at that time was about 175,000 souls. The levy did not include the Boi, Dhúnd, and Khanpur hills, nor the northern glens of the Mansahra *tahsíl*.

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Sambat 1886, A.D. 1829. Submission of Painda Khán.

Painda Khán was now so hard pushed between the Sikhs in Hazárá and the influence of *Khalífa* Said Ahmad in Eusafzai, that he tried to mend matters by submitting to the *Khalífa*. The result was only to lower his position still further; his brother, Madad Khán and Nawáb Khán (now the Shingri Jágírdár), both of them his worst rivals, being then chief men in the *khalífa's* camp. So he left his country for the time, seeking a refuge in the distant Swáthi tracts, cis-Indus. At last he went to the Agror chief, and while there sent his son, Jahándád, to Harri Singh at Mansehra, begging his help. This Harri Singh gave him; he drove the Hindustánís out of the forts which they had established in Painda Khán's absence in his country, cis-Indus, and made the country over to Painda Khán again. In return Painda Khán gave his son Jahándád as a hostage to the Sikh Governor, who took him with him to Lahore. Shortly afterwards the Eusafzái people rose against *Khalífa* Said Ahmad and his followers; and the Khalífa, with so many of his followers as escaped, fled to Tikri and Nandihár, cis-Indus. Painda Khan at the same time recovered his Amb territory, trans-Indus, which the Hindustánís had deserted in their flight. He also again seized the Sikh forts at Kádirábád and Kirpilián, thus commencing a new quarrel with the Sikhs, of which the main provoking cause seems to have been the enmity which existed between him and Maha Singh, the deputy of *Sirdár* Harri Singh.

Recovers his trans-Indus country, and again quarrels with the Sikhs.

Sambat 1887, A.D. 1830. Defeat of the Hindustánís at Bálákot.

Meantime the Hindustánís were raising fresh trouble in the north of Hazárá; they had succeeded in making themselves masters of the Konsh and Bhogarmang glens, and also of the valley of the Kunhár as far down as Bálákot, the Swáthís and Kágán Saiads siding with them out of opposition to the Sikhs. Being however, promptly met by a force under Kour Sher Singh and the Swáthís, most of them being only half-hearted in the Hindustání cause, they were defeated with great slaughter at Bálákot, and their leader, *Khalífa* Said Ahmad, slain. Such as escaped returned to India, *viâ* Kábul and Shikárpur.

Digression concerning the Hindustánís at Tikri.

To make a short digression, it was two or three years after this that a smaller band of Hindustánís, collecting again at Sithána, were used by Painda Khán in the evicting of the Agror chief from his territory. They were next called on to Tikri by the father of the present Ghufár Khán, of Trund, to help him against the Deshi Swáthís. Arrived there they spread their influence into Nandíhár and Allaí, but in a short time they made themselves so disliked by their overbearing conduct and oppressive demands, that the Swáthís begged Painda Khán to rid the country of them. He made a pretence of planning an attack on Eusafzaí, and sent for the greater part of the Hindustánís to help him. When they arrived at Amb, trans-Indus, he took all the boats back to the left bank of the Indus, and obliged the Hindustánís to make their way back to their old abode at Sithána.

Sambat 1887, A.D. 1830. Painda Khán.

At the close of this year the Mahárájáh, being on his way to Peshawar, sent a *vakíl* to Painda Khán, inviting him to his camp with a view to the settlement of the continued disturbances between him and the Sikh Governors of Hazárá. But Painda

Khán seized the *vakíl*, and sent word that he would keep him till his son Jahandád was released. This bold stroke succeeded, and Jahándád Khán was sent back to Painda Khan by *Sirdár* Harri Singh's order, After this Painda Khán neither himself came in to any Sikh Governor, nor did he ever again send his son to them.

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Sambat 1887, A.D. 1830. Painda Khán.

In the year following *Sirdár* Harri Singh evicted the Gakkhar chiefs from the Khánpur *iláka*, on the plea that their *nazránah* was in arrears, and building a fort at Khánpur, took the tract under direct Sikh management. For six years after this the Gakkhar chiefs, from their retreats at the head of the Dhúnd and Karrál hills, managed to keep parts of their old *iláka* in a more or less unsettled state. At length in the year 1837 (Sambat 1894) they were conciliated with *jágír* grants in their old domains. In the next year, consequent on complaints received at Lahore of the lawless character of the Mándla Gakkhar chief, Shahwáli Khán, *Sardár* Harri Singh attacked and annexed the Dhúnd hills (*iláqa* Danna). He seized Shahwali Khan at Lora, and after some little fighting the Dhúnds submitted. The Danna Fort was built to dominate their country, and a garrison of 400 men was left in it. A disturbance occurred in the Dhúnd country, which was quieted by the removal of the *thanádár;* another officer named by the Dhúnds was substituted. Further disturbances occurred in the Dhúnd country, the new *thanádár* being killed in the fray. But they ended in the submission of the Dhúnds without coercion by troops from Harripur or Ráwalpindi. The former *thanádár* was then reappointed. After this the Dhúnds remained quiet till A.D. 1846.

Sambat 1888, A.D. 1831. Reduction of the Khánpur Gakkhars.

Sambat 1889, A.D. 1832. Reduction of the Dhund country.

Sambat 1890, A.D. 1833.

Sambat 1891, A.D. 1834.

In the spring of 1836 Ahmad Ali and Fateh Ali, the Karrál *Sardárs* of Sataura (on the Harro), who were in receipt of a *jágír* of Rs. 3,000 from the Sikhs, rebelled and beleaguered the Nára Fort, which dominated their tract. On *Sardár* Maha Singh's arrival from Haripur with troops, the Karráls fled. *Sardár* Maha Singh then took his troops to Sataura, destroyed the houses of the Karrál chiefs, and built a fort there, into which he put 100 sepoys. To the Karrál chiefs who had rebelled he gave a nominal *jágír* of Rs. 1,000 per annum in another place, resuming their previous larger grant.

Sambat 1893, A.D. 1836. Disturbances in the Karrál country.

At the end of the year *Sardár* Harri Singh returned to Hazárá, and making a raid on Agror, evicted Painda Khán's soldiers from that valley, and garrisoned it with 300 soldiers in a fort at Kulukka. He also built two more forts in Painda Khán's country, and garrisoned them, and completed the equipment and provisions of the other forts on the Unár and Indus. He then returned to Haripur, *viâ* Kirpilián.

Eviction of Painda Khán from Agror.

In April of this year *Sardár* Harri Singh was killed at the battle of Jamrúd in front of the Khaibar pass. Shortly before his death Hasn Ali Khán, the Karrál chief of Nagrí Makol, had risen against the Sikh Government, and stormed the Narí Fort killing most of the garrison. *Sardár* Maha Singh, who was absent with *Sardár* Harri Singh at the time, quickly returned and quelled the rising. In October 1837, the faction at Ranjít Singh's court

Sambat 1894, A.D. 1837. Death of *Sardár* Harri Singh at Jamrúd.

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who were inimical to the late *Sardár* Harri Singh, succeeded in obtaining the recall of his protege, Maha Singh, from Hazárá, and *Sirdár* Teja Singh succeeded him as Governor of Hazárá.

* Sambat 1895 to 1898, A.D. 1838 to 1841. Teja Singh, Governor of Hazárá.

The four years following (A.D. 1838 to 1841) were remarkable in Hazárá for only two events. In the year 1840 A.D. *Sardár* Teja Singh appointed Piárá Mal to be Kárdár of Hazárá. He leased out the country in heavy farms (*ijárás*) aggregating Rs. 4,00,000. At the time these farming leases were given out, grain was dear; an unusually plentiful harvest followed; grain became suddenly cheaper; the lessees defaulted and absconded; but Piárá Mal collected every rupee that he could squeeze out of the occupants. The severities resorted to by him were extreme, and caused great distress and panic among the people.

The Indus flood of 2nd June, 1841.

The next year, in May 1841, Arbel Singh and his troops were engaged in the usual skirmishes with Painda Khán of Amb, on the banks of the Indus above Tarbela. The Sikh camp was near Kharkot. On the 2nd June, while the Sikh troops were fighting with Painda Khán and his followers on the hills east of the Indus, the great flood of the Indus took place. The devastation caused by it was enormous. Painda Khán's village at Amb was destroyed; so were the Sikh forts at Darband, Khari, Kádirábád, and Tarbela, and numerous other villages on the banks of the river. The flood was as unprecedented as it was unexpected. No one was prepared for it. It is described as rushing down the valley of the Indus like a huge moving wall with a fearful roar, and so rapidly that there was in many cases no time to escape to the higher lands. In a few short moments the river swelled to an enormous volume and width, far beyond its previous highest flood marks, and swept away in one common destruction fields, villages, household goods, cattle, and human beings. The Sikh camp on the banks of the river, with its entire baggage, magazine, and several guns, was also carried away; many lives of those left in camp being lost. The contending forces on the hills above the Indus stopped fighting at the sight of the catastrophe; and on Painda Khán's sending word to the Sikh leader that God had judged them and made the one as helpless as the other, and that they should therefore now leave off fighting, both sides marched back, Painda Khán and his followers to their homes, the Sikhs to their quarters at Haripur. Among the other lamentable results of this flood not the least were, the destruction of rich alluvial lands on the banks of the Indus in Hazárá, and the sweeping away of the islands between Attock and Tarbela, till then covered with fine forests of *sissu*.

Sambat 1899, A.D. 1842. Gulab Singh appointed Governor of Hazárá. Painda Khán evicted from his territory; his death.

In the winter of 1841-42 Kour Partáb Singh, to whom his father Maharajáh Sher Singh had given Kashmír and Hazárá in *jágír*, came to Hazárá, *viâ* Kashmír, and camped at Shinkiári. He appointed Guláb Singh to be Governor of Kashmír and Hazárá, and after making other arrangements, moved on to Painda Khán's country on the banks of the Indus. Painda Khán refused to come

* Ranjit Singh died July 1839; succeeded by his son, Kharrak Singh, who died 5th November 1840. On 14th January 1841 Sher Singh, reputed son of Ranjit Singh, seized the sovereignty of the Punjab. "Marshman's History of India," Volume III., pages 373-74.

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in at his summons; so Partáb Singh, acting on the advice of the *Sirdárs* who accompanied him, made over the country to Painda Khán's brother, Madad Khán. Nothing was then left to Painda Khán except a few ploughs of land trans-Indus. Kour Partáb Singh then returned to Lahore; and Guláb Singh went with him, leaving Arbel Singh to manage Hazárá on his behalf. Painda Khán died the year following.

Sambat 1900, A.D. 1843-44. Diwan Múlráj's Government.

On the 15th September 1843 the Maharajáh Sher Singh and his son Partáb Singh were murdered at Lahore; the boy Dhulip Singh being proclaimed Mahárájah in Sher Singh's stead, with Hira Singh as *wazír*. The *darbár* resumed the direct management of Hazárá, and sent Diwán Múlráj Dilwálwála* to govern Hazárá in place of Guláb Singh's nominee, Arbel Singh. The revenue arrangements made by Diwán Múlráj were more moderate in the amount assessed and more judicious in their details than those of his predecessors, and gave much relief to the country.

Sambat 1901, A.D. 1844. *Wazir* Punnu to govern jointly with Múlráj.

The year following, at Rajá Guláb Singh's instigation, Wazír Punnu was sent to Hazárá to govern jointly with Diwán Múlráj. The latter resenting this, went to Lahore. Returning about the time of the *rabí* collections of Sambat 1901, he found that the *wazir* had already collected the revenue. A quarrel ensued, which ended in the *wazir's* going off two Kashmír, and leaving Múlráj to make the *kharíf* collections. It was in June of this year that Diwán Ibráhím, who had been sent by Rájah Guláb Singh from Jammu with 300 or 400 sepoys to attack Chilás, was led into an ambush at Diwán Bela, near the village of Kágán, and himself and his force destroyed by the Kágán Saiads and by the Swáthis of Bálákot.

Sambat 1902, A.D. 1845-46. Renewed disturbances in Hazárá. Lundi Mussulmáni.

The utter disorganization of government at the Sikh capital was now a temptation to fresh disturbances in Hazárá, which the people and their chiefs were unable any longer to resist. By the autumn of 1845 disturbances were cropping up all over Hazárá. And in the beginning of 1846, with the news of the Sikh reverses at the hands of the British, the disturbances became general. The Dhúnds first rose, headed by their religious leaders, the Pírs Plassí, and stormed the Mári fort in the Karrál country. Two detachments, sent by Múlráj to punish them, were defeated with loss—one at Garhi in the Dhúnd country, the other at Nára, in the Karrál country. The rising was barely put down by two regiments newly arrived from Lahore.

A remnant of the Hindustánís, who had collected at Kawai in Kágán, and declared that *Khalífa* Said Ahmed was not dead, but would soon appear again, began to raise disturbances in Northern Hazárá. The people there joined them, and stormed the forts of Shinkiári, Bhairkund, Garhi Habíbulla, and Agror, slaying the garrisons. The only garrison which succeeded in escaping was that of the Mansehra force. Nawáb Khán of Shingri, who was sent by Diwán Múlráj to quiet the Swáthi country, on arrival at Garhi Habíbulla, sent excuses that his

* This person is not to be confounded with Diwán Múlráj, son of Sáwan Mal, Governor of Mooltan, whose rebellion was the cause of the second Sikh war. Nor had these two persons any connection with each other. Diwán Múlráj, Governor of Hazárá, was a native of Dilwál in the Salt Range in the Jhelum district. He died in 1874; his son enjoys a small *jagír*.

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Sambat 1902, A.D. 1845-46. Renewed disturbances in Hazárá. Lundi Mussulmáni.

force was too small, and secretly busied himself with inciting revolt throughout Hazárá. Jahándád, the son of Painda Khán, the Amb chief, seized his father's old territory. He stormed the Sikh forts, but, unlike all the other Hazárá chiefs, he was wise enough to treat their captured garrisons with kindness, foreseeing that the power of the Sikh State would be shortly reasserted from Lahore. The Mishwánís rose and stormed the Srikot Fort. The Khánpur Gakkhars, led by Rájah Haidar Bakhsh, took the Khánpur Fort and repossessed themselves of their country. Nawáb Khán, of Shingri, returned from the Swáthi country, and stormed the Sherwan Fort, for which Diwán Múlráj retaliated on him by imprisoning his sister's husband, Rájah Hayát Khán, of Mánakrai, in the Haripur Fort.

Diwán Múlráj's desire to put down these disturbances had been paralyzed from the first by the refusal of his spare troops to march into Upper Hazárá; they were cantoned near Rajoiá. At length the Jaduns rose and collected at Bagra, and Gulám Khán Turín gathered a number of followers at Jágal in the Haripur plain. The troops at Rajoiá then deserted their cantonments and retreated to Haripur, where they encamped outside the fort. It became daily more difficult to hold the Haripur town. At length on the 7th March 1846 (26th Phágan, Sambat 1902), the rebels attacked the town; thereon the inhabitants fled in panic towards the fort, and were followed in the evening by the Sikh detachments. The town was then plundered and burnt by the rebels. The Turín chief, Ghulám Khán, now took up his head-quarters in the Haripur town; the Tarkheli chief at the adjoining village of Dheri; Nawáb Khán and the Tanaulís, with Maulvi Wiláyat Alí and his Hindustánís, at Mánakrai; and the Karráls, Jaduns, and Dilazaks at Sarái Sálih. Their next step was to cut off the channel which supplied the Haripur fort with water from the Dor river. In twelve days the tanks of the fort were consequently exhausted. The Sikh troops had now no resource but to fight. But the rebels had no stomach for fighting, and the Sikh troops, much to their own surprise, scattered them with very little trouble. A reinforcement of two regiments arrived opportunely from Pesháwar, and some show was made of punishing the villages nearest Haripur which had been most concerned. But Díwán Múlráj had lost heart, and making an excuse of a message received from Lahore on the 16th April 1846, he deserted the fort at Haripur, and marched to Hasan Abdál with all his troops. The Hazárá chiefs then assembled at Haripur and appointed Said Akbar, of Sithána, their *bádshah*. Nawáb Khán, Tanauli, of Shingri and Ghulám Khán, Turín, were appointed his ministers. And throughout the Hazárá district the people made an attempt to restore the status which existed prior to Sikh rule, especially in respect of the tenure of the land. This period is popularly spoken of in Hazárá as the Lundi Mussulmáni, the term Lundi signifying incomplete* The people's hopes were in truth doomed to almost immediate disappointment.

* In its common application it is applied to the stump left after cutting off an animal's tail.

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Hazárá under Guláb Singh, A.D. 1846-47, Sambat 1903.

On the 19th March 1846 peace was concluded between the Sikh *darbár* and the British Government. The 12th article of the treaty ceded to Rájah Gulab Singh Kashmír and its dependencies; or, as it was described in the treaty between the British Government and Guláb Singh executed on the 16th idem, "all the hilly "or mountainous country, with its dependencies situate eastward of "the River Indus and westward of the river Rávi, &c." Accordingly Rájah Gulab Singh sent Díwan Hari Chand to collect the Hazárá revenue. He reached Haripur *viâ* Khanpur on the 22nd May 1846, and established himself in the fort. The Gakkhar chief, Rájah Haidar Bakhsh, paid up the *rabí* revenue of his tract. Most of the people of Lower Hazárá rendered their submission. To Jahándád Khán, the chief of Amb, who had saved the Sikh garrisons of his country, Diwán Hari Chand confirmed his old *jágír*, adding that of Kulaí and Badnak. But the Jaduns at Rajoiá and Nawashahr, assisted in the lattter place by Hindustání followers of the deceased *Khalífa* Said Ahmed, resisted him and defeated his troops; and disorder continued in Pakhlí. Meantime, by the beginning of November 1846, *Shaikh* Imám-ud-dín, the Sikh governor at Srinagar, who had resisted the authority of Rájah Gulab Singh, had been coerced by troops sent from Lahore. And Diwán Karam Chand, with Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Lumsden, Assistants to the Lahore Resident, marched with troops from Srinagar *viâ* Muzaffarabád to coerce Upper Hazárá. On the sixth January 1847 they were opposed ineffectually by the Hindustánís and Swathís at the Dub pass above Garhi Habíbulla; and the Swáthís submitting to the Kashmír Governor after the battle, the Hindustanís fled the country A considerable *jágír* was then given to the Swáthí chief, which he still holds.

Sambat 1904, A.D. 1847. Transfer of the Hazara district to the Lahore *Darbár*. Captain Abbott's first Summary Settlement.

Early in 1847 Rájah Gulab Singh induced the Lahore *Darbár* to take over from him all the hilly country west of the Jhelum, receiving in exchange territory near Jummoo. The basis on which the exchange was agreed to was "that an equitable assessment "should first be made in Hazárá, involving (including ?) the release "of *jágírs* and other rent-free holdings; and that on the reduced "income lands should be given on another part of the border "(Jummoo cis-Jhelum) to half the value of those of Hazárá."* Captain James Abbott, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, was deputed to Hazara to make this assessment. The assessment so made by him is ordinarily described as the first Summary Settlement of Hazárá. The Lahore *darbár* at the same time nominated *Sirdár* Chatar Singh to be the Governor *(názim)* of Hazárá. The details of Captain James Abbott's assessments will be described in another place in this volume. By fair assessments, by liberality to the chiefs, and by the display of firmness and vigour when occasion required, † it he completely pacified the country so that on the 31st January 1848 the Resident at Lahore was able to report‡ to the Government of India that Hazárá was perfectly tranquil.

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* *Jágír* correspondence. Letter by Sir H. Lawrence.

† See the report of the expedition against Samálkhand, in Gandghar, at page 54-55 of the published papers of 1847-49.

‡ Pages 106 and 111 of the same papers.

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The Second Sikh war. Events in Hazárá.

On the 19th April 1848 disturbances commenced at Mooltan by the wounding of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vans Agnew. The events that followed are well known. In June *Sirdár* Sher Singh, son of Chata Singh the Governor of Hazárá, was sent with a Sikh force against Mooltan. Early in July Captain Abbott reported from Hazárá that the Sikh Brigade at Gandhian, in Pakhlí, were in a disaffected state, and that he mistrusted the intentions of Chatar Singh. Captain Abbott was then at Sherwán, where he had been since May. By the beginning of August the intention of the Sikh troops in Hazárá to march to Lahore on the first opportunity was reported on such good authority to Major Abbott, that he took measures to raise the Mahomedan population of Hazárá. On the 6th of August Commedan* Canara, a Frenchman who commanded the Artillery at Haripur, was shot by Chatar Singh's order, and it became clear that the Sikh troops and their leader in Hazárá were alike committed to the cause of rebellion. An obelisk near the *dák* bungalow at Haripur bears the following inscription :—"To the memory of Colonel "Canara, who fell nobly in the performance of his duty. Being "summoned by the rebel Sikh Army to surrender his guns, and "being basely deserted by his men, he seized the linstock and fell "singly combating a host, July 6th 1848."

Thus faced by open rebellion of the most formidable character, Captain Abbott nevertheless maintained himself at Srikot so long as he had only the Sikhs to deal with. He commanded the sympathies of the Mahomedan population of the district. On the one hand their old hatred of their Sikh rulers, the wrongs and oppression which they had suffered under them in former years, and on the other hand the extreme liberality, kindness, and consideration which they had experienced from Captain Abbott, were successfully appealed to by him. And though the rough guerilla bands which he called round him from among the population of Hazárá were unable to meet the Sikh troops in the plain and to drive them out of Hazárá, the position taken up by Captain Abbott, and the support which he received from the chiefs and population, was a source of embarrassment to the Sikh leaders. On the 3rd of January 1848 the Fort of Attock fell before the troops of the Amír of Kábul. The Amír then threatened to advance on Kashmír *viá* Hazárá, and sent his son, Ghulám Haidar Khán, with a portion of his force, into the Hazárá plain. This union of the Sikh and Dauráni forces against the British proved too much for the fidelity of some of the principal men who had hitherto stood by Captain Abbott. The principal deserters were the Turin and Tarkheli chiefs. Meantime Major Abbott moved back to the country round Sherwán, seeing some hope of opposing the Dauráni troops in that hilly tract in the event of their making a move towards Kashmír.† But on 21st of February 1849 the war was brought to a close by the victory of Gujrát ; and on the 16th March the last of the Afghán troops had fled across the Indus at Attock.

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* *Anglice* Commandant.

† Page 586 of the published papers.

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The second Sikh war. Events in Hazárá.

To give a detailed account of Captain James Abbott's proceedings during those eventful seven months (August 1848 to February 1849), when he maintained his position single-handed in the Hazárá hills, cut off by the Sikh army from all effective assistance, would be scarcely within the purpose of such a work as the present. No detailed account of his proceedings has yet been written, nor has he left behind him any materials from which it could be compiled. The few existing notices of the subject to be found in the papers presented to Parliament on the close of the second Sikh war contain ample testimony to the great difficulties of his position, and to the spirit in which he met them. The following extract from the Governor-General's despatch of the 7th March, reporting the victory at Gujrát, bears the following testimony to his services :—

"It is a gratifying spectacle to witness the intrepid bearing of this officer in the midst of difficulties of no ordinary kind, not merely maintaining his position, but offering a bold front, at one time to the Sikhs, at another to the Afgháns, notwithstanding that religious fanaticism has been at work to induce his Mahomedan levies to desert his cause. He must have secured the attachment of the wild people amongst whom he has been thrown by his mild and conciliatory demeanour in times of peace, as well as by his gallantry as their leader in action, thus enhancing the credit of our national character, and preparing the way for the easy occupation of an almost impregnable country."

On the 29th March 1849 the Punjab was annexed to the British Empire, and the succeeding 25 years in Hazárá have been years of almost unbroken peace and of increasing prosperity. The autumn of 1852 saw some disturbances in Kágán, and an expedition against the Black Mountain to punish the Hasanzais for the murder of two salt officers at Nika Páni on the Unár.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report :—

"The troops in Hazárá at the commencement of the mutiny consisted of the 2nd and 4th regiments of Sikh Infantry and a mountain train of six guns, all concentrated at Abbott-abad. Besides these there were available for general duty a police force of 150 horse and 60 foot, and 24 *zumburchis*, or gunners, attached to camel swivels, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Major J. Becher. As soon as news of the outbreak was received, three companies of the 2nd Sikhs were detached for the protection of the neighbouring hill station of Murree in the Ráwalpindi district; and on the 10th May the 4th Sikhs marched for Delhi, whereby the strength of the infantry force at Abbott-abad was reduced to 341 men. To supply the place of the absent force and to provide for the security and peace of this mountain district, orders were given to raise 150 horse and 500 foot levies from the people of the country, and for Major Becher to assume military command. The levies were enrolled by quotas from the chiefs and principal *malliks*, and were the representatives of so many clans; they brought their own arms, and were all accustomed to hill warfare. They were employed partly in guarding the ferries of the Indus and all the principal roads of the district, and were instrumental in seizing many deserters, mutineers and breeders of sedition, who were thus brought to justice.

"On the 10th June the Kumaon Gurkha battalion marched into Hazárá; and three days after an opportunity occurred for testing the feeling of the force and for a first example to the country, by the blowing from guns of two mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry, who had escaped from Mardan into Hazárá. The court-martial which tried and condemned them was composed wholly of native officers. The execution took place on parade before all the troops and a large con-

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course of the country people; and the most perfect order prevailed. Three days later the Kumaon regiment was called away to reinforce the army before Delhi, where this corps earned much distinction for itself.

"Again reduced in military strength, the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to make the best arrangements he could for the security and defence of the district from invasion from without and disturbance within. The fort of Haripur, 22 miles to the rear of the cantonment of Abbott-abad, is the chief place of defence in Hazárá. It was built by *Sardar* Harri Singh to maintain the first Sikh conquest of the country, and was always their base of operations. This fort, which contained a large magazine, was well stored with provisions and was garrisoned by a force of police and levies. The detached hill forts and several police stations along the Indus were also provisioned, strengthened and put into repair. The chiefs of the district were summoned by the Deputy Commissioner and assured of the reliance placed in their aid and fidelity, and by daily intercourse and encouragement the mischievous effects of the machinations and lying reports of sedition-mongers were counteracted. The semi-barbarous tribes of Hazárá are by feeling and kindred nearly allied to the wild clans beyond the border; and the action of the latter in the critical posture which affairs had assumed would necessarily be influenced by the position taken up by the former; it was therefore a point of great importance to secure the people of the district firmly on our side. This was happily done by the judicious measures adopted by Major Becher—a result to which 10 years of kindly rule no doubt contributed.

"It has been related in the Peshâwar *Gazetteer* how the 55th Native Infantry, after mutinying at Hoti Mardan and being pursued by a police force under the late General Nicholson, escaped into Swat; and after a short sojourn in that country were expelled by the Swatis. Rumours reached Major Becher of the desperate resolution of this band of mutineers to proceed across the hills to the territory of the Maharaja of Kashmír in the forlorn hope of receiving welcome and sympathy from the soldiery of that kingdom. As their route lay either through Hazárá or along its border, the chiefs and headmen of the district were warned to be on the alert to oppose their passage. On the evening of the 23rd June a letter was sent to Major Becher at Abbott-abad by a *mallik* of Konsh enclosing another from a chief in Allai, in which assistance and a safe passage through Konsh were asked for 600 Hindustání soldiers who had fled from the Faranghis. This intelligence was corroborated by a messenger, who stated that the sepoys had crossed the Indus on rafts and inflated skins, and were then in Allai. They were armed with muskets or rifles and swords, but had little clothing, and were accompanied by confidential messengers of the Akhund of Swat, who bore letters calling on all good Mussalmáns to help the sepoys and denouncing all who did not. Allai is two days' journey from our extreme possession of Konsh, which is the *jágír* of Muhammad Amín Khán, the head of the Swatis of Hazárá; between intervenes the independent territory of Nindahar, occupied also by Swatis, all of one common ancestry; adjoining are several wild and mountainous glens through which are roads practicable for men on foot, though the more direct road is through Konsh. On learning that the sepoys had crossed the Indus, Major Becher called on Muhammad Amin Khán and the Khagan and other chiefs of the neighbourhood to collect their followers and oppose the progress of the mutineers through the passes; and leaving Lieutenant Boulderson, the Assistant Commissioner, in command at Abbott-abad, he proceeded on the 24th June with a detachment of the 2nd Sikhs and some police and levies to Dodyal, 25 miles off, where he learnt that the sepoys would attempt the direct route *via* Konsh. Dodyal is a centrical position in the plain, and controls all the principal roads and approaches. The intention was to oppose the passage of the mutineers through the gorges by the armed peasantry of the country, and to meet them with the regular troops as they debouched into the open. On the 27th the band of mutineers advanced towards Konsh; but, seeing the passes occupied by the armed and hostile

country people, their courage failed them: they turned back and determined at all hazards to attempt the difficult route near the Indus and through the Kohistan. Major Becher writes:—

"'Little did they know the country through which they must tread 'their way, on the narrow ledges of tremendous precipices, by tracks with 'scarcely footing for the practised peasant, through gorges where a few 'could prevent a host, and over wastes where seldom was to be found even 'the hut of the shepherd Gujar. Destruction was before them. At 'Raishang, the first ill-omened day of their advance, a *jemadar* shot him-'self with a musket, vainly urging the direct and easier way, and declaring 'that it was better to perish in fight than to starve or die miserably among 'those frightful rocks.'

"On learning the altered route of the mutineers, the Deputy Commissioner wrote to the Syads of that part of Allai where they had now arrived, and to the *jirga* of the Kohistanis, to disabuse them of the report that the British Government wished to touch the religion of its soldiers; urging them to view these men—not as martyrs but—as rank traitors to their salt; and, bringing to their minds the many favours they had received at our hands, he called upon them to aid us in opposing the passage of the sepoys. These letters had the desired effect. Just beyond the boundary of Allai, the band of mutineers were attacked in rear; while the Gujars of Kohistan assailed them in front, hurling down huge stones from the rocks above. In this encounter eight sepoys fell; while on the other side a chief of the district was wounded and a Kohistani was shot. Enraged at the loss of their countryman, the Kohistanis again opposed the sepoys at the pass of Banda Dewan and slew several more of them. 'Every step of the advance now brought new embarrassments; 'the knapsacks and bayonets and many of the muskets were cast down 'the rocks, and a large payment in silver could scarcely procure a 'seer of flour.'

"On the 5th July the mutineers, haggard and hungry, halted on the bank of the Blue River (*Nila Naddi*), a tributary of the Indus; and in the afternoon a party of six men proceeded to a neighbouring village for provisions. These were seized, but two of them escaping gave the alarm to the rest to prepare to resist the new wild force which was hovering over their heads. The Kohistanis and Syads of Khagan, closing in, fired down upon them from the heights above. The fight lasted until the following morning; several of the sepoys were killed or wounded; many were drowned in the rapid stream, the narrow bridge over which had been secured; while others were made prisoners, till at last with a desperate rush they took possession of the bridge and village, and their further molestation was prevented by a *mullah* accredited by the Akhund of Swat. Thence they proceeded, under the protection of this man, to the Lalusur Lake on the borders of the kingdom of Kashmir, where they were again met by the Syads and Kohistanis, and their miserable wanderings brought to a close.

"It was a rainy morning. Footsore, weary, and famished, with failing strength and diminished numbers, the hearts of the mutineers despaired as they saw their enemies appear through the mists, with drums beating and pennons flying; and after a faint resistance and the slaughter of a few of their number, they laid down their arms and surrendered; 124 were here made prisoners; and shortly after 43 more, who had made their escape, were seized and sent in by the Kashmir Government. Most of these men were executed in different parts of the district. Since then six sick and miserable wretches, converted to Mahomedanism, have been picked up at different times. A few by changing their religion may have found refuge in Allai and Swat; a few may have escaped into Chilas, where a life of slavery awaited them; but the great mass of them were either killed in fight or perished from famine and fatigue or were executed after their capture. Thus was accomplished the retribution of the ill-fated 55th regiment. From the day of their mutiny at Hoti Mardan until their final overthrow, their progress was marked by disappointment, famine, toil, disaster, and at last by death—a terrible example to other mutinous regiments, and an evidence that there was no refuge for them even far beyond our own border.

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The Mutiny.

"After this, the force returned to cantonments at Abbott-abad, and matters remained quiet and undisturbed in Hazárá, though the delay in the fall of Delhi operated here, as in other parts of the Punjab, to unsettle the minds of the people and to lead them to regard as possible the downfall of the English power. The effect was a combination of the Kharrál tribe in Hazárá and of the Dhúnds of the hills in Ráwalpindi District for the purpose of assaulting and sacking the hill station of Murree. A full account of this *émeute* and of the forces contributed by Major Becher for its suppression has been given in the Ráwalpindi Gazetteer; and it will only be necessary here to state that there is no doubt that the attack was planned, and the tribes incited thereto, by Hindustání-Mahomedans at Murree itself; that, after despatching a second detachment of three companies for the protection of Murree, the force in Hazárá was reduced to 27 effective sepoys and 82 recruits of about a month's standing; and that by the exertions of Major Becher most of the ringleaders in this affair were hunted up and brought to punishment."

Events subsequent to the Mutiny.

In the beginning of September 1857 the Dhúnds made an ineffectual attempt to surprise our Sanatarium at Murree, and were promptly punished for it; and in the spring of 1858 a force from Hazárá co-operated with another from Pesháwar in the destruction of the Hindustání colony at Sithána on the Indus. In the cold weather of 1863-64 a force was assembled at Darband to co-operate with the force proceeding *viâ* the Ambeyla Pass against the Hindustánís at Malka. In July and August 1868 disturbances took place in Agror and on the Black Mountain border, resulting in the second Black Mountain expedition. It would not be correct to say that in any of these instances the general peace of the district has been disturbed. It was most nearly disturbed in the autumn of 1857, when all men's minds were anxiously awaiting the result of the siege of Delhi. But on each occasion men have not been wanting among the chiefs and people of Hazárá to render to us such active service as we required of them. These frontier disturbances will be briefly noticed in Chapter V., Section B. It is sufficient in this place to say that they have been neither extensive, formidable, nor difficult to quell. And the population, who, under the oppression of Sikh rule, were both treacherous and restless, have been found under our Government to be as tractable as unwarlike; their chiefs powerless for evil in the presence of a just administration, and the people generally, though still on occasion excitable and clamorous, yet thoroughly sensible, alike of the great benefits which our rule has brought to them, and of their own impotence to offer any effective opposition to it.

Feudal Tanáwal.

The people of Tanáwal call themselves Mughal Bárlás, and count their descent in the 15th generation from one Amír Khán who is said to have been killed in battle in Swát. He had two sons, Pál Khán and Hindu Khán, who came over to Tanáwal from Swát. Atá Muhammad Khán of Bir and Nawáb Khán of Singhri count descent from Pál Khán and style themselves "Tanáwali Palál," while Muhammad Akram Khán, C.S.I., Nawab of Amb, counts descent from Hindu Khán, and styles himself "Tanáwali Hindwál." The Tanáwalís divide themselves into two sections, Palál and Hindwál, and seem to have come to the country some 400 years ago, gradually spreading themselves over the lands at present occupied by them. For 11 generations,

or till the time of one Haibat Khán, they had no head. Haibat Khán became Khán of Tapa Hindwál, and entertained 50 horsemen and 100 footmen. He died about 1803 A.D., and was succeeded in the Kháni or chiefship by his son Háshim Ali. About this time Ahmad Ali Khán, grand-father of Atá Muhammad Khán of Bir, the father of the present Khán, a minor under the Court of Wards, gained supremacy over the Palal Tapa. Háshim Ali Hindwál and Ahmad Ali Khán Palál married each the other's sister. Ahmad Ali, however, grew jealous of Háshim Ali's influence, invited him and his sister, Háshim Ali's wife, over to his village, massacred him and his followers numbering about 100 men, and sent his sister, wife of Háshim Ali, to Nawáb Khán, brother of Háshim Ali who married her. Nawáb Khán endeavoured to obtain aid from the Pathán tribes to revenge the murder of his brother, and failing, sought assistance from the Duráni Governor of Kashmír, who supplied him with some soldiers under the command of Abdul Rahmán. On their approach Ahmad Ali, leaving property to the value of about one lakh of rupees with the Saiyads of Sithána, made his escape to the Mahábán mountains. Nawáb Khán, after burning Ahmad Ali's house, returned to his people and sent back his Duráni followers, and Ahmad Ali returned to his Kháni. Nawáb Khán entertained the mother of Dost Muhammad Khán, Amir of Kábul, and of Muhammad Azam of Kashmír and her suite most hospitably at Bir while *en route* from Kashmír to Kábul. On departure he begged for her *ijárband* (*paijáma* string). Her following not being strong enough to resent the apparent insult, she bestowed the *ijárband*, probably a valuable one, on Nawab Khán, but communicated the insult to her son Muhammad Azam, who the following year, when returning from Kashmír, closed Nawáb Khán in a *khal* (skin), and drowned him in the river Indus; but Nawáb Khán's son, Painda Khán, escaped by flight.

Till Nawáb Khán's succession to the chiefship of the Hindwál Tapa, the Hindwál Tanáwalís were proprietors and *daftaris* over their shares of land; and on Painda Khán's return he was taunted by one of the tribes saying: "Now your father is dead, you will be a *daftri* like us." Painda Khán bore the taunt in mind, and meeting a batch of 400 dismissed Jezailchís from Kashmír *en route* to Kábul in search of employ, gained them over by promises of rich rewards, and collecting the most influential men of the *tapa*, killed two of the principal men, drowned others in the river Indus, and took the Kháni, making the rest submit as his tenants. He subsequently increased his following to 200 horsemen and 500 footmen.

During the Sikh conquests in Hazára, *Sardár* Hari Singh defeated Sarbuland Khán, the chief of the Palál Tanáwalís, and annexed his country, killing his son Sher Muhammad Khán with his own hand. Sarbuland Khán escaped to Lussan in Phulra (Painda Khán Hindwál Tanáwalí's territory). *Sardár* Hari Singh wrote to Painda Khán, chief of the Hindwál Tanáwalís, offering him *tapa* Palál for the capture of Sarbuland Khán; but Sarbuland escaped across the Indus; and on Painda

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Feudal Tanáwal.

Khán asking for his *tapa*, on the plea that he had done his best to capture Sarbuland, the request was refused and led to ill-feeling; and *Sardár* Hari Singh, in place of giving Painda Khán the Palal *tapa*, seized parts of Hindwal territory. However, about Sambat 1896 (1839 A.D.), *Sardár* Lehna Singh Sindhánwala gave Kulai and Badnak of the Palal *tapa*, in *jágír* to Painda Khán; and Major Abbott, on the 15th May 1848, conveyed the villages of Kulai and Badnak as *jágír* in perpetuity to Painda Khán's son, Jahándád Khan Hindwál Tanáwali of Amb. Painda Khán died in 1840 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Jahándád Khan, who died in 1858 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Akram Khán, who in 1868 for services in the Agror expedition, obtained an additional *jágír* of Rs. 500 and the titles of Nawab and C.S.I.

The Deputy Commissioners of Hazára.

The following officers have been Deputy Commissioners of Hazára since annexation. The people commonly speak of Major J. Abbott's first arrival in Hazára in 1847 as the commencement of our rule :—

Names of Deputy Commissioners.	From	To	Names of Deputy Commissioners.	From	To
Maj. James Abbott	Mar. '49	Apl. '53	R. Udny, Esq.	May 28,'77	Oct. 30,'77
Maj. H. B. Edwards	May '53	Sept. '53	H.C.T. RobinsonEsq	Oct. 31,'77	Nov. 16,'77
Capt. J. R. Becher	Oct. '53	Apl. 19,'59	Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Waterfield	Nov. 17,'77	Jan. 8,'78
Maj. R. Adams	Apl. 20,'59	Feb. 28,'63	H.C.T. RobinsonEsq.	Jan. 9,'78	Jan. 29,'78
Maj. H. W. H. Coxe	Mar. 1,'63	Mar. 25,'65	R. Udny, Esq. ...	Jan. 30,'78	Mar. 17,'78
Maj. A. Munro	Mar. 25,'65	Apl. 30,'66	Capt. C. F. Massy .	Mar. 18,'78	Apl. 8,'78
Cap. E.L. Ommanney	May 1,'66	Mar. 11,'71	A. R. Bulman, Esq.	Apl. 9,'78	Dec. 12,'78
Maj. G. R. Shortt .	Mar. 17,'71	Nov. 30,'72	Maj. E.L. Ommanney	Dec 13,'78	Apl. 7,'80
Mr. J. Friselle	Dec. 1,'72	Mar. 17,'73	Maj. C. McNeile	Apl. 8,'80	Dec. 21,'82
Maj. W. G. Waterfield	Mar. 18,'73		Lieut. Col. E. G. G. Hastings, C.B.	Dec. 22,'82	Oct. 5,'83
Maj. T. J. C. Plowden	Sept. 18,'75	Oct. 26,'75	Maj. T.J.C. Plowden C.I.E.	Oct. 6,'83	Dec. 13,'83
Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Waterfield	Oct. 27,'75	Dec. 5,'76	Lieut. Col. E. G. G. Hastings, C. B.	Dec. 14,'83	
H.C.T RobinsonEsq.	Dec. 6,'76	Dec. 12,'76			
R. Udny, Esq.	Dec. 13,'76	Mar. 5,'77			
Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Waterfield	Mar 6,'77	May 27,'77			

Changes of area.

When the Hazárá district came under British rule in 1849 it included the hill tracts in the east of the Ráwalpindi district. These tracts were transferred from the Hazárá to the Ráwalpindi district in July 1850 along with 28 villages of the Harroh *iláka* south of the Gandgar range. The details of these transfers given in the margin are taken from the RáwalpindiSettlement Report. One village Kamilpur, then assessed at Rs.218 was trans-

Ilakas.	No. of villages.	Land Revenue assessment.	In what *tahsil* of Rawalpindi district now included.
Phalgiraon	8	3,586	*Tahsil* Rawalpindi
Kurri	12	5,026	
Moghal	4	524	
Total ...	24	9,136	
Charhan	12	1,305	*Tahsil* Murree.
Dewal	36	2,323	
Kotli	19	2,249	
Karor	25	249	
Total ..	92	7,986	
Jasgam	22	2,032	*Tahsil* Kahuta.
Kahuta	62	11,980	
Kairu	50	13,204	
Murree	20	1,845	
Total ...	154	29,061	
Harroh	28	16,908	*Tahsil* Attock.
Total villages transferred to the Rawalpindi district ...	399	63,091	

ferred in 1860 from the Attock *tahsíl* of the Rawalpindi district to the Haripur *tahsíl* (*iláka* Khánpur) of Hazárá.

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The head-quarters of the district.

During Sikh rule the head-quarters of the district were at Haripur and they were continued at that place up to 1853. In 1853 the military garrison of the district was located at Abbott-abad, and it followed in the course of a few years that the Civil head-quarters were also removed to that place.

The *tahsíls* into which it is divided.

Major Abbott originally divided the district into five *kárdárships* as shown in the margin. In 1853 this arrangement was set aside, and the district was divided into two *tahsíls*, of which the head-quarters of one were fixed at Mansehra, and those of the other remained at Haripur. At the beginning of 1874 Government sanctioned the creation of a third *tahsíl* in the centre of the district, with head-quarters at Abbott-abad, the jurisdiction of the new *tahsíl* being made up by deduction from the east of the old Haripur *tahsíl*, and from the south of the Mansehra *tahsíl*.

Name of *Kardarship*	Tracts included in each.
Pakhli .	All the Swathi tracts.
Nawashahr	Mangal, Nawashahr, Dhamtaur.
Sherwan	Garhian, Sherwan, Kachi Babarhan
Khanpur	Khanpur, Danna, Bakot.
Haripur .	The rest of the district.

Sikh *ilákas*.

The *ilákás* which make up each *tahsíl* under this arrangement are shown in the margin.

Tahsil Haripur.	*Tahsil* Abbott-abad.	*Tahsil* Mansehra.
Khari .	Shingri ...	38 Villages of the old Garhian *ilaka*.
Gandgar	Kachi	Mansehra
Srikot	Babarban ..	Garhi Habibulla.
Kulai .	Sherwan . .	Balakot.
Badnak . .	24 villages of the old Garhian *ilaka*.	Shinkiari.
Tarbela	Mangal	Bhairkund.
Khalsa	Nawashahr .	Agror.
Sarai Salih ..	Dhamtaur	Konsh.
Mandikrai ..	Rajoia .. .	Bhogarmang.
Haripur . .	Nara ..	Kagan.
Jagal	Danna	
Kot Najibulla .	Bakot .	
Kandi Kahl	Boi . .	
Khanpur .		
Bagra		
Total, 15 *ilakas*	Total, 12 *ilakas* and part of another.	Total, 9 *ilakas* and part of another.

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II. which gives some of the leading statistics for five yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The total revenue, imperial, provincial, and local, collected from all sources in the district (other than Salt, Postal, and Telegraph) from annexation to date, is shown in the table on the next page, so far as it can be ascertained.

Increase in the revenue of the district.

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History.

Increase in the revenue of the district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year.	Imperial Revenue.									Local and Provincial Revenue.				Grand total.
	Land Revenue.			Income and license taxes.	Stamps and Court Fees, excluding Process fees.	Abkari.	Opium	Other drugs.	Total Imperial Revenue.	Ferries.	Municipal income.	Cesses on Land Revenue.	Total Local and Provincial Revenue.	
	Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Grazing tax.											
1851-52	1,56,915	734	1,984	...	775		1,020		1,61,428	?	?	?	?	?
1855-56	1,63,311	329	1,900	...	...	2,460	...	...	1,68,000	...	1,770	1,814	3,584	1,71,584
1860-61	1,58,386	552	2,550	1,046	...	4,893	...	...	1,67,427	1,320	6,744	1,825	9,889	1,77,316
1865-66	1,56,538	1,595	3,267	1,000	8,856	4,661	1,008	1,740	1,77,665	1,776	4,224	1,819	7,819	1,85,484
1870-71	1,56,113	496	3,330	4,379	12,086	2,676	1,282	1,993	1,82,355	2,103	5,396	1,819	9,318	1,91,673
1875-76	2,20,589	372	330	...	23,204	3,478	2,084	2,170	2,52,226	3,820	12,349	26,923	43,092	2,95,318
1880-81	2,19,245	1,213	481	3,040	33,998	3,203	1,961	1,441	2,64,582	5,041	19,769	31,070	55,880	3,20,462

Salt Revenue is omitted, as this head includes duty paid for salt intended for exportation to Kashmír, as well as for local consumption. The increase in the Imperial Revenue in 1872-73 and in the following year was due to the introduction of the new assessments, and they carried with them a *pro ratâ* increase in the Local and Provincial Revenue. The increase in the latter revenue in 1871-72 was due to the imposition of the local rate under Act XX. of 1871.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages ..	Persons	95·38
	Males	94·98
	Females	95·91
Average rural population per village		329
Average total population per village and town		344
Number of villages per 100 square miles		39
Average distance from village to village, in miles		1·72
Density of population per square mile of	Total area .. Total population	134
	Total area .. Rural population	128
	Cultivated area .. Total population	643
	Cultivated area .. Rural population	613
	Culturable area .. Total population	432
	Culturable area .. Rural population	412
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	1·79
	Towns	1·35
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	6·05
	Towns	5·73
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	3·38
	Towns	4·24

The low average of population per square mile of total area in Mansehra is fictitious, being due to the inclusion of the mountain area at the head of the Kágán valley. If this be excluded, Mansehra is as well populated as the rest of the district. Some of the northern "villages" also, are estates rather than villages. Thus the Agror chiefship, which is counted as a village, includes 42,138, and the village of Bálákot 71,735 acres; while the greater part of the Kágán valley, comprising 460,586 acres or 720 square miles, is known as the "village" of Kágán Khás.

Pressure of population compared with cultivation.

The smallness of the holdings, both those of proprietors and of tenants, will be noticed later on. The table on the next page throws light on the high ratio of the population compared with the cultivated area. The figures for population are those of 1868.

Chapter III. A.

Statistical.

Pressure of population compared with cultivation.

Tahsil.	Main Assessment Division	Population. Per square mile cultivated. Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Per square mile of total area. Highest.	Average.	Lowest.
Haripur and Abottabad.	Irrigated plain tracts ..	900	635	389	675	271	178
	Unirrigated plain tracts ..	593	439	267	271	199	140
	Low dry hills	1,123	581	320	134	88	62
	Temperate hills and high lands	1,124	709	399	335	190	87
	Cold mountain tracts ..	1,017	652	509	222	125	93
Mansehra	Temperate hills and high lands	942	526	396	377	179	110
	Cold mountain tracts, except Kagan	835	405	180	187	101	81
	Kagan	..	862	..	..	19	..
	Total district	1,124	559	180	786	124	62

In weighing these figures it should be remembered that in the hill tracts the milch cattle supported on the grass wastes contribute largely to the support of the population. In the plain tracts the waste produces little or no fodder for cattle.

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table XI. and in supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 24,060, of whom 15,054 are males and 9,006 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 12,772, of whom 8,196 are males and 4,576 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Proportion per mille of total population	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ..	59	31
Males ..	69	37
Females ..	48	24

Born in	Proportion per mille of Resident Population. Rural Population. Males.	Females.	Persons.	Urban Population. Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Population. Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district ..	945	957	955	832	801	701	931	952	941
The province ..	965	970	960	808	878	836	958	968	963
India	981	983	984	957	963	960	981	984	982
Asia ..	990	998	1,000	998	999	999	1,000	1,000	1,000

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Statistical.

The following remarks on the migration to and from Hazárá are taken from the Census Report :—

Migration and birth-place of population.

"This great Himalayan valley is so secluded that it exchanges population with but few portions of the outer world. Numerous herdsmen were driven from Ráwalpindi with their flocks and families into the Hazárá plains in search of pasture, while large numbers of Kashmíris crossed the border in their flight from famine. The considerable immigration from Afghánistan probably consists of periodical immigrants from the high mountains which surround the district on three sides, descending to the lower valleys and plains before the snows of winter."

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881.

—	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals.	1855 ...	296,364	161,861	134,503	98
	1868 ...	365,920	190,358	174,962	122
	1881 ...	407,075	218,616	188,459	134
Percentages.	1868 on 1855 ...	123·3	117·5	130·1	125
	1881 on 1868 ...	111·4	114·8	107·7	110

It is doubtful whether Feudal Tanáwal was included in the census of 1855. In 1868 the population of the remainder of the district, excluding Tanáwal, was 343,929 ; and a Settlement Census taken in 1869-70 made the resident population of the same area 343,505. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 107 for males, 57 for females and 84 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 65·1 years, the female in 121·3 years, and the total population in 84·9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be in hundreds :—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	407,1	218,6	188,5	1887	427,9	233,0	195,0
1882	410,5	221,0	189,5	1888	431,5	235,5	196,2
1883	413,9	223,3	190,6	1889	435,1	238,1	197,3
1884	417,4	225,7	191,7	1890	438,8	240,6	198,4
1885	420,9	228,1	192,8	1891	442,4	243,2	199,6
1886	424,4	230,6	193,9	...	...	...	...

Nor does it seem improbable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration. Part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown in the preceding paragraph. But these causes account for but a small portion of the total increase. The increase in urban population since 1868 has been smaller than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 101 for urban and 111 for total population. This is very largely due to the decrease in the number of troops cantoned at Abbott-abad. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Births and deaths.

Tahsil.	Total Population.		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Abbott-abad ...	120,036	135,486	113
Haripur ...	114,722	124,532	108
Mansehra ...	109,415	123,013	113
Amb	17,568	19,727	112
Phulra	3,823	4,187	108
Total district*	365,564	407,075	111

district the increase of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin. The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

—	1880.	1881.
Males	8	17
Females	6	13
Persons	15	30

—	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males	10	23	19	17	13	12	9	17	17	15	30	27	17	21	18
Females	8	20	16	14	11	11	7	14	16	12	21	20	15	18	15
Persons	9	21	18	15	12	11	14	16	17	13	25	24	16	20	17

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving ; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV., and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller ; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics

* These are the figures furnished by the District Officer. They do not agree exactly with the published report. Major Wace gives the following figures for 1868, which are probably more correct than those quoted above and which nearly equalise the increase in the Abbottabad and Haripur *tahsils*. Abbott-abad, 118,146 ; Haripur, 116,368 ; Mansehra, 109,415.

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

for *tahsíls*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures :—

—	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons	291	188	275	324	396	1,469	1,675	1,144	860
Males	283	168	244	297	375	1,367	1,693	1,260	848
Females ...	301	201	309	354	420	1,585	1,654	1,010	875

—	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60
Persons	906	761	1,019	385	635	191	363	76	514
Males	811	733	1,019	412	637	208	382	81	548
Females... ...	1,017	794	1,019	354	634	171	342	71	474

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown below in the margin.

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855	...	...	5,449
	1868	...	...	5,213
	1881	5,345	5,900	5,370
Hindus ...	1881	5,748	6,195	5,885
Sikhs ...	1881	5,379	...	6,379
Jains ...	1881	...	...	...
Buddhists ...	1881	...	...	...
Musalmans ...	1881	5,330	5,654	5,340
Christians ...	1881	...	...	...

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Musalmans.
0—1	916	851	...	919
1—2	1,032	1,000	...	1,032
2—3	1,093	974	...	1,097
3—4	1,030	...	...	...
4—5	963	...	...	...

The Deputy Commissioner states that infanticide is "of so rare occurrence as to be practically unknown in the district." The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The customs regarding polygamy are described in the next section of this Chapter. Among Mahomedans the men marry at from 20 to 30 and the women at 15 to 20 years of age. Among Hindus, the corresponding ages are 16 to 25 and 12 to 14. But the wealthier Hindus often marry their daughters at seven to nine years old.

Infirmities.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Civil Surgeon wrote as follows on the subject of these infirmities :—

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	6	4
Blind	18	18
Deaf and dumb ...	10	6
Leprous	6	2

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Social and Religious Life.

Infirmities.

"Ophthalmia is exceedingly common in the district, and is due to causes which are in general operation throughout India, and need not be specified here. *Goitre* is a disease prevalent in the portions of the district skirting the Indus, and it is also seen in and about Kháupur in lower Hazára. The disease is a common one among the people of mountainous countries, and I do not know of any other and special local reasons for its prevalence in this district."

"Leprosy also prevails in the parts of the district bordering on Kashmír, and in the Kágán hills. The people of these parts are said to be very poor, to live on bad and at times limited food, and to be very dirty in their habits. The etiology of this disease is imperfectly known, but authorities generally consider it hereditary, and its prevalence among a class of people who are said not to have migratory habits, and who probably intermarry, may be thus accounted for."

"Venereal disease in its secondary forms is said to be very prevalent in the upper parts of the district, about Bálákot, the Kágán hills, Ghurri, and the Murree ranges. Its prevalence may, among other obvious causes, perhaps be ascribed to the poverty of the people, who have not the means and facilities for procuring remedies obtainable in richer and more populous localities, and also to their ignorance of the nature and consequences of the primary form of the disease."

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given in the margin show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA., IX. and XI. of the Census Report for 1881. But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans.

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	46	32	78
	Eurasians	2	4	6
	Native Christians	4	2	6
	Total Christians ...	52	38	90
Language.	English	46	37	83
	Other European languages	5	1	6
	Total European languages	51	38	89
Birth-place.	British Isles	17	11	28
	Other European countries	...	...	...
	Total European countries	17	11	28

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

Neither the towns nor the villages of Hazárá are walled. They are for the most part collections of low mud houses, with flat mud roofs supported by substantial timber, thrown together (the town of Haripur excepted) without plan of any sort, and threaded by narrow irregular streets. Many of the well-to-do Khatrís have of late years added substantial wooden fronts to their shops and double-storeyed buildings are now occasionally built. *Pakka* buildings, even for mosques, are quite exceptional.

***Hujrás* or places of public resort.**

Each village has one or more places of public resort. In Tarbela and in the larger of the Jádún and Swáthi villages these places (*hujrás*) are maintained by each principal division of the village; but in the great majority of the Hazárá villages they are attached to the houses of the headmen and maintained by them

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Social and Religious Life.

In the Dhúnd and Karrál country they are called *baithaks*, and in Lower Hazárá *deori*. The men of the village spend their leisure hours in these places, discussing questions of local interest, and travellers and visitors are welcomed; with few exceptions they are not so hospitably served as is usual in the adjoining country of Eusafzaí.

Mosques and their servants.

Besides these places each village has one or more mosques (*masjids*). The mosque consists generally of a small compound enclosed by a low wall, at one end of which is a room with a verandah in front of it. The timber used in the building, especially that of the verandah, is not uncommonly ornamented with carving; and in the larger villages the walls are occasionally built of *pakka* masonry. Each mosque has one or more servants attached to it. In a small village one servant, the *imám*, will perform the whole duties; in the case of larger villages, he is assisted by a menial called a *khádim*; and also when the *imám* is a *mulla* of superior attainments, by another menial called the *ghásil*. The *khádim* keeps the mosque clean, and provides water for the ablutions, which are a necessary preliminary to a Mahomedan's prayers. The *imám* calls to prayers and leads the prayers; he also reads the Korán, teaches the village children, and performs the principal part at the ceremonies of circumcision, marriage, and burial. Another of his duties is the washing and laying out of the dead prior to burial—a process on the proper performance of which in accordance with the approved Mahomedan ritual, great stress is laid; and it is for the execution of this part of their duties that the superior class of *imáms* employ *ghásils*. The menials of the mosques are remunerated by (*char*) bread collected by them morning and evening from house to house; the *khádim* also receives small presents (*gaddi-odi*) at harvest time. The *imám* is generally paid in the first instance by a small grant of land rent-free. They also receive presents at harvest time and at the domestic occasions on which they officiate. The *imám* further receives half of all the alms made by his constitutents; such a claim is reprobated by the best authorities on the Mahomedan faith, but it has been so long sanctioned by usage that the *imáms* now insist on its payment. The *imám's* office is not hereditary, but a son commonly succeeds his father. The incumbents rarely possess more than the smattering of education necessary to enable them to perform their ordinary duties; though they can most of them read the "Korán," few of them understand it.

Houses and their furniture.

The houses of the population are single-storeyed huts, with flat mud roofs supported by wood. In the Haripur town the walls are commonly built with unburnt bricks. In the villages in its neighbourhood *sussís* are used instead of bricks; these *sussís* are eggshaped clods of dried mud: in fact they are a device for serving the same end as bricks, resorted to in the absence of brick-moulds. In the hills and their vicinity (wherever the people can obtain stone) the walls of their houses are built of rough stone plastered on both sides with mud; there is a great deal of coarse slate and trap in the Hazárá hills, which easily breaks into slabs suitable for this purpose; boulders are also used

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Social and Religious Life.

Houses and their furniture.

for building walls. The roofs are generally well timbered, as there is abundance of suitable wood in the district; *túť* (mulberry), *phula* (acacia modesta), *kao* (wild olive), *khair* (acacia catechu), and *sannatha* (dodonæa burmanniana), are principally used for the roofs in the plains, and *biár* and *chír* (pinus excelsa and longifolia) in the hills Across the main beams (*kari*), branches (*ganda* and *cháli*)* and leaves are spread; the *sannatha* shrub (dodonæa burmanniana) being most commonly used for this purpose in Lower Hazárá, and upon these again mud is plastered. The rafters do not span the walls in one stretch, but are supported in the middle by a cross beam on wooden posts (*tham*). There are a very few *pakka* houses of burnt brick and double-storeyed in the Haripur plain and at Khánpur belonging to the leading men. But with these few exceptions such houses are unknown in the district. Glazed windows and chimneys are also very rarely seen. The doors revolve in wooden sockets, and are closed with a chain and rough padlock.

Furniture.

The dwelling houses of the majority of the agriculturists have only one room, which averages about 20 feet long by 12 broad. The principal articles of furniture are two or three beds, some low stools, spindles, one or two baskets for clothes or wool, and a large wooden press (*khamba*) for holding grain. The press is generally large enough to hold about 50 maunds of grain. In the plain villages, if a *zamíndár* has much grain, he keeps it in a small room attached to his house; in the house itself he has an earthen receptacle (*kothi*) large enough to hold from five to 10 maunds. The beds (*charpái* or *khát*) are strung with string made from *babbar* grass, or from the fibre (*katthan*) of the *dhamman* tree, or else with narrow thongs (*kakkar*) of raw hide. The dwelling houses of the people in the plains are cleanly kept; those of the hill-people are less clean; and throughout the district, especially among the Gújars, it is common for the family and the cattle to live in the same hut. Cattle are sometimes kept in a shed adjoining the house, constructed in a similar way to the house itself. The whole is enclosed with a wall, forming a small compound in front of these buildings, where the women spin and cook, and the cattle are picketted morning and evening. In the upper part of the district each cultivator, in addition to his house, usually has a shed (*bándi*) in his fields, where he keeps his cattle in the summer months; and this practice is spreading into Lower Hazárá (where these sheds are called *kur*). The style and comfort of the people's dwellings have improved greatly since annexation; the houses are more commodious, the roofs are better timbered, the furniture is better, and the cattle are more carefully housed.

Utensils.

Meals are ordinarily served on low tables called *pári*, the guests sitting on *charpais*. For bread, baskets (*chargai*)† are commonly used; for other viands, copper vessels, or earthen plates. The

* *Cháli* is the term used in the hills, and means the split chips of *chír*, which are commonly used for the purpose stated.

† Most of these are brought from Peshawar. In the Mánsahra and Garhián *iláqas*, baskets (*mandla*) of wheat-straw are made by the women for the same purpose.

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Social and Religious Life.

Utensils.

cooking vessels also, are either of copper or of baked earthenware. The increased use of copper vessels among the population is one of the most obvious signs of their improved circumstances. At annexation few of the population used anything except earthern vessels; now copper vessels are found in every house except the poorest. In the houses of the principal men, English glazed earthenware is beginning to be used.

Dress.

The people are clothed for the most part with home-made cloth of coarse texture, worn either white or dyed indigo blue. The cloth is of two kinds—*khaddar* which is the coarser of the two, and is made entirely of cotton; and *súsi*, which is finer, and is always dyed blue, and generally has narrow lines of red silk woven into it; the *súsi* is used only for the lower garments. The principal articles of a man's dress are loose drawers (*paijama* or *suthan*) a long loose tunic (*khilka*), a turban, and in the hot weather a sheet and in the cold weather a blanket thrown round the shoulders. The blanket is made of white or gray sheep's wool. The drawers are generally dyed indigo blue, except in the lower part of the district and in the hills near Murree. The coat is generally white, except among the Mishwánís and Gujars in the north of the district. The turban is also white, unless one of the blue *lungís*, manufactured in Lower Hazárá, is worn. These *lungís* are generally kept for gala days, and large ones are also worn as a sheet round the shoulders. The sheet is generally white, or varied by blue lines on a white ground.

The women wear a long shirt (*kurta*) generally embroidered over the chest, loose drawers (*suthan*,) arranged in plaits, tight from the knee down and ending at the ankle in a tight band, and a sheet which serves both for veil and headdress. In Lower Hazárá the shirt is worn short, ending above the knees; and the drawers are worn very full, 15 or 20, or even more, yards of cloth being used in one pair. In the north of Hazárá the shirt is worn long, reaching below the knees, and the drawers are not worn so full. The shirt in Lower Hazárá is generally of white *khaddar*, and in Northern Hazárá the same dyed blue with indigo. The drawers are generally made of *súsi*. The sheet is called by various names; *chádar* which is applied to a sheet made of coarse cloth; *chail* to the same dyed and stamped with a pattern; *dopatta* or *bhochan* is a sheet of fine English cloth; *silára* is a sheet of fine home-made cloth, in cheques or stripes, of which a description will be found further on. In Pakhlí, and especially in the mountain glens to its north, the women frequently wear a tight-fitting skull cap, either blue or red, in place of the sheet.

English cloth was very little used in the district at annexation, but for some years past it has been increasingly worn. An agriculturist generally possesses one turban of English cloth, and his wife either a *kurta* or *dopatta* of the same. It is reckoned that not less than Rs. 3,00,000 are now annually expended by the village population of Hazárá on the purchase of English cloth. The clothes made of this cloth are at first ordinarily reserved for gala days and important occasions. In the cold weather the cotton sheet worn by the men is exchanged in the south of the district

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Social and Religious Life.

Dress.

for a coarse blanket of grey colour. In Pakhlí and in the north of the district the men wear clothes made of *páttu* in the winter. This *páttu* is principally manufactured by the Gújars of Konsh, Bhogarmang, and Kágán. The shoes of all classes are made of leather of the same pattern as in the rest of the Punjáb. Grass shoes are also worn in the glens in the north of the district, especially by the Gújars and poorer classes. In the high hills near Murree the people wear these grass shoes only in the winter for walking over snow, and for treading down their mud roofs. In the greater part of the district the bedding used by the people consists of cotton quilts padded with cotton wool, but in the extreme north of the district blankets of sheep's wool are used as bedding, especially by the Gújars.

Food.

The agriculturists ordinarily take three meals a day. The morning meal is eaten at sunrise in the winter, and at 10 A.M. in the summer. The evening meal is eaten at 8 or 9 P.M. When they are working hard at ploughing or at harvesting their crops, they also eat a small meal (*pichháin*) of bread in the afternoon; at other times they eat a little roasted corn (maize) about 2 P.M. Any bread left over from the evening meal is eaten in the morning by the men before they go to plough. The food of the people of the plain tracts in the south-west part of the district is of better quality than that of the inhabitants of the hills. In the plain tracts and in Tanáwal the daily dietary consists of bread made of barley, maize or *bájra* (according to the season of the year) eaten with butter-milk; wheaten bread is also eaten, but the poorer classes in Tanáwal chiefly confine themselves to barley. Vegetables, *dál*, and sometimes meat, cooked with butter, are added according to the circumstances of each family. In the hill tract east of the district trunk road, maize bread, eaten with vegetables and butter milk, is the common dietary; except among the few who are rich compared with their neighbours, wheaten bread and rice are only eaten occasionally. The principal vegetable of the autumn season is a small pumpkin called *dubri*, which is generally grown in the maize fields along with the maize: it is usually cooked in butter-milk. In the Swáthi tracts the principal food is the coarse rice grown on the Siran, and bread made from maize, eaten with butter or milk; honey is also occasionally added, and vegetables. Meat, and wheaten bread are confined to the few who are exceptionally well off.

The common diet of the mass of the people is very much better than it was before annexation. Better grain and more of it is eaten; and where additions in the shape of butter, vegetables, and condiments were before rare, they now form a frequent article of diet. Entertainments on domestic occasions are also given on a much more liberal scale than was habitual 18 or 20 years ago. All the grain, pulses, butter, milk, and honey, consumed in a *zamíndár's* house are, as a rule, raised on his own land. What he has not on his own farm or in his own store, he rarely buys except on occasions of entertainments. The Mahomedan population do not drink spirits, and the habit is confined to a few of the Hindús and Sikhs, principally the Sonárs and Sikhs of

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Social and Religious life.

Haripur and Abbott-abad. Opium-eating and opium-smoking is not uncommon among the better classes of the Mahomedans, and there is some reason to fear that with their improved circumstances the habit is increasing among them. Most of the adult Hindú population are opium-eaters.

Average consumption of food.

The following estimate regarding the average consumption of food by the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879, page 234:—"An estimate of "food-grains consumed in a year by an "agriculturist's family of five persons is "shown in the margin. The average is "1¼ *sérs* each for two meals a day, exclu-"sive of *dál* which is used with bread for "six months during the winter and butter-"milk in summer. An estimate of food-"grains consumed in a year by a non-"agricultural family and residents of "towns is given in the opposite margin. "The average is one seer each for two "meals a day, exclusive of *dál*, which "is used with bread as well as vegetables."

Description of Grain.	Sers.
Indian corn	781
Bajra	375
Wheat	502
Barley	502
Total ...	2,280
Dal, Mung, &c. ...	76
Do., *Moth*	38
Total ...	2,394

Description of Grain.	Sers.
Indian corn	912
Wheat	913
Total ...	1,825
Dal Mash	19
Do. *Mung*	19
Do. *Moth*	19
Total ...	1,882

Measures of time.

The following are local expressions for various parts of the day or night:—

Sargi	.. from 2 A.M. till dawn.	*Peshin*	.. from about 2 P.M.
Fajr	.. „ dawn till 8 A.M.	*Digar*	.. „ 4 P.M. to sunset.
Chashka	.. „ about 8 A.M.	*Namasha*	.. „ sunset to dark.
Roti wela (meal time)	about 10 A.M.	*Khuftan*	.. „ bed-time to 10 P.M.
Zawal	.. from mid-day.	*Adhi rat*	.. „ mid-night.

The measure of time by the *pahr* or "watch" is also understood; it was introduced by the Sikhs.

Women.

The women may be described in almost the same terms as those which have been applied to the women of the adjacent Rawalpindi district. "Though in great subjection, and treated "outwardly like cattle, they are much prized. The greatest mis-"fortune is the loss of a wife. Even a bad one is not readily "relinquished. In many instances the wife has paramount "influence in the household." Those of the plain tracts in the south of the district are better treated than those in the hills. In the plains they are principally employed in household work, spinning thread and making clothes, and do no work in the fields except picking (*chunna*) cotton, and picking (*chheli*) the ears off the maize stalks after the reaping. In the hills, besides the household work, they tend the cattle, cut grass, and help their husbands in every operation of husbandry except ploughing and sowing. The women of the better classes, and also the Hindú women, principally employ themselves in fine sewing and embroidery work (*kasida*). Women who can read are very rare. The women are ordinarily faithful to their husbands. The Swáthi women have a worse character in this respect than the rest of the women in the

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Women.

district ; they are more frequently the subjects of polygamous marriages, and are the hardest worked ; in fact the Swáthís regard their women more as drudges than as wives. In their younger years the women have their fair share of good looks. The Swáthí and Utmánzaí women are the fairest ; the Tanaolí women and those of the Gújar race in the Bhogarmang and Kágán are said to be the prettiest. The Jádún women are stout and thickly built. Both they and the Swáthi women are said to be scolds. As in the rest of the Punjab, the conventional rules of modesty require a young women to hide her face from any person of influence whom she meets.

The following local proverb bearing mainly on the character of the women of the country is worth recording :—

Swáthí-ka-Tál ..	..	..	The Swáthi's toil.
Jádún-ka-Jandar	..	..	The Jadún's mill.
Dilazák-ka-Kanjar	..	..	The Dilazák's whore.
Turk-ka-Kalandar	..	..	The Turk's trance.
Turín-ka-Andar	..	..	The Turin's Home Rule.

This proverb enumerates the habits of each tribe, which are the principal cause of injury to them ; among the Swáthís, their wives' drudgery in the fields ; among the Jádúns, sending their women to the mills with grain, where they stay all night while it is being ground, with fatal results to their virtue ; among the Dilazáks, the introduction of prostitutes into Hazárá, which is attributed to the men of this tribe ; among the Turks, the tendency of the men to laziness and indulgence in intoxicating drugs under the pretence of religious abstraction ; among the Turíns, the great influence exercised over the husbands by their wives.

Family law and custom.

The letter of Muhammadan law, as has been already stated, is observed in this part of India only in the matter of external ritual. The family and social life of the people is regulated in all its details by no conscious reference to rules of the professed faith, but rather by a loose body of so-called custom ill-defined, and scarcely capable at the present time of reduction to a code. An attempt was made, in the course of the recent settlement operations, to draw up statements of these customs, dealing with such points of question as may most commonly be expected to arise. Captain Wace's summary of the results attained is prefaced by the following passage :—

Causes which have hitherto tended to restrict the limits of customary law.

"It is obvious that there must be a great many points on which we cannot expect to find any defined custom. The crude state of society, its recent poverty and backward condition, the very disturbed state of the country during the greater portion of the past 170 years, the admitted recent origin of some of the leading families, the policy of the Sikh rulers, which had for its deliberate end the reduction of the entire agricultural population to the position of serfs and dependants of the State, and the tendency of which was to over-ride every right, tenure or custom, which stood in the way of the aggrandisement of the State's revenue :—all these are influences which limited the devolution of property in the soil to certain broad lines, and rendered impossible the growth of either law or custom in respect of its devolution in the absence of near male heirs. The same influences kept the rights of widows, daughters, and other female relations at the lowest point.

"Now a widely different state of affairs is growing up. During the past 25 years land has become most valuable; all classes in the country are acquiring an increasing sense of property in it, and the peace which the people enjoy under our settled rule makes it possible for them to watch its devolution most closely. It is therefore probable that some questions of inheritance will arise during the next half century, for which the statements of customs now drawn up will provide no solution. In such cases one side will appeal to the Muhammadan law and the other to the custom, according as they believe their respective interests to lie. Even at the present day it is not uncommon for one side in a suit concerning inheritance to appeal to the Muhammadan law. But it would be a mistake to suppose that such appeals are prompted by any previous acquaintance with the rules of Muhammadan law. The mass of the population have no more than the most superficial knowledge of these rules. And both those who have some acquaintance with the Muhammadan law and those who have none, alike neglect its more important injunctions in every department of their social life. At the same time the social life of the agricultural population is still in such a simple state, that few points unprovided for by previous custom are likely to arise, the decision of which will involve any real difficulty."

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Different circumstances which have now sprung up.

It will be convenient to state first the customs of the agricultural population as regards marriage and divorce. It will be remembered that nearly the whole of that population is Muhammadan. The only form of marriage recognized as legal is the *nikáh*. Infant marriages are unusual; the men usually marry between the ages of 16 and 18, and the women between 12 and 16.

Marriage: Extent to which polygamy is practised.

Polygamy, though legal, is not general. It is found in all parts of the district in the families of the chiefs and principal men. It is also more common among the Tarkhelís and Utmánzaís of the Haripur *tahsíl*, and the Jádúns of the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*, and the Swáthís of the Mansehra *tahsíl*, than among the rest of the population of the district. The Utmánzaí practise polygamy mainly because more sons mean more men to fight; at least it was from this motive that the practice was commonly resorted to amongst them before our rule, and a custom of this nature generally adheres to a society which once adopts it; it is generally limited to two wives. The Tarkhelís are a small tribe of coarse and licentious dispositions, owning larger properties than the mass of the population. Polygamy among the Jádúns is less general than it is among the Utmánzaí; with them also it is generally limited to two wives, and to the families who are in better circumstances than the majority of the tribe. Among the Swáthís there is more polygamy than in any other tribe in the district, though with them also it is necessarily confined to those who have some pretension to better circumstances than the mass of the population. The Swáthís also make their wives work harder than is usual among the other tribes of the district. They work them not only in their households, but also on their fields. Infidelity also on the part of the wives is commoner among the Swáthís than in the rest of the district, and cohabitation of the betrothed persons prior to the completion of lawful marriage is so usual among them as to have passed into a proverbial reproach. Among the Mishwánís, the people of the Hazárá plain, and those of the Khánpur, Dhúnd, Karrál, and Boi hills, polygamy is exceptional: the mass of the people are content to be in practice monogamists, although there is nothing in law or in the state of

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public opinion opposed to a man's having two wives if he so chooses. In late years polygamy has become more common among the Karráls. They live next to the Jádúns, and have caught the habit from them. The intimate connection between this subject and the customs under which land devolves is obvious.

Marriage ceremonies.

Great stress is laid on the betrothal ceremonies. The two most important points in them are the *thál* and the *ijáb kabul* or *shara jawáb*. When the bridegroom's party have arrived at the bride's house and have been feasted, the barber puts down between the two parties a large brass platter called a *thál*. Into this the bridegroom puts what money and jewels he has brought for his bride. These are then carried inside to the bride and her mother; and the barber, returning with the empty *thál*, demands more. Then follows a demoralising scene of protests from the bridegroom's party and demands from the bride's father and his party, and after the bridegroom and his friends (who also contribute) have been sufficiently squeezed, the *thál* is again taken inside. The majority of the contributions are retained, and a few returned. The scene is practically one in which the bride's father sells her for as high a price as he can obtain. The theory is that the money is given to the bride for jewels; but the almost universal practice is that her father retains it. The sum thus paid varies from Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 among the mass of the people, to much larger sums among those better circumstanced than the mass.

Sharbat is then brought for the bridegroom's party, and until late years this concluded the betrothal. But of late years, principally since annexation, a custom, commonly spoken of as *ijáb-kabul* or *shara jawáb*, has arisen, by which, after the *sharbat*-drinking, the father of the bridegroom and the father of the bride successively declare the betrothal in a loud voice; the declaration is repeated three times. Great stress is laid on this part of the proceedings; and though it is admitted that it does not constitute marriage (*nikáh*), it is commonly spoken of as such. It is almost universally observed, except among the Turks, Dilazáks, and Jádúns. Apparently it grew up out of a desire to make the repudiation of a betrothal impossible; the weight attached to it is commonly justified by this reason. It is now not uncommon for the complete *nikáh* ceremony to be perfomed on these occasions, and the tendency is more and more in this direction. As, however, the bride is not taken away by her betrothed, a second *nikáh* ceremony is gone through when the bridegroom returns a few months afterwards to take her home. It is a curious question for decision whether such a ceremony as the first of these two *nikáhs* constitutes a lawful marriage; it appears that the weight of the best authorities will be found on the negative side of this question, for the reason that it is not followed by cohabitation, and that neither party intend that cohabitation should follow until the second *nikáh* has been performed.

Dower on marriage.

The marriage ceremony (*nikáh*) is carried out by the people to the best of their ability in strict accordance with the requirements of their religious law.

The dower (*mahar*) is fixed at the ceremony with great publicity prior to the reading of the *nikáh*. The amounts fixed vary

much, but are generally over Rs. 50 or under Rs. 100. The dower is rarely paid, but its payment seldom remains an open question. The statements of tribal customs thus describe the customary way of treating the wife's dower. The husband gives the bride a present on her arrival at home, jewels or a milch animal ; she is then, after a few days, persuaded to forego the rest, as she has at that time every motive to do. The settlement of the question is commonly witnessed by a few elders or relations invited to the house for the purpose. At present it is the exception for the husband to give his wife any land in payment of her dower ; in the few cases in which land is so given, it is treated as her special property, and she has complete control over it, to keep, give, transfer or will away as she likes. A principal motive for the wife to excuse her husband any payment of the dower beyond the small present received when she enters his house is said to be as follows :—The husband, after settlement of the dowry, declares that his wife shall be considered a co-sharer with him in his alms giving to the extent of ½, ⅓, or ¼ ; and such a declaration carries with it an obligation on the husband's part to spend at his wife's funeral a share of the household property not less, and in practice generally more, than the share she possesses in the household charities. Major Wace notes that the above account is valuable, as showing what the best among the people do, and what all admit they ought to do. But his enquiries lead him to believe that very commonly, especially among the Swáthís, a wife's claims in respect of her dower are totally neglected ; no thought being given to the matter after giving her the small present she necessarily receives on her first arrival in her husband's house.

Dower on marriage.

When a man marries a wife of lower origin than himself, he usually promises her what is called the *mahar misl ;* that is to say, not the dower ordinarily fixed for women of his own tribe, but the dower current in the bride's own family. The Utmánzaís, both men and women, regard the cash payment of a dower as a reproach. The Jádúns have a curious custom of bringing the bride to the bridegroom's house and performing the marriage ceremony there, contrary to the universal custom of the rest of the population, under which the marriage ceremony takes place at the bride's home.

A detailed account of the ceremonies at betrothals and marriages will be found in Mirzá Azim Beg's book on the Hazárá district.

Ceremonies at betrothals and marriages.

There is a feature in these ceremonies even more lamentable than the money which fathers take for their daughters. The women who are the guests and by-standers find an immoral delight in pelting the bridegroom's procession with such abuse (*sitni*) as gives us an appalling view of the standard of social morality common among the generality of the population. These scenes occur alike at the marriages of the higher and lower classes. By the social usages of the country all the women of the village, high and low, are alike welcome at these festive occasions, and this is probably a principal reason why all appear to be equally involved in this lamentable practice. There are no doubt, many among the guests, both men and women, who see and hear such

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things with shame and anger, but hitherto no class have been able to set their faces openly against the practice. It is pleasant to be able to record one change for the better during our rule. Twenty-five years ago it was a common thing at these marriages for men to spend all their means and more in paying prostitutes to dance, but public opinion has since condemned the usage, and it has been relinquished as disreputable. The scenes at Hindú marriages are worse than those at Muhammadan marriages.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III., IIIA., IIIB. of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The Musalman population is practically entirely Sunni. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Religion.	Rural Population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ..	354	3,247	487
Sikh	27	187	34
Musalman ..	9,619	6,522	9,476
Christian ..	..	44	2

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. But the landowning classes, artisans and village menials are wholly Musalmáns, Hindús and Sikhs being confined to the mercantile castes and their priests. The external ritual of the Mahomedan religion is observed with some regularity, even among the lowest classes of the agriculturists. The Ramzán fast especially is carefully kept both by men and women. Among the better classes the stated hours for prayers are usually remembered both by men and women; the majority also of the men of the cultivating classes ordinarily observe these hours with fair regularity, but their women generally neglect them. On the other hand, those dictates of the Mahomedan faith which are intended to govern the life of its followers (generally described as *má'malát*) are not observed, or, if occasionally observed, are only respected in so far as they do not interfere with the accepted social usages. This is true especially of the law concerning alms-giving, many matters connected with marriage, and the

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rights of women, the law of property, and the criminal law. In all matters connected with the observance of the Mahomedan religion little change has occurred during the past 30 years. It is neither better nor worse observed than before. Of the contents of the Korán and the other leading books of the Mahomedan religion, the great majority of even the better classes are ignorant. Persons who have studied the religious books of the Mahomedan faith are styled *Mullah*, or among the Afghán tribes *Akhúndzáda*.

Festive and religious gatherings.

The principal gatherings held in the district are as follows :—

Hindu Festivals.

Place at which held.	Date of Fair.	Particulars.
Chitti Gatti, near Mansehra.	6th *Phagan*, Angl. 15th February; also 1st *Baisakh*, Angl. 11th April.	Hindus from the vicinity to the number of about 700, assemble to worship a stone "ling" in a Hindu temple here; a good deal of alms-giving takes place on these occasions. The assembly on each occasion lasts only one day.
Bareri, near Mansehra.	*Durga Ashtami*, in *Chetr* (March), also the same festival in *Assu* (October).	Hindus from the vicinity, to the number of about 400, assemble at the top of the Bareri hill to worship Devi and to present offerings, which are taken by a Brahman of Mansehra. The assembly on each occasion lasts only one day.
Tarbela.	1st *Baisakh*, Angl. 11th April.	The Hindu inhabitants of the vicinity and of the Hazara plain assemble to bathe in the Indus river. The assembly is of a religious character, and is kept up for two days.
Kot Najibulla.	In *Sawan*, (August.)	In *Sawan*, on the ninth day of the new moon, the Hindus from the neighbourhood, including Khanpur and Hasan Abdal, to the number of about 1,000, assemble at the *Dera* (temple) of Bhai Kirpa Ram, to worship and present offerings.

Places Frequented both by Muhammadans and Hindus.

Place at which held.	Date of Fair.	Particulars.
The Ziarat of Jamal Ghazi, at Dhamtaur.	Muhammadans at the two Id festivals. Hindus on the 1st *Baisakh* (11th April).	This is a noted grove of some size and beauty. The Hindus of the vicinity assemble to feast and to enjoy themselves. The Muhammadans, besides these purposes, present offerings at the shrine. The assemblies generally last three days each, and some 800 persons gather at them.
The tank at Mangal.	Ditto ...	A similar gathering to the above. The Muhammadan shrine of Mian Kangal Sahib has a considerable local repute.

Muhammadan Festivals.

Place at which held.	Date of Fair.	Particulars.
The Ziarat at Dari, in the Haripur *tahsil*.	The two Ids ...	Some 4,500 persons from the Haripur plain, the Gandghar and Badnak hills, &c., assemble for two days. It is a festive gathering. The principal game is called *titti*, and is not unlike our own game of Prisoners' Base.
Ziarat of Sain Malpat, near Dhamtaur.	Ditto ...	Attended by the inhabitants of Dhamtaur.
Ziarat of Diwan Raja Baba at Gulli Bagh, near Mansehra.	Ditto ...	At each Id on one day only women and on the day following only men assemble. The gatherings number about 5,000 souls (men and women), and are principally festive; but the shrine is also held in much repute on religious grounds. There is also a spring believed to have medical properties in which the sick bathe. The principal game among the men is the game above described. The persons who attend it are residents of the Pakhli plain, of the Swathi glens, and of the Feudal Tanawal country.

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Festive and religious gatherings

Muhammadan Festivals—Continued.

Place at which held.	Date of Fair.	Particulars.
Ziarat of Shaikh Baba and Mehr Ali Baba, at Bajna, near Shinkiari.	The two Ids ...	At each Id some 300 people assemble from the neighbouring villages to worship at the shrine which has some local repute.
Ziarat of Bala Pir at Balakot.	Ditto ...	At each Id, some 1,000 people assemble from the Balakot and Garhi Habibulla *ilakas*. There is a spring here which is believed to cure disease especially leprosy. Some 20 or 30 diseased persons are generally to be found here. The Hindus called the place *Bhai Bala Ka Baithak*.
Ziarat of Kalandar Saiad at Balakot.	Ditto ...	A small gathering takes place at this shrine at each Id.
Ziarat of Saiad Jalal Baba at Bhogarmang.	Ditto ...	The inhabitants of the Bhogarmang glen assemble here at each Id to the number of some 500. Saiad Jalal, who is buried here, was the leader under whom the Swathis of the Mansehra *tahsil* took their present country from the Turks.
Ziarat of Naubat Shah, Saiad, at Lachimang, in Konsh.	Ditto ...	The inhabitants of Konsh Nandihar, and Tikri assemble here at each Id to the number of some 1,500. The shrine has a great local repute. Those who attend the fair present small offerings at it.
Ziarat of Tortom Baba at Shamdhara, in Agror.	Ditto ...	Some 400 persons assemble here at each Id from the adjacent Agror villages. The festivals last for two days at the Id-uz-zuha, and one day at the other Id.
Ziarat of Mian Khaki at Dharra, in Agror.	Ditto ...	Some 400 persons assemble, as in the preceding instance.
Ziarat of Haidar Baba at Ghanian, in Agror.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures below give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures :—

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani	20	Pashtu	650
Dogri	2	Gujari	369
Kashmiri	42	All Indian languages	9,937
Panjabi	8,894	Non-Indian languages	3

Language spoken in the district.

The language of the people is principally a rough dialect of Punjábi locally termed *Hindki* in contradistinction to the Pashtu tongue of the Afghán races who adjoin the district on the west. There are few of the people of the district who cannot speak this *Hindki*. The inhabitants of the Tarbela and Khálsa tracts, those of the Tarkheli tracts and of the Tanaoli villages on the bank of the Indus, all speak Pashtu, but they know the *Hindki* as well.

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Language spoken in the district.

The Mishwánís speak Pashtu, ordinarily, and know only a little of the *Hindki* dialect. The majority of the Tanaolis have forgotten their Pashtu tongue. The Jádúns also have almost forgotten it. The inhabitants of the Agror, Konsh, and Bhogarmang glens at the north of the district commonly speak Pashtu, and know little of the *Hindki* ; the rest of the Swáthís speak *Hindki* as fluently as Pashtu ; the further removed a village is from the frontier, the more *Hindki*, and the less Pashtu is spoken. The people of the *Boí*, tract of the Dhúnd, Karrál, and Ghakkar tracts, and the great majority of the people of the Hazárá plain speak the *Hindki* dialect of the district, and have always done so. Taking the district as a whole, it is only rarely that a Civil Officer has any occasion to speak to the people in his court in any other tongue than the local *Hindki*, though it is occasionally an advantage to him to know Pashtu as well. The people of the adjoining independent tracts, trans-Indus, and of the independent Swáthí country, all speak Pashtu only. Gújari is an Indian dialect used by the Gújar cowherds of the mountains on our northern frontier from the Rávi to the Swát river. They often know no other language.

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and Aided Schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

Education.		Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	93	104
	Can read and write ...	140	207
Females.	Under instruction ...	0·7	1·1
	Can read and write ..	0·3	2·0

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. Education in the district is very backward but improving. The table in the margin shows the indigenous educational institutions existing in 1852, according to a return prepared by the Deputy Commissioner. Of these 1,128 scholars, 755 were reported to be studying Arabic, and 174 Persian which figures sufficiently indicate the real character of the education imparted in most instances *viz.*, the learning to read the Korán by rote without any understanding of its meaning. In fact both

Details.	Boys.
Europeans and Eurasians	...
Native Christians	4
Hindus	237
Musalmans	695
Sikhs	39
Others	...
Children of agriculturists	565
" of non-agriculturists ...	410

—	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
Hindu Institutions ...	14	16	97
Mahomedan "	184	158	1,031
Total ...	198	174	1,128

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Education.

the Hindú and the Muhammadan institutions included in the return were not schools, as we understand the term. At the few Hindú *dharmsáls* found here and there in the larger villages, and at the *Masjids* to be found in nearly every Muhammadan village, the priest collected a few boys daily, and attempted to teach them to read the principal books of their religion. It was sufficient to learn by rote; few cared really to learn to read, and only very few of the priests themselves understood what they taught. Contrary to the policy pursued in the other districts of the Punjab, no educational cess was imposed after annexation on the agricultural population of Hazárá. The district has consequently been almost entirely without Government schools till quite recently. There was a small school for some years in the Abbott-abad cantonment. Also in 1856 two schools were opened, one at the *tahsíl* head-quarters at Haripur, and the other at the *tahsíl* head-quarters at Mansehra. These last were little attended, were closed as failures in September 1862, and re-opened in June 1865. The Haripur school in 1873-74 had an average attendance of 78 scholars, and that at Mansehra of 26 scholars. From the *kharíf* of 1872, when the new assessments were introduced, an educational cess of one per cent. on the Land Revenue was charged for the first time. Consequently towards the close of 1873 fifteen new village schools were opened.

In compiling the Census Returns of 1868, some adventurous clerk so manipulated the figures as to make out that of the total population 28,524 souls (over 80 per thousand) could read and write. What the real figures were, it is impossible now to say. The instances of women who can read are very rare.

Physique and character of the People.

The physique of the people is inferior to the average of the adjacent manlier races in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts and in independent territory. The Dhúnds and Karráls, and generally the inhabitants of the hills in the east and south-east portion of the district from Garhi Habíbulla downwards, are of small stature. Some of the Jádúns and Tanaolís are fine men; but, as a rule, they are not above the middle height, nor of great strength; and the same remark applies to the other classes who are mixed with them. The inhabitants of the Pakhlí valley and Agror Swáthís and others are an enervated race of middle stature. Those of the Konsh, Bhogarmang and Kágán glens, especially the Gujars and Saiads, are many of them tall, fine men. The inhabitants of the plain tracts in the Haripur *tahsíl* vary much in physique: some of the Gujars, Pannís, and Awáns, and a few of the Utmanzai, are fine men. The Mishwánís of the Gandghar range are tall, handsome men, but the tribe numbers only about 3,000 souls all told. The population is not warlike, and with a few exceptions (such as the Mishwánís of Srikot) they are not brave. They are little given to open violence, but are apt in deceit and intrigue, and at times excitable. They are less hospitable than the purer Afghán races; but a traveller resting in the village mosque will rarely want for a meal. As a rule, they are not fond either of horses or of sport. But they are attached to their fields, their homes, and their cattle; and though they display

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

less skill in their methods of agriculture than is possessed by the people of the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts, they extend the area of their cultivation with much industry. Tables Nos. XL., XLI., and XLII., give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The marginal figures show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available. Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1872-73 there were 112 persons brought under the operation of the Income Tax Act as enjoying incomes in excess of Rs. 750. In the preceding year, all incomes above Rs. 500 being liable, there were 247 persons taxed. Of these, 14 were bankers and money-dealers, 45 were general merchants, 52 dealers in piece-goods, 10 grain merchants, 10 salt merchants, and 18 "other" merchants. Of landed proprietors, 49 paid the tax, their assessment aggregating Rs. 815. The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 3,637. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are described below in Section D.

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.	Number taxed ..	115	64	132
	Amount of tax ..	1,114	1,248	1,036
Class II	Number taxed ..	22	21	59
	Amount of tax ..	456	567	744
Class III.	Number taxed ..	5	12	22
	Amount of tax ..	156	468	784
Class IV.	Number taxed ..	..	3	..
	Amount of tax ..	..	162	..
Class V.	Number taxed ..	..	3	..
	Amount of tax ..	..	188	..
Total..	Number taxed ..	142	103	213
	Amount of tax ..	1,726	2,633	2,564

—	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ..	5	250	5	241
Amount of fees ..	50	2,900	50	3,170

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes.

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Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Hazárá are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as land owners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important landowning tribes is described in the following pages. The table at page 65 is based upon a settlement enumeration of the *resident* population made in 1869-70, from which, however, Feudal Tanáwal was wholly excluded. It probably represents the classification and distribution of the local tribes more accurately than do the figures of the general census, though of course allowance must be made for subsequent increase of population, and more detailed figures will be found in Appendix V. to Major Wace's report, and also in the following paragraphs. The results may be thus expressed in percentages.

The Settlement Census.

Castes.	*Tahsil Haripur.*			*Tahsil Abbottabad.*			*Tahsil Mansahra.*			*Total District.*		
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Hindus and Sikhs ..	4	16	7	3	14	5	1	7	2	3	12	5
Afghans and allied races	26	5	21	25	15	23	38	15	32	29	12	25
Other Mahomedans ..	70	79	72	72	71	72	61	78	66	68	76	70
Total	100 / 77	100 / 23	100	100 / 79	100 / 21	100	100 / 74	100 / 26	100	100 / 77	100 / 23	100

Pathans and allied races.

The following figures show the sub-divisions of Pathans as returned in the Census of 1881. Besides these, 39,981 persons returned their *caste* as Tanáoli. The fact is that there are many tribes, not really or at least certainly of Pathán origin, who have by long association become so assimilated to the Pathans that it is difficult to separate them; while they themselves often, though not always, claim to be of Pathán stock. Thus Major Wace writes:—

"I ought to explain that in classing Saiads, Swáthís, Tanáolís, and others as races allied to the Afgháns, I do not mean that they are allied to them in blood. It is difficult to be sure of the real origin of some of these races; and no Afghán would admit that either Jádúns, Tanaolís, or Swáthís are of Afghán blood. But where a race has been associated for 200 or 300 years past with Afghán races, speaks their language or did so a short time ago, has copied their social habits in a greater or less degree, and holds its land on the Afghán system, it has become allied to the Afghán races in the most important particulars; and it is more correct

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Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.
The Settlement Census.

POPULATION OF THE HAZARA DISTRICT ACCORDING TO CASTE AND TRIBE (SETTLEMENT CENSUS, 1869-70).

	Castes and Tribes.	Tahsil Haripur. Agriculturists.	Tahsil Haripur. Non-agriculturists.	Tahsil Haripur. Total.	Tahsil Abott-abad. Agriculturists.	Tahsil Abott-abad. Non-agriculturists.	Tahsil Abott-abad. Total.	Tahsil Mansehra. Agriculturists.	Tahsil Mansehra. Non-agriculturists.	Tahsil Mansehra. Total.	Total District, excluding Tanawal. Agriculturists.	Total District, excluding Tanawal. Non-agriculturists.	Total District, excluding Tanawal. Total.
Hindu and Sikh.	Brahmin	599	143	742	1,090	435	1,525	232	106	338	1,921	684	2,605
	Khatri	3,124	3,895	7,019	754	2,380	3,134	237	1,930	2,167	4,115	8,205	12,320
	Arora	..	..	..	10	177	187	..	..	..	10	177	187
	Sikh	104	..	104	958	186	1,144	..	131	131	1,062	317	1,379
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	10	130	140	..	..	..	10	130	140
	Total	3,827	4,038	7,865	2,822	3,308	6,130	469	2,167	2,636	7,118	9,513	16,631
		4	16	7	3	14		1	7	2	3	12	5
Afghan and Allied Races.	Saiad	3,196	463	3,659	3,218	508	37,262	3,623	692	4,315	10,037	1,663	11,700
	Mishwani	2,716	62	2,778	20	..	20	..	..	..	2,736	62	2,798
	Sulemani	604	15	619	460	..	460	327	15	342	1,391	30	1,421
	Utmanzai	2,721	91	2,812	131	7	138	158	..	158	3,010	98	3,108
	Turin	1,928	40	1,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,928	40	968
	Dilazak	1,511	70	1,581	104	24	128	..	..	..	1,615	94	1,709
	Panni	1,371	..	1,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,371	..	1,371
	Jadun	1,879	208	2,087	10,709	2,462	13,171	375	78	453	12,963	2,748	15,711
	Sawthi	235	57	292	58	23	81	19,363	1,598	20,961	19,656	1,678	21,334
	Tanaoli	4,964	398	5.362	7,854	526	8,380	6,294	1,696	7,990	19.112	2,620	21,732
	Miscellaneous	1,493	5	1,498	101	123	224	2,330	321	2,651	3,924	449	4,373
	Total	22,618	1,409	24,027	22,655	3,672	26,328	32,470	4,400	36,870	77,743	9,482	87,225
		26	5	21	25	15	23	38	15	32	29	12	25
Other Muhammadans.	Tur't	567	11	578	589	33	622	712	58	770	1,868	102	1,970
	Gakkhar	1,486	109	1,595	465	9	474	141	58	199	2,092	176	2,268
	Dhund	1,201	42	1,243	12,514	350	12,864	223	82	305	13 938	474	14,412
	Karral	841	64	905	9,695	134	9,829	..	..	..	10.536	198	10,734
	Sarara	..	..	..	3,686	148	3,834	24	..	24	3,710	148	3,858
	Bib	..	..	..	610	7	617	..	..	..	610	7	617
	Awan	18,554	1,411	19,965	17,907	2,147	20,054	9.541	1,004	10.545	46,002	4,562	50,564
	Gujar	15,286	442	15,728	7,886	1,102	8,968	28,854	870	29,724	52,006	2,414	54.420
	Kashmiri	1,101	1,513	2,614	657	796	1,453	384	984	1,368	2,142	3,293	5,435
	Miscellaneous agricultural tribes	9,223	1,043	10,266	1,388	545	1,933	3,441	431	3.872	14,052	2,019	16,071
	Artizans, traders. menials, &c.	12,964	16,037	29,001	9,570	11,806	21,376	9,256	19,667	28,923	31,790	47,510	79,300
	Total	61,223	20,672	81,895	64,947	17,077	82,024	52,576	23,154	75,730	1,78,746	60,903	2,39,649
		70	79	72	72	71	72	61	78	66	68	76	70
	Grand total	87,668	26,119	1,13,787	90,424	24,058	1,14,482	85,515	29,721	1,15,236	2,63,607	79,898	3,43,505
		77	23	..	79	21	..	74	26	..	77	23	..

Remarks.

The Military Cantonment of Abbottabad is not included in this return. Its population by the census of 1st January 1868 was—

Hindus ..	1,684
Muhammadans	1,230
Others ..	1,569
Total ..	4,483

Feudal Tanawal was also excluded. Its population on 17th February 1881 was—

Hindus ..	545
Muhammadans	23,495
Others ..	4
Total ..	24,044

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Pathâns and allied races.

to group them with the Afghâns than with those races such as the Dhúnds, Karráls, Awáns and Gújars, who have never assimilated with the Afghâns in any way."

Sub-Divisions of Pathans.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Kakar	256	Khatak	233	Lodi	289
Tarin	1,355	Dalazak ...	695	Utmanzai ...	5,215
Akhunkhel ...	946	Durani	201	Yusafzai ...	200
Jaddon	16,962	Sulaimani ...	969	Hassanzai ...	5,033
Chagharzai ...	629	Swathi	28,429		

Tribal main divisions of the district.

But for the purpose of describing its population it is more convenient to divide the district into 12 tracts—

Dominant Tribe.	*Ilakas.*	*Tahsil* in which situate.	*Population (Settlement Census, 1869-70).* Souls.	Per cent. of total population.
1. Tarkheli ...	Khari, Gandgar	Haripur	7,627	2
2. Mishwani ...	Srikot	Do.	3,354	1
3. Utmanzai ...	Khalsa, Tarbela	Do.	15,655	5
4. Miscellaneous tribes of Hazara plain.	Sarai Salih, Manakrai Haripur, Jagal, Kot Najibulla, Kandi Kahl.	Do.	53,417	15
	Shingri	Abbott-abad ...		
5. Gakkhar ...	Khanpur	Haripur	23,308	7
6. Karrals ...	Nara	Abbott-abad ...	15,866	5
7. Dhunds ...	Danna, Bakot	Do.	19,080	6
8. Boi chief ...	Boi	Do.	13,865	4
9. Jaduns ...	Rajoia, Nawashahr, Dhamtaur, Mangal, Bagra ...	Abbott-abad Haripur	48,311	14
10. Tanaolis ...	Kulai, Badnak	Do.		
	Kachi, Sherwan, Babarhan Garhian.	Abbott-abad ...	27,786	8
11. Do. ...	Feudal Tanawal			
12. Swathi ...	Mansehra *tahsil*	Mansehra ...	115,236	33
	Total population, excluding Tanawal ...		34,350	100

In each of these 12 divisions there is one dominant tribe, who were practically masters of the country before Sikh rule, and in whose hands for the most part the greatest influence still remains. In the following pages will be found short details concerning the population of each of these divisions.

Tárkheli tracts, Khari and Gandgarh.

The Tárkhelís, who are a branch of the Utmánzaí described below, number some 569 souls, all agriculturists. They are the owners of the Khári and Gandgar *ilákas* (33 villages), and also own a number of villages in the adjoining Harroh *iláka* of the Rawalpindi district (*tahsíl* Attock). The Sikhs interfered little with them. They were noted robbers up to 1847, and are now much given to gambling. They are a coarse and licentious race, and are still easily tempted to commit heinous crime, but they are no longer openly robbers. They behaved badly to Major Abbott in 1848-49, deserting him when the Afghâns took the Attock Fort. Kharbára is the chief's village. The

Hindus and Sikhs	70
Tarkhelis	569
Other Afghans	875
Saiads	490
Awans	909
Gujars	1,946
Miscellaneous	2,769
Total	7,627

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population of their tract, is almost entirely agricultural. For details as they stood in 1869-70, see the bottom corner of page 66.

Mishwánis *iláqa* Srikot.

The Mishwánís are a small tribe of Saiad origin, but affiliated to the Kákar Patháns occupying the north-east end of the Gandghar range (three villages). They claim descent from Mahomed Sháh, *gesudaráz* or "long haired." Up to Sikh rule they were reckoned retainers of the Utmánzaí tribe, trans-Indus, fighting on their side when required to do so. But their subordination to them was only nominal, and they were practically independent of them. Their hills were the refuge for all who fled from the adjoining plain tracts. They fought bravely against the Sikhs with varying success up to A.D. 1825, when the Sikhs drove them from their homes. They were allowed to return five years afterwards, and gave no more trouble till the end of 1845, when all Hazárá rose. Major Abbott found them very amenable to his orders, and they fought bravely on his side. They have served us well on various occasions. They are industrious, well behaved agriculturists, poor and fond of their homes, of stalwart form, and hitherto brave, honest, and faithful. But they are now evidently deteriorating by contact with the baser races round them. The population of their tract, known as *iláqa* Srikot, as it stood in 1869-70, is given in detail in the margin.

Mishwanis		2,317
Other Mahomedans	Agriculturists	433
	Non-agriculturists	543
Hindus (Khatris)...		61
Total		3,354

Utmánzaí tracts, Tarbela and Khálas.

The Utmánzaí are a branch of the tribe of the same name who are located in Khabbal and Eusafzaí, trans-Indus. They are the principal owners of the land in 26 villages, composing the Tarbela and Khálsa tracts in the Haripur *tahsíl*. Awáns, Gujars, Sulemáni Patháns and Turíns are co-proprietors with them. They say that they acquired their footing for the most part by purchase from Gujars, the forefathers of those with whom they are still mixed. But it appears that they were called across the Indus by the Gújars and Shilmáni as allies against the Swáthis and Tanáwali, and gradually dispossessed the former of their possession. The Bulghádari tribe has been wholly dispossessed by the Tarkhelis who now occupy their old territory of Gandghar. They are sub-divided into Kanazaí, Akazaí, and Allazaí, which last include the Said Khánís. Their principal villages are Tarbela and Khallabat. The principal man among them is Kháni Zamán Said Kháni, *Jágírdár* of Khallabat. He is the son and successor of Mír Zamán Khán who served Major Abbott so faithfully. The family were men of influence before our rule; but they owe their present high position almost entirely to their services in 1848-49, and to the rewards conse-

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Utmanzais ...	1,599	Artizans, Traders, Menials &c. .	1,481
Sulemanis ...	339	Miscellaneous	1,121
Turins	870	Hindus	93
Tanaolis ...	456		
Awans	3,471		
Gujars	1,704		
Miscellaneous Mahomedans.	4,395		
Hindus	126		
Total ...	12,960	Total ...	2,695

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quently bestowed on them by our Government. The population of these tracts as it stood in 1869-70 giving a total population of 15,655 souls is marginally noted on page 67. The character of the population is orderly ; they are scarcely warlike, and are becoming yearly less so. They are much inferior to their brethren in Eusafzaí. There is little crime among them.

The Hazárá plain.

The Hazárá plain, including *iláqas* Shingri, Serái Sálih, Mánakrai, Haripur, Jágal, Kot Najíbulla, Kandi Kahl, and situate in the Haripur *tahsíl*, excepting only the Shingri *iláqa*, which is in the Abbottabad *tahsíl*, is inhabited by a mixed population. The details as found in 1869-70, are given in the margin.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Saiads	1,237	Artizans, Traders, Menials &c.	10,328
Turins ..	1,058	Others	2,975
Dilazaks ..	1,277	Hindus	3,254
Turks	612		
Pannis ..	1,338		
Awans ..	8,133		
Gujars ..	5,586		
Miscellaneous	14,803		
Hindus	2,756		
Total ..	36,860	Total ..	16,557

The Serái Sálih *iláqa* was the heritage of a small family of Dilázaks ; the Mánakrai *iláqa* of a family of Turks of recent origin, and not connected with Kárlagh Turks mentioned in Chapter II. ; and the rest, except Shingri, was owned by a small family of Turíns. Shingri was owned jointly by Turks, Dilázáks, and Tanaolís (omitting the Khálsa *iláqa* at its north-west outlet of the plains which is included in the Utmánzaí tract).

Gújars.

None of these families were of old standing ; their domination dated only from the seventeenth century. The oldest occupants are the Gújars. For at least two centuries anterior to the present time, the prominent feature in this part of the district has been the lordship excercised by a few families over the rest of the population. These seigneurs had absolute power over the occupants of the soil. As a result, we find the population of a still more mixed character here than it is in the rest of Hazárá. Most of them are industrious cultivators ; the Malliárs equal, in the skill of their husbandry, the best cultivators of the Punjab. Many of the Gújars, especially those of Kot Najíbulla, are fine men in every way, and there are other good families among them. But, as a rule, they are a poor-spirited population, the obedient servants of the ruler of the day, apt in deceit and clamours, but wanting in manliness and courage. But for our strong rule they would still be (as they ever were before it) the oppressed serfs of any strong family who first laid their hands on them. In the centre of the district, they once owned a tract of 84 villages known as Chamai Hazárá. The principal men are Mokaddam Mír Ahmad Gújar, *jágírdár* of Kot Najíbulla ; Kázi Faiz Alam and Mír Alam, of Sikandarpur ; Iláhi Bakhsh Khán Dilázák, of Serái Sálih ; Ahmad Khán Panni, *jágírdár* of Ganeha; and a few men who still remain of the Turín family. The principal towns are Haripur, Serái Sálih, and, Kot Najíbullah.

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Similarly the population of the Gakkhar tract are a mixed set of people, of no common stock. The details as they stood in 1869-70 are shown below in the margin :—

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Gakkhars ..	1,181	Artizans,	
Saiads ..	1,002	Traders,	
Dhunds ..	1,063	Menials, &c.	1,753
Karrals ..	657	Others	709
Awans ..	5,875	Hindus	178
Gujars ..	5,419		
Miscellaneous	4,916		
Hindus	555		
Total ..	20,668	Total ..	2,640

The Gakkhar country *iláqa* Khánpur.

The ancestor of the Gakkhar proprietors, Díwán Fattah Khán, settled in the country about the end of the sixteenth century, having received it in grant from his father, Sultán Said Khán, son of Sultán Sárang, the chief of the Ráwalpindi Gakkhars. Raja Jahándád Khán, of Khánpur, is the chief, and other principal men are Rája Feroz Khán the two Mahomed Kháns, Ata Alí and others. They served us well in the war of 1848-49, and stood by us in 1857. They are fair soldiers. The rest of the population are peaceable agriculturists, caring only for their fields and flocks. The principal village is Khánpur.

Karráls, *iláqa* Nára.

The Karrál country consists of the Nára *iláqa* in the Abbottabad *tahsíl*. The Karráls were formerly the subjects of the Gakkhars, from whom they emancipated themselves about two centuries ago. Originally Hindús, their conversion to Islám is of comparatively modern date. Thirty years ago their acquaintance with the Mahomedan faith was still slight,* and, though they now know more of it, and are more careful to observe it, relics of their former Hindú faith are still observable in their social habits. They are attached to their homes and to their fields, which they cultivate simply and industriously. For the rest their character is crafty and cowardly. They were co-conspirators with the Dhúnds in the autumn of 1857 in their plans to attack Murree, the part assigned to the Karráls being the cutting off of the reinforcements expected from Abbott-abad. They failed, as the Dhúnds did, owing to treachery among themselves ; up to that time they had been very little brought into contact with us. The Upper Murree road now dominates the head of their country, and increased contact with us has changed them a great deal for the better. Their chiefs are Hasn Ali Khan and Karam Khán *jágírdárs* of Monál-Dewál, and another very leading man among them is Pahalwán Khán of Bágan. The population of their tract was in 1869-70 composed of the classes shown in the marginal statement.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-Agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Karrals ..	5,640	Artizans ..	
Saiads ..	457	Traders ..	
Jaduns ..	1,931	Menials &c. ..	709
Awans ..	2,094	Others ..	366
Gujars ..	1,311	Hindus ..	72
Miscellaneous	2,300		
Hindus	516		
Sikhs	461		
Total ..	14,719	Total ..	1,147

* In 1845 one of the Wahábi leaders, Maulvi Mahomed Kásim, established himself in the Karrál country, and gained over a great number of the Karráls, including their leading men, to the Wahábi tenets. He left the country in the course of two years, but the Wahábi doctrines are still current among the tribe.

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The Jádún *iláqa* of Rajoiá was once included in their territory, but they lost it early in the eighteenth century; and before the Sikhs took the country, the Hassanzaí Jádúns had also appropriated several of the villages in the Nilán Valley of the Nára tract, which villages they still hold.

Dhúnds, *iláqas* Danna and Bakot.

The Dhúnds are identical in origin and character with the Karráls. They have no chiefs of note. They have been much enriched, and in every way influenced for the better by the proximity of the Murree Cantonment to their country. The marginal statement shows the population of the Dhúnd tract as it was composed in 1869-70. Only a portion of the Dhúnd tribe are located within the present limits of the Hazárá district; the rest of them occupy a considerable portion of the adjoining *tahsíl* of Murree in the Rawalpindi district.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-Agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Dhunds ...	9,324	Artizans, Traders, Menials, &c.,	927
Saiads	313	Others ...	342
Awans ...	1,191	Hindus	155
Gujars ...	2,295		
Miscellaneous	3,396		
Hindus	653		
Sikhs	490		
Total ...	17,656	Total ...	1,424

The Boí tract.

This was originally a part of the Bamba chiefship of Muzaffarabad. Sultán Hosain Khán, Bamba, lost his estates on the east bank of the Kunhár in 1848 by not submitting to the new Mahárája of Kashmír, Guláb Singh. This small tract, on the west of the Jhelum in Hazára, is all that is left to his family. He died in 1860. The present chief, Sultán Barkat, is his adopted son; he holds the tract in *jágír*. The population are a mixed set, poor, and unwarlike, and caring only for their fields and cattle. They were much attached to their old chief, Sultán Hosain, but care little for his successor. The details of the population were, in 1869-70 as shown in the margin.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-Agriculturists.	Souls
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Saiads ...	362	Artizans, Traders, Menials, &c.,	1,198
Dhunds ...	1,330	Others ...	724
Karrals ...	2,086	Hindus	109
Sarraras ...	3,523		
Awans ...	2,307		
Gujars ...	898		
Miscellaneous	1,302		
Hindus	26		
Total ...	11,834	Total ...	2,031

The Jádúns.

The Jádún country which includes *iláqás* Mángal, Nawashahr, Dhamtaur, Rajoiá, and Bagra, is situate in the centre of the district, north and south of the Abbott-abad cantonment. The Bagra *iláqa* is in the Haripur *tahsíl*, all the rest of their country is in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*. They are not good fighting men, but as subjects they are orderly and well-disposed, much attached to their homes, and for a people of Afghán origin fair agriculturists. They were originally a colony from the Jádún tribe, in Eusafzaí, trans-Indus, but they have much deteriorated in independence of character since they immigrated to Hazárá at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and are not now to be compared with the parent tribe, trans-Indus. Their hereditary chief is Faizulla Khán, of Dhamtaur, who has a small *jágír* from us, but he is not a man of any importance now

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The Jádúns.

Khudádád Khán, the *Jágírdár* of Mángal, whose father earned the *jágír* now held by the family for his services to Major Abbott in 1848-49, has some influence in the tribe, as also has Amírulla Khán the *Jágírdár* of Bándi Atáí. The population in 1869-70, numbered 48,311 souls, composed of the classes shown in the margin.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-Agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Jaduns ..	9,879	Artizans,	
Saiads	1,155	Menials,	
Tanaolis ...	817	Traders, &c. ...	6,986
Dhunds ..	1,228	Others ...	6,515
Karrals ...	1,264	Hindus	3,120
Awans... ...	7,698		
Gujars	3,641		
Miscellaneous	5,098		
Hindus and Sikhs	910		
Total ...	31,690	Total ...	16,621

The Jádún tribe is divided into three main divisions:—*Hassanzai* division residing in Dhamtaur, Mángal and Bagra *iláqas*. *Salár* division residing in Rajoia *iláqa*. *Mansúr* division residing in Nawáshahr and Mángal *iláqas*. These are again sub-divided into minor sections as follows:—The *Salár* division into Sulimánzai, Mustafazai, Isakhel, Muhammadkhel, and Audramzai. The *Mansúr* division into Khidarzai, Sháebzai, Yakúbzai, Daulatzai, and Músazai. The *Hassanzai* division into Ismáílzai and Badalzai. The principal towns and villages of the Jádún country are, Bagra, Rajoia, Dhamtaur, and Nawashahr. The Mansúr and Salár sections keep up a slight connection with the parent tribe, trans-Indus, and some of them still speak Pashtu in their homes. But the Hassanzais have long since lost all connection with the parent tribe, and have entirely forgotten their old Pashtu tongue.

The Tanaolís.

The Tanaolís are a tribe of whose origin we know little. The Patháns do not reckon them among their race, but two centuries ago they were located in the basin of the Mahában, trans-Indus, from which they were pushed out, cis-Indus, by the Eusafzaís. The tribe was divided into two main branches, Hindwáls and Palláls. The territory of the former has been appropriated by the Nawáb of Amb; it is now his feudal territory, and was excluded from the Settlement Census of which the figures are given below. The Tanaolís of *iláqás* Badnak and Kulaí of *tahsíl* Haripur, *iláqás* Kachi, Bábarhán, Sherwán and Garhián, of *tahsíl* Abbott-abad, are Palláls, and are scattered over 166 villages. They are an industrious agricultural race; if they were once warlike, the majority of them are now no longer so. They make fair soldiers. They can be very cruel on occasion, and their bad faith used to be a proverb "*Tanaolí bekauli*," but they are now little given to crime. A number of Awáns are mixed up with them, who, before Sikh rule, were their retainers; these Awáns are a sturdy race, truer than the Tanaolís. The principal men among the Tanaolís are the *jágírdárs* of Bir, and Shingrí. Both these men claim the traditional chiefship of the tribe but the claim is of no practical importance now. The chief man among the Awáns is Sher Zamán *jágírdár* of Jallu, in the Mansehra *tahsíl*. The population of the Tanaolí tract as it stood

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The Tanaolís.

in 1869-70, giving a total population of 27,786 souls, is shown in the marginal statement. The 38 Garhián villages in the Mansehra *tahsíl* are not included in the above. They are reckoned part of the Tanaolí country, but are owned principally by their old Awán retainers.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-Agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Tanaolis ...	10,058	Artizans,	
Saiads ...	1,151	Traders,	
Awans... ...	4,722	Menials, &c. ...	3,282
Miscellaneous	6,421	Miscellaneous	1,763
Hindus	128	Hindus	261
Total ...	22,480	Total	5,306

Swáthís of the Mansehra *tahsíl*.

The Swáthi country covers the whole Mansehra *tahsíl*, except the 38 Garhián villages above mentioned, which form its south-western corner. Including these 38 villages, the population stood in 1869-70, as shown in the margin. Many of the Saiads are proprietors of land, notably those of Kágán numbering 423 souls.

Agriculturists.	Souls.	Non-agriculturists.	Souls.
Mahomedans—		Mahomedans—	
Swathis ...	19,363	Artizans,	
Saiads	3,623	Traders,	
Tanaolis ...	6,294	Menials, &c. ...	19,667
Turks	712	Miscellaneous	7,887
Awans	9,541	Hindus and Sikhs	2,167
Gujars	28,854		
Miscellaneous	16,659		
Hindus	469		
Total ...	85,515	Total ...	29,721

The Awáns, before Sikh rule, held their lands on condition of feudal service ; they are now the owners of these lands. They are located mostly in the southern portion of the *tahsíl*. Some of the Gújars also are owners of the land, but the majority of them (some 20,000 souls) are tenants and graziers in the frontier glens at the north of the *tahsíl*. The Turks are said to be the representatives of the families who held the country before the Swáthi conquest at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The Swáthís are the reverse of warlike, deceitful, grasping, and lazy. Swáthi deceit (*chal*) is a proverb in the country.* They are not of one common stock, but are the descendants of the heterogeneous following collected from Swát, trans-Indus, by whose aid Saiad Jalál Bábá evicted the old Turk landlords of this part of the country. The Awáns are better men. The Gújars are a simple all-enduring race, thrifty and industrious, with no ambition but to be left alone in peace with their cattle and fields, and content on that condition to pay any exactions put upon them by their Swáthi masters, who squeeze them on every pretext and on every

* The following fable which is told of the Swáthís, I believe, has its counterpart in the legends of other countries, those of Europe not excepted. A Swáthi and the devil, having entered into partnership in the cultivation of a field, fell out as to the manner in which the produce should be divided ; at length it was agreed that the Swáthi should have whatever grew above ground, and the devil whatever grew below ground. The Swáthi thereon sowed the field with maize. This resulted in a warm renewal of the dispute at harvest time ; whereon the Swáthi, protesting his desire to be honest, liberally offered to reverse the agreement for the next harvest. The devil accepting this settlement of the question as fair, the Swáthi forthwith proceeded to cultivate carrots. The devil, finding himself outwitted a second time, retired from further connection with agriculture.

possible occasion. The Swáthi tribe is primarily divided into Ghabri or Utli Pakhlí and Mamiáli-Mitráwi or Tarli Pakhlí.*

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Swáthis of the Mansehra *tahsíl*

Utli Pakhli.	Tarli Pakhli.
In British Territory— Kagan. Balakot. Garhi Habibulla. Mansehra. Shinkiari. Bhogarmang. Konsh. In Independent Territory Nindaliar. Thakot.	In British Territory— Bhairkund. Agror. Independent Territory— Tikri, with the Deshi country.

The *iláqas* appertaining to each of these divisions are shown in the margin. Allaí, in independent territory, is shared by both branches of the tribe. The following tables give further details of the interior divisions of this tribe and of their locations :—

Ghabri or Utli Pakhli; nine Nimakais.

Primary Division.		*Secondary Division.*		*Principal Location in British Territory.*
Name.	Shares or Nimakais.	Name.	Shares or Nimakais.	—
Khankhail ..	3	*Khankhail* ..	1	*Ilaqas* Garhi Habibulla, Mansehra, and Bhairkund.
Sarkhaili ..				
Do. ..	..	Sarkhaili ..	2	Balakot, Baffa, and Shinkiari *Ilaqas*.
Mir	3	Dudal	1	*Ilaqas* Shinkiari, Kagan, Balakot, and Bhogarmang.
Do. ..	..	Panjghol ..	1	*Ilaqas* Shinkiari and Kagan.
Do. ..	..	Panjmiral ..	1	*Ilaqa* Shinkiari.
Deshral.. ..	3	Jihangiri ..	1	*Ilaqas* Mansehra and Bhogarmang.
Do. ..	..	Arghushal Malkal	1	*Ilaqas* Shinkiari and Kagan.
Do. ..	..	Iznali Mandrai	1	*Ilaqa* Konsh.

Nearly all the above sections are located partly in the Nindihár and Thakot *iláqas* in independent territory, as well as in the British territory.

* The following extract from Part II. page 5 of Bernhard Dorn's "History of the Afgháns," contains an interesting notice of the Swáthi tribe :—

"To those who are frequently considered as Afgháns, but are not, belong the Servatis, concerning whom I insert the following remarks from the Khulásat-ul-ansáb :—'Although the Servatis are not originally Afgháns, but having adopted both the Afghán language and habits, and being mixed up with them, they go by the name of Afgháns, and are numbered among them. They are related to have originally resided in the territories of Servat and Bajour ; but at the time when the Yusafazaís had obtained a decided predominance. and reduced the whole of Takht-ul-jabal to their sway, they emigrated to Servat. They engaged in frequent wars with the inhabitants of Servat, and eventually succeeded in expelling them entirely from thence, and enforcing them to settle there, occupying Servat for themselves. The Servatis emigrated to the kingdom of Pakhlí, which lies between the dominions of the Yusafzaís and Kashmír, where they reside up to the present day. They are broken into three divisions—1. Gebri ; 2. Mataravi ; 3, Mamiáli. The Gebris are said to descend partly from the family of Sultán Ovais, Sultán Bahrám, Sultán Pakhal, and Sultán Jehángír, who all were Sultáns of Servat, and are called also Jehángírian Sultáns. They originally are Tájiks ; the rest of them consist of different nations. The Gebris are so named because Gebri is the name of a place in Bajour, where they had been settled. The Matravis reckon themselves to be descended from the Yusafzaís, and contend that their ancestors had been separated from the Eusafzaís by some circumstance at the time when the Yusafzaís lived in the environs of Kandahár, in the Kingdom of Garra and Voshki, when they took up their abode in Servat, but this assertion is unfounded. The Mamiáli, who are considered as one Khail, originally are composed of different Khails of Dauráni and others.'"

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Swáthis of the Mansehra *tahsíl.*

Mamidli Mitrawi, or Tarli Pakhli; twelve Nimakais.

Primary Division.		*Secondary Division.*		*Tertiary Division.*		*Principal Location in British Territory.*
Name.	Shares or Nimakais.	Name.	Shares or Nimakais.	Name.	Shares or Nimakais.	—
Mitrawi ...	6	Ali Sheri ...	3	Khankhail, Bilasuri,	1	Bhairkund and Malikpur.
Do. ...	...	...	...	Jalangial	1	Sherpur, Khawajagan, Giddarpur and Malikpur.
Do. ...	...	...	...	Bajaura Ransial ...	1	Tirha, Tarla and Tirha Utla.
Do. ...	...	Begal ...	3	Shamhori	1½	Agror.
Do. ...	...	...	...	Chuchai	1½	
Mamiala...	6	Sharora ...	1	...	...	Tarangri Sabar Shah.
Do. ...	...	Rabati ...	1	...	...	Khaki.
Do. ...	...	Panjkora, ... Shulemani.	1	...	...	Nankot and Gulibagh.
Do. ...	...	Ashlor Malkal,	2	...	...	In Independent Territory (Tikri).
Do. ...	...	Deshi ...	1	...	...	In Do.

The chief men of the tribe are Samundar Khán, *Jágírdár* of Konsh and Garhi Habíbulla, the hereditary chief of the Swáthís; Ata Mahomed Khán, the chief of Agror; Ahmed Ali Shah (son of Mír Gul Shah,) Saiad, *Jágírdár* of Kágán; Lal Khán, *Jágírdár* of Bálákot, and Mahomed Hosain Khán (son of Faiztalab Khán), *Jágírdár* of Mansehra. Some of the Swáthi villages are very large; the principal are—Bálákot, Baffa, Dhudiál and Mansehra.

Details of Mahomedan artizans, traders, menials, &c.

The following details of the Mahomedan population, referred to in the preceding pages as "artizans, traders, menials," &c., will be interesting. They are taken from the Settlement Census of 1869-70 which referred to *resident* population only, and excluded Feudal Tanawál, and the cantonments of Abbott-abad. It will be observed that 40 per cent of these classes are partly engaged in agriculture. It is very common for their members, especially in the smaller villages, to cultivate a little besides attending to their original trade or handicraft.

Hindus of the district.

The principal classes of Hindús in the district are Bráhmans and Khatrís. There are a few Aroras in the towns of Haripur and Tarbela; and the few Labánas, Sonárs, and Bhátias in the district also form separate classes. Of the Sikhs the majority live in the Dhúnd and Karrál hills, and are converted Bráhmans and Khatrís; the great majority of them are cultivators.

Bráhmans.

Bráhmans are of the Sársut branch. They are divided into Munhyáls and Baunjáís. The Munhyáls rank above the Baunjáís; they marry Baunjái women, but will not give their daughters in marriage to Baunjáís. The Lán and Bhamwál sub-sections are treated as inferior by the other Munhyáls, and the latter will not give their women in marriage to Lán and Bhamwál husbands. The Bráhmans of the Dhúnd and Karrál hills are called Mahájans *alias* Dhakochi. They are divided into exactly the same sub-divisions and sections as the above, with whom they have a common origin. But they are regarded as inferior to them, probably principally for this reason, that they allow the remarriage of widows, and admit the issue of such marriages to full rights. The Baunjái Bráhmans are principally employed as family priests; a

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Details of Mahomedan artizans, traders, menials, &c.

DETAILS OF MAHOMEDAN POPULATION.

Callings.		Tahsil Haripur.			Tahsil Abbottabad.			Tahsil Mansehra.			District Hazara.		
English Name.	Local Name	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Pedlars	Khoja	144	169	313	85	120	205	...	...	...	229	289	518
Gold and Silversmiths	Sunar	35	45	80	...	63	63	66	178	244	101	286	387
Carpenters	Tarkhan	2,729	1,147	3,876	1,476	1,147	2,623	283	570	853	4,488	2,864	7,352
Blacksmiths	Lohar	1,968	1,054	3,022	1,075	1,094	2,169	301	482	783	3,344	2,630	5,974
Potters	Kumhar	722	1,362	2,084	837	741	1,578	545	1,649	2,194	2,104	3,752	5,856
Leather-workers	Mochi, &c.	1,200	1,503	2,703	620	1,046	1,666	655	1,649	2,304	2,475	4,198	6,673
Oil-makers	Teli	559	1,009	1,568	431	610	1,041	560	1,724	2,284	1,550	3,343	4,893
Weavers	Julaha, Kasbi	2,046	5,076	7,122	2,485	3,486	5,971	3,303	6,642	9,945	7,834	15,204	23,038
Cotton-cleaners	Penjah	22	58	80	70	188	258	206	620	826	298	866	1,164
Tailors	Darzi	479	399	878	264	336	600	502	1,298	1,800	1,245	2,033	3,278
Washermen	Dhobi	872	1,357	2,229	560	779	1,339	328	903	1,231	1,760	3,039	4,799
Barbers	Nai	927	697	1,624	692	610	1,302	190	1,511	1,701	1,809	2,818	4,627
Butchers	Kasai	66	172	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	172	238
Musicians and Bards...	Bhat, Ra Mirasi	268	405	673	459	755	1,214	711	1,215	1,926	1,438	2,375	3,813
Beggars	Fakir	78	173	251	448	574	1,022	1,352	845	2,197	1,878	1,592	3,470
... ...	Musalli	382	803	1,185	28	184	212	...	...	...	410	987	1,397
Miscellaneous	...	467	608	1,075	40	73	113	254	381	635	761	1,062	1,823
Total	...	12,964	16,037	29,001	9,570	11,806	21,376	9,256	19,667	28,923	31,790	47,510	79,300

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Bráhmans.

few are shop-keepers or keep mules for hire. In the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum districts the Munhyáls are more industrious than the other Bráhmans, preferring service as *chaprásís* or Sepoys to any other livelihood, occasionally taking to shop-keeping, but disliking it, and especially reprobating a life of laziness, or living by any form of charity. But in Hazárá the Munhyáls have lost these especial preferences, and live by their priestly services or on charity as often as the Baunjáís do. The hill Bráhmans (Mahájans), in addition to the callings above enumerated, in many instances cultivate land or engage themselves as mule-drivers or as personal servants.

Khatris.

The principal sub-divisions of the Khatrís are Khukhrán, Báhri (Multáni), and Baunjái. At the census of 1881 the Khukhráns numbered 2,627 and the Bunjái 3,271. The Khukhrán contract no marriages, except among themselves. The members of the Bahri Multáni sections, will marry women of the other Baunjái sections, but will not give their women in marriage to husbands of those sections. The majority of the Khatrís are village shop-keepers and carriers (for which purpose they keep mules) ; many of them are also engaged in agriculture.

Aroras.

The Aroras belong almost wholly to the Uttarádhi section of the caste.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES & TENURES.

HISTORICAL.

Tenures in Hazárá.

The tenures in Hazárá are singularly interesting. The history of colonisation of the district and of its varying political fortunes which has already been sketched in Chapter II. of this work, will explain the very curious state of things which we found existing when the district came into our hands. It may be briefly described as a set of actual rights founded upon recent usurpation, existing side by side with traditions of a second set of conflicting rights founded upon usurpation of older date. The recent usurpation was too recent, and the traditions too vivid to allow us, either on grounds of equity or public policy, to wholly disregard the latter ; and the whole matter was considered so peculiar and so important that it was deemed necessary to have recourse to special legislation on the subject. Before describing, therefore, the existing state of tenures, it is necessary first to explain the state of rights in land as they stood at annexation, the manner in which they had grown up, and the method adopted in dealing with them. The first pages of this section will therefore be devoted to the history of the subject, after which will be found a description of rights as they at present stand, and the figures relating to them.

The proprietary tenures. Their origin.

The existing status of the proprietary rights is the outcome of the political influences of three separate eras :—

The Dauráni rule,	A.D. 1747 to 1818	...	= 71 years
The Sikh rule,	A.D. 1819 to 1849	...	= 31 „
The British rule,	A.D. 1849 to 1874	...	= 26 „

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The proprietary tenures. Their origin.

If the description given in the second chapter of this work of the events which took place in Hazára at the beginning of the eighteenth century be considered, it will be seen that, excepting the Khánpur Gakkhars, few of those who now own the soil can carry their title back beyond the beginning of the eighteenth century. Dhúnds and Karráls, Patháns and Jadúns, Tanaolís and Swáthis were then all equally aggressors ; the Dhúnds and Karráls and others, in so far as they were emancipating themselves from the domination of their old lords, the rest as invaders, driving out or subordinating to themselves the weaker families whom they found in the country.

Description of the old *wirásat* rights before Sikh rule.

The right thus asserted or acquired by the strong over the weak was popularly termed *wirásat* or *wirsa* (Anglicé heritage), and its possessor was called the *wáris* (Anglicé heir). In fact, as stated by Major J. Abbott in some notes left by him, the *wáris* was the last conqueror. In the popular conception this right was complete against every one except the Moghal or Dauráni ruler. It did not exclude the idea of payment of the Land Revenue customarily due to the State throughout India, but with this exception the *wáris* or the community of *wárises* asserted their right to do what they willed with the land, and to treat all other occupants as mere vassals or tenants-at-will.

Privileged tenants.

But the circumstances of the country were such that the tenure of the land did not entirely agree with the popular conception. The rights of the *wárises* were based not on law, but on political power in its rudest form. They therefore found it convenient to associate with themselves on privileged terms any strong bodies of tenantry whom they found in the country or were able to locate in it. Such were the relations of the Mishwánís of Srikot to the Utmánzaí tribe, of the Awáns of Garhián to the Tanaoli tribe, and of the Awáns of Kandi Mansehra to the Swáthi tribe. Their position, though it possessed no admitted right, was superior to that of mere tenants, inasmuch as they paid little or no rent, and were rarely disturbed in their holdings ; its principal incident was their liability to military service, and they were commonly located on the border, on lands the right to which was disputed by the neighbouring tribes. They were called *lak-bands*, that is to say, men who gird (*bándhna*) their loins (*lak*) in the service of the *wárisán*. In other cases a *wáris* tribe would content itself with the rich lands of the valley, and leave the tenants of the hill hamlets almost undisturbed, only demanding light rents and petty services from them, such as the supply of wood and grass for winter use. The hill villages of the Jádún country, near Nawashahr and Dhamtaur, are instances of this.

The condition of the tenantry prior to Sikh rule.

With these and a few other exceptions, the mass of the non-*wáris* body enjoyed no apparent privileges. The political condition of the country was, however, such as, in fact, to secure one privilege to every tenant. Much of the culturable area was uncultivated, so there was always land enough to give every tenant a holding ; one *wáris* might evict a tenant, but another of the same or of an adjoining tribe would welcome him. The great question was not how many acres a *wáris* possessed, but how many hands served him.

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The more tenants a *wáris* or a community of *wárises* could gather round them, the greater not only their wealth but their power. So that a tenant could at least feel sure that he would never be landless, nor lose his status, so long as he paid the customary rents of the country and shared the ordinary subserviency to his landlord.

Changes introduced by Sikh rule.

The Sikh conquest turned the tables on the *wáris* classes, and crushed them by the same argument by which a century before they had crushed others. The Sikh rulers claimed the soil as the State's in a peculiar sense ; in such a sense as we still see asserted by the old Hindú Rájahs of India, they claimed to be sole lords of the soil, and to be entitled to its full rent. If they allowed any class to intercept part of the full rent, and to pay only a proportion of that rent to the State, they did so merely on grounds of expediency. As soon as and wherever they were strong enough, they levied from all classes alike a full rent. The rents thus levied were those which the *wárises* had before taken from their tenantry ; whereas before the tenantry alone paid these rents, now the *wáris* classes paid them too. If circumstances permitted, the Sikh officials levied these rents by direct management ; if it was inconvenient to levy the rents by direct management, they farmed them. The result in either case was the complete temporary destruction of the dominion of the old *wárises*. The rights of the *wárises* survived by sufferance only in villages which the Sikhs gave them in *jágír*, or in parts of the country where it did not suit them to interfere directly ; as, for instance, the Tarkheli tracts on the Indus, the Boí *jágír*, the Swáthi chiefs' *jágír*, Agror, Bhogarmang, and Kágán. These are only the principal instances ; there were numerous other smaller instances in which for various reasons and by various pretexts, the *wáris* body held their own more or less completely. But the general result of the Sikh rule was to destroy the old tenures of the country, and to substitute for them a system under which every one alike held his land at the will of the State, and on condition of his paying its full rent. Neither by temper nor by habit were the *wáris* classes fitted to submit to such a change. They lacked the agricultural industry that enabled the tenant classes to pay full rent, and their spirit resented their degradation to the same level as their tenantry. But, as has been described in the chapter on the history of the district, the swords of the Sikh rulers made good their claim to rule the country ; and while many of the *wáris* classes fled outlawed by the share which they had taken in opposing the Sikhs, or unable to fall in with the new orders of affairs under alien rulers, the majority necessarily accepted their altered status.

Khád or prescription.

The new status which grew up out of this confusion began to be popularly described by the term *khád*.* The idea conveyed by this term corresponds nearly with what we described as *prescription* ; it was applied to the land which a *wáris* actually retained or held during the confusion of Sikh rule in opposition

* The etymology of this word is doubtful. It does not appear to be connected with the word *khana* (to eat), as might be at first inferred from the common phrase, *zamin khana* (to enjoy possession of land).

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Khád or prescription.

to the *wirásat* or heritage to which, under the antecedent status of the country, he was entitled. Thus one of the old *wárises* would say: "I will surrender my *khád* if you restore to me my *wirásat*." Or, used by one of the inferior classes originally excluded from the *wáris* body and treated as tenants, the term *khád* indicated his claim to a right of occupancy on the score of his long tenure. If, under Sikh rule or during Summary Settlement, such an occupant had held his land in direct relations with the State free of the dominion of the old *wáris*, he would put a still further meaning on the term *khád*, and use it to express his right to resist the reintroduction of the old *wáris*, or, in other words, his right to be himself treated as proprietor of the land in his possession.

The manner in which the claims of the old *wárises* were treated at the Summary Settlement of 1847.

When Major J. Abbott was deputed to Hazárá in 1847, and gave to the country for the first time the great benefit of a moderate assessment of the State's demand, numbers of the old *wáris* classes, who had fled the country or relinquished the management of their land under the Sikh rule, returned and claimed back their lands. In fact when the people saw our anxiety to deal fairly with the old proprietary classes of the country, there was hardly a claim which the Sikh Government had ignored or overridden for 30 years past, that was not now pressed again on Major Abbott. Numbers of these claims were decided, most of them without any Judicial record. In those days, when so much of the culturable land was waste, there was not that difficulty in readmitting an old member to his former place in the village community that there is now when most of the culturable land has been broken up. But both in 1847, when Major Abbott made his first Summary Settlement and in 1852, when he made the second Summary Settlement, his time was limited, and the calls on his attention were multifarious. As far as possible, he set aside the old Sikh farmers, and placed the village leases in the hands of the old proprietors; but there remained many claims undecided and not a few cases (as in the Haripur plain, Bagra and Khánpur *iláqas*, and other villages elsewhere) in which it was not possible to affirm that the lessees had any antecedent title to the ownership of the lands leased to them.

It was felt that the ordinary Civil Courts could not deal with claims of this sort in a satisfactory manner; and the Board of Administration issued orders under which the greater number of them were left pending till the regular settlement. And indeed this was not the only or perhaps the principal reason why the number of suits brought before the Settlement Courts of 1872 was so great. It takes some time for a newly-annexed district to comprehend the difference between our policy as to the land and those of our predecessors. The people did not understand for a few years, that our Land Revenue leases would become under our rule, a valuable property. As the Summary Settlement ran on, they gradually awoke to the recognition of this fact, and many claims arose. Persons who had relinquished their holdings or share in the village management claimed readmission; and the status of different classes of occupants, whether they should

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The manner in which the claims of the old *wárises* were treated at the Summary Settlement of 1847.

be considered owners of the soil and hold corresponding shares in the lease, or be treated as mere tenants, became the subject of dispute. As the value of land rose year by year, the people became more and more interested in such questions.

The troubles of 1857-58, occurring as they did just when the term of the second Summary Settlement expired, aggravated the obstacles in the way of a new Settlement. But in 1862 Settlement operations were commenced. The state of affairs then found to exist in regard to pending claims for rights was thus described in a memorandum on the necessity of a new Settlement of Hazárá, written by Sir R. H. Davies, the then Secretary to the Punjab Government, dated April 1862 :—

"To understand the state of landed property in this district it is necessary to bear in mind that under the Mahomedan Government the proprietary clans contributed but little, if anything, towards the revenue, and enjoyed a virtual independence. They resisted the domination of the Sikhs, who therefore expelled many of them, such as the Turins, Gujars, Dilazáks, and Gakkhars from their lands, and throughout Lower Hazárá collected the revenue by *kankut* from the chief cultivators. Under the temporary revenue arrangements adopted under our rule these clans have in no instance recovered, what they still however claim to be their dormant rights. Occasional orders may have been given by District Officers affirming or rejecting such claims, but there has been no general investigation made or any authoritative principle of decision laid down. The great majority of cases are still unsettled. Engagements for the payment of the Land Revenue have in some cases been taken from individual members of the clans, but without reference to their hereditary rights or those of their co-sharers; but the partial recognition of them, thus given, has rendered a final Settlement even more necessary than before.

"It may be mentioned that in some instances the clans have lost almost every remnant of possession. In one case the tribe of the Jádúns who, in other parts of the district, have maintained their position, collect from the villagers nothing but the *kandar*, a kind of house-tax; yet it is said that they retain amongst themselves an account of the pieces of land inheritable (according to their pretensions) by each coparcener, and continue to mortgage and sell them amongst themselves, although the actual occupants hold the soil under an entirely different partition. The Jádúns cherish tenaciously the remembrance of their titular rights, and the village occupiers, fearful of coming again at some future time under their domination, think it prudent not to withhold some nominal acknowledgment of their pretensions. It is very desirable, therefore, that these claims should be set at rest one way or other; and as it appears certain that the shreds of titles are clung to only in the hope of obtaining full possession by force whenever our rule may pass away, it may prove advisable to exclude them finally from the new record of rights, and thus give stability to the present state of occupancy.

"From what has been said it will be gathered that the great difficulty of adjusting a record of rights is the fact that certain clans exist whose former rights are not disputed, and who regard themselves, and are regarded by the existing occupiers, as likely to regain possession in the event of the present political order of things being disturbed. It is not in our interest that any such groundless hopes should be fostered by the uncertainty of law. Other difficulties present themselves, but they are analogous to those which have been overcome in other parts of the country. In many townships the intermixture of lands is so great as to render their separate demarcation impossible. The circumstance too, that members of the old clans have frequently been admitted to engagements as farmers, in which position they have exercised all the rights of ownership, renders the determination of proprietary right more complicated than it would otherwise be; for it should have been mentioned that the cultivators in such instances have not, under our rule

attained to the position of proprietors, and have not been at liberty to sell or mortgage their holdings. But having paid the revenue throughout the time of the Sikhs, they seem, in the absence of any superiority over them better founded than that of the Government farmer, to have a strong claim to be made hereditary cultivators, or even owners, of their actual holdings. The right of permanent occupancy was not known or asserted previous to our rule, but it is a custom in some villages adjoining Chach to give a permanent right of cultivation to cultivators who have made or bought wells.

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"It will be seen, I think, from the foregoing recital, that there are urgent reasons for making a settlement of rights as speedily as may be practicable. As it is, old unsubstantial claims, politically and industrially noxious, retain vitality only because not finally negatived by our courts; others of equal antiquity, but capable of acknowledgment, require legal confirmation (such may be that of some of the heirs of parties dispossessed on account of the part they took against us in the second Sikh war); others, again, require only authoritative definition and the negation of untenable antagonism."

In Hazárá, in the majority of villages, the Summary Settlement leases were enjoyed by the proprietors in the ratio of their proprietary possession; but there were a number of villages in all parts of the district, and especially in its southern portion, in some of which it could be said with certainty that the lessees were mere farmers, and in others of which it was difficult to say whether the proprietary right was in the hands of the lessee or of those who held under him. An obvious instance of the former nature is one in which the lessee levied heavy grain rents from occupants whom he admitted to be the *wárises* of the village. An instance of the latter nature is one in which neither lessee nor occupants were of the old *wáris* class, and the lessee had levied cash rent (*chakota*) under the Summary Settlements, these rents being in excess of the revenue, but not so much in excess as to afford any decided indication of the light in which the two parties originally regarded them in 1853.

Period of limitation in suits to recover rights fixed by the Settlement rules of 1870.

In deciding the Judicial suits brought at the recent settlement, the first and most important question that came up for consideration was the period of limitation within which claims to the ownership of land should be admitted. In all the other Regular Settlements of the Punjab this period was 12 years previous to British annexation. But there were special difficulties connected with the acceptance of this limit in Hazárá. It carried us back to the year 1837, when the Sikh rule had caused a great disarrangement of the old rights in the soil. In his Summary Settlement, Major Abbot had restored persons who had been out of possession for more than 12 years. And the real basis of the ownership in the eyes of the people was the *wirásat* status, which existed prior to Sikh rule. If we had from the first distinctly negatived all claims to recover possession lost more than 12 years prior to British rule, it would have been comparatively easy to maintain that ground. But the action taken at the first Summary Settlement, and the fact that in not a few important cases claims going back to more than 12 years prior to our rule had not been distinctly negatived, were alike embarrassing.

At the time the question came up for decision, Hazárá had been made the subject of a special Act of the Legislature III. of

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Period of limitation in suits to recover rights fixed by the Settlement rules of 1870.

1870; under which it was in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to pass laws for Hazárá. Accordingly, the then Lieutenant-Governor, the late Sir Donald Mcleod, acting on the advice of Mr. Melvill, the Officiating Financial Commissioner, decided on the grounds above stated that it was advisable to extend the period of limitation for suits brought to recover rights in the Hazárá Settlement Courts to the year preceding the Sikh conquest; that is to say, to a period which varied in different tracts of the district from 30 to 15 years preceding British annexation; and a provision to this effect was inserted in the Hazárá Settlement Rules, passed under Act III. of 1870. The rule passed did not make it obligatory on the Settlement Courts to restore all such rights, but left it to their discretion to restore them, in whole or in part, or to reject the claim entirely "if it appeared inequitable or incompatible with the "existing status and usages of the country." The same rules empowered the Settlement Officer to declare who was in proprietary possession of each holding, leaving adverse claimants to dispute the order in the courts. The number of suits brought with regard to property in land was about 12,000, of which some 2,000 were decided before the regular settlement began. The main principle upon which the decisions were based was to support the status of the Summary Settlement as far as possible, and, where a claim was admitted, to decree it in such a manner as would cause as little disturbance as possible to the existing status. The cases were few in which a member of the old *wáris* class was denied all footing in his old heritage; on the other hand, short of refusing such men a moderate recovery of their old status, we maintained in a privileged position, as owners or as hereditary tenants those who obtained possession during Sikh rule, and had continued to hold the land under our own rule.

Cases of confiscated villages.

Another special provision of the Hazárá Settlement Rules related to the cases in which the Sikh Government had confiscated the rights of the old *wáris*. It was presumed that the British Government, as the successor of the Sikh Government, could in such cases now bestow the ownership on whom it pleased. Accordingly the rule empowered the Settlement Authorities to do this (if not found inexpedient on other grounds) after a full investigation of all claims that might be advanced either by the occupants or by the old *wáris*. The rule was framed to meet the cases of the Turín, Turk, and Dilazák families who formerly owned 96 villages in the Haripur plain, and those of the Gakkhar family, who were ousted from the Khánpur *iláqa* by the Sikhs in 1831 A.D. The rule, however, was utilized only in the case of the Khánpur *iláqa*. The treatment of the rights of this *iláqa* is described further on in this Section.

Mortgage claims. Rules 5 and 6 of the Settlement rules.

The 5th and 6th of the Settlement Rules related to mortgage claims. Up to the 1st January, 1867, when Act XIV. of 1859 (the Limitation Act then current in India) was extended to the Punjab, there was no limitation placed on the recovery of old mortgages of land by the original proprietor. By the extension of that Act to the Punjab on the 1st January, 1867, a period of 60

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years from the date of mortgage or from the date of the last written acknowledgment thereof, became the period of limitation in mortgage suits. This limitation was an innovation on the previously accepted customs of the people, of the intended enactment of which they had received no notice, and it placed the mortgage suits of the Hazárá Settlement under a limitation that had not applied to similar claims in districts previously settled. For these reasons the 5th of the Hazárá Settlement rules suspended the operation of the new limitation upon mortgage suits, pending the completion of the Settlement.

Mortgage claims. Rules 5 and 6 of the Settlement rules.

The questions affecting the position and rights of the non-proprietary (*Ghairwáris* or *Khádi*, or *Mazárah*), cultivators of the soil, were hardly less important than those of proprietary rights, while the suits decided during settlement numbered no less than 17,000. The following figures show the importance of the question in Hazárá :—

Claims of tenants: Number and extent of their holdings.

Tahsil.	Total cultivated area.	Cultivated by the Proprietors themselves and by Malik Kabzas.		Cultivated by Tenants.					
				With right of occupancy.		Holding at will.		Total.	
		No. of holdings.	Acres.	No. of holdings.	Acres.	No. of holdings.	Acres.	No. of holdings.	Acres.
Haripur ..	1,36,451	8,427	55,182	11,427	63,543	5,195	17,726	16,622	81,269
Abbott-abad	1,13,747	12,346	72,402	7,164	25,074	7,445	16,204	14,625	*41,345
Mansehra ..	1,43,720	6,186	68,574	5,328	36,405	7,449	38,698	12,784	†75,146
Total district	3,93,918	26,959	1,96,158	23,919	1,25,022	20,089	72,628	44,031	‡1,97,760

* Including 16 holdings under lease aggregating 67 acres.
† " 7 " " 43 "
‡ " 23 " " 110 "

At the time the settlement operations under notice were commenced, the discussions which ended in the enactment of the Punjab Tenancy Act (XXVIII. of 1868) were at their height. In February 1870, when the Hazárá Settlement rules were enacted, it was deemed advisable that the results embodied in that enactment should not be accepted for Hazárá without further enquiry. Accordingly the Settlement rules contained provisions enabling the Settlement Officer to institute enquiries into the subject of the rights of the tenants, and to give effect to the results ascertained during those enquiries. The full correspondence on the subject will be found in the Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* of the 13th February 1873. The decisions arrived at are stated below; while the following extracts from Major Wace's report explain the grounds for that decision.

Discussion of tenant rights.

From the description of proprietary rights during and immediately before the Sikh rule given at the beginning of this section (page 77) it will have been seen that the only rights which took any defined form in the period preceding Sikh rule were those of the *wáris* classes, and that these depended not on any administration of justice on the part of the ruler, but on the political strength of the *wárises*—in fact on the right of the strong over the weak. Major Wace continues :—

The status of the tenant classes prior to Sikh rule.

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The status of the tenant classes prior to Sikh rule.

"But the *wdrises*, though monopolising the political strength of the country, constituted only a minority of the population, and there were always a large body of agriculturists holding under them. I am not now speaking of the more privileged of these sub-holders referred to above, as these have now for the most part obtained the status of proprietors. But, after deducting these privileged classes, there still remained a great number of tenantry. In those days the state of society was very different from that which grows up under British rule. Law may be said not to have existed; the different classes of society each enjoyed a certain well understood status, and the relations of all classes to each other depended on custom. These customary relations were no doubt in individual instances frequently invaded and disregarded by the caprice of the stronger; but the circumstances of the country and the constitution of society were such that members of the lower agricultural classes were not ordinarily subject to such a complete social displacement as occurs under our rule by the process known to the Law as the eviction of a tenant-at-will. This at least is certain, that such evictions were rarely due to quarrels concerning rent; they were ordinarily provoked by infractions of tribal usage or of personal obligations to a superior, by feuds and quarrels, or by the intrigues of a tenant with the rivals or enemies of his lord. In weighing the present claims of the tenant classes to secured occupancy rights, it is important to recollect this distinction, for the Tenancy Law as now constituted is based on a different conception of the ordinary use of a proprietor's power to evict a tenant; the provisions of that law, which are calculated eventually to affect most vitally the social status of the tenant classes, are those which support a proprietor in evicting members of the tenant classes merely for the purpose of extracting higher rents."

Their status during Sikh rule.

Under the Sikh rule, as described at page 78, all classes held their land alike at the will of the State. The great aim of the Sikh rulers was to raise from the land as large a revenue as possible. Those who paid that revenue, they protected; those who defaulted in paying it, they evicted; in neither case had they any respect for the antecedent status of the occupants of the soil. In so far as they abated their full claims in any tract, they did so, not out of respect for any man's rights, but purely on grounds of temporary expediency.

Their treatment under the British Summary Settlements.

The effect of the British Summary Settlements of 1847 and 1853, and indeed one of their chief objects, was to restore the old privileges of the proprietary classes to a limited extent. But from the time of our first dealings with the district, the established policy of the British Government, under which the older tenants were always protected in their cultivating occupancy, was kept in view; and Major Abbott uniformly restrained the proprietors from arbitrarily evicting tenants. This policy was continued by the Deputy Commissioners who succeeded Major Abbott; and our courts generally declined to allow tenants to be evicted, pending the decision of their rights at the Regular Settlement. The grounds for this action are thus summarised by Major Wace :—

Grounds for this action.

"I believe that the idea that we can rightly or wisely divest ourselves of responsibility in this respect is one that in Hazárá is at present foreign alike to the minds of the tenants and to the minds of the proprietors themselves; and that if we were to deny those tenants the protection of permanent rights, and make them tenants-at-will of the proprietors, we should degrade them to a position of insecurity lower than they have ever previously occupied. I believe also that the proprietors of Hazárá are, as a class, lamentably deficient in those principles of generosity and fair dealing without which their investment

with unlimited powers over their tenants could only result in the material degradation of the tenantry and ill fame to the Government that permitted it. The tenantry of Hazárá are a very numerous body, and have prospered greatly under our rule; they are a thrifty set, well off, contented, and well disposed to our rule. To cut off from them the protection of the State which they have hitherto enjoyed, would immediately and materially lower their present prosperity, discontent them with our rule, indefinitely retard much promising agricultural improvement, and destroy a cardinal element of the stability of our revenue;—all this evil to confer on the proprietors a privilege which the previous history of the country has taught all classes alike to regard as the sole prerogative of the State, and which those proprietors would therefore contentedly see retained in our hands."

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Grounds for this action.

Such is a short account of the considerations upon which Government decided that there were no reasons for excepting Hazárá from the ordinary policy of our Indian Government, under which the occupancies of the tenant classes are largely protected. In the 7th paragraph of his minute on the subject the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor wrote :—

The views of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

"It will, I presume, be acknowledged that, if the appreciation of suitable rights of occupancy in the soil be under any circumstances expedient, it would be in a district like this, where the agriculture is incapable of full development without the constant exertion of self-remunerated labour, where the cultivators are as yet numerous, thrifty and prosperous, where a multitude of needy and petty proprietors, differing little from their tenants in wealth or knowledge, cannot be trusted not to ill-use them; where the original relations between the two classes, if ever defined at all, are lost in obscurity; where the landlords owe in many instances their property, in all its appreciable value, to the British Government; and where the tenants, without any discontent on the part of the proprietary class, have since the annexation maintained the status which the circumstances of preceding times had enabled them, as a matter of fact, to hold undisturbed, and where they have, for half a century past, been encouraged, by the continuous action of two succeeding dynasties, to prosecute the difficult and laborious cultivation of their hill terraces without fear of yearly eviction by their landlords."

A comparison of the technical definition of a tenant's occupancy rights, contained in Section 5 of the Act, with the circumstances of the tenant classes in Hazárá showed that if those definitions only were relied on, a great mass of tenants who were fairly entitled to occupancy rights would be excluded from such privileges. (The detailed circumstances will be found in the published correspondence above alluded to, and need not be repeated here.) In consequence the Government decided to add to the definitions of occupancy right, enacted in Section 5 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, the following special definitions, explanations, and exceptions for the Hazárá district :—

Definition of occupancy tenant adopted in Hazárá.

"Every tenant who either himself or through his predecessors has continuously occupied his holding from a period anterior to the Summary Settlement of 1847, or who has continuously occupied his holding from a period within the first Summary Settlement, paying no proprietary rent other than the share of Land Revenue and cesses rateably chargeable to his holding, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

"*Explanation* 1.—Predecessors include a person from whom an existing tenant has purchased.

"*Explanation* 2.—Tenancies interrupted during Sikh rule, and revived in the same village prior to the second Summary Settlement, are continuous within the meaning of this section. Similarly exchanges

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of fields prior to the second Summary Settlement, and exchanges within the meaning of Section 7, are not a breach of continuous tenure.

"*Exception* 1.—No occupancy rights shall be awarded to village servants in respect of land held by them in remuneration for their customary services.

"*Exception* 2.—No tenant shall be awarded a right of occupancy in land of which the proprietary title is owned by his own tribe, unless he has been excluded from proprietary heritage in the tribal system.

"*Exception* 3.—No tenant shall be awarded occupancy rights in respect of the land of groves and fruit gardens originally planted by the landlord."

Definition of occupancy tenant adopted in Hazárá.

The 2nd clause of Section 9 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, which negatives all claims to occupancy rights in the common lands of a *pattidárí* village, was also struck out as inapplicable to the Hazárá district except so far as it had been embodied in the 2nd exception to Section 5 above quoted.

Enhancement of rent permitted in Hazárá.

A few other alterations in the Punjab Tenancy Act were found to be required before it could be applied to the Hazárá district. The only one of importance was an addition made to Section 2 declaring that in suits for enhancement of rent, the rents of tenants claiming under the special definitions enacted for Hazárá should not be enhanced beyond a certain limit. The limit thus fixed for tenants claiming under the first ground is 30 per centum less than what is payable by tenants-at-will, provided that the tenants' occupation "have continued undisturbed from *a time previous to the famine of* 1783;" and in all other cases of tenants claiming under the special definitions for Hazárá, 15 per centum less than the rents payable by tenants-at-will.

Enactment of the Hazárá Tenancy regulation in accordance with above decision.

These points being decided on the 5th April 1873, a regulation was enacted under 33 Victoria, Chapter III., Section 1., embodying the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, altered to the extent above described. This enactment, with the amending regulation (necessitated by an error of drafting), enacted on the 1st April 1874, now constitute the Tenancy Law in Hazárá. In making awards under this law, if our Settlement Courts have on the whole leaned to any side, the leaning has been in the direction of giving occupancy rights to tenants. If the recent origin of a tenants holding could not be affirmed with some certainty in a summary enquiry at which nearly the whole village was present, it was thought fair that he should be recorded as possessing an occupancy right till the contrary was proved by the proprietors in a judicial suit.

Proportion of tenants whose occupancy rights are secured.

In the statement at the top of next page, the results of the whole investigation into the tenants' occupancy rights are shown.

STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form which

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Proportion of tenants whose occupancy rights are secured.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tahsil.	Occupancy Tenants holding under *The ordinary definitions of the Punjab Tenancy Act.*		*The special definitions enacted for Hazara.*		*Previous Judicial decrees or special customs* (Sections 2 and 8 of the Regulation).		*Total Tenants with right of occupancy.*		*Tenants-at-will.*		*Total Tenant's holdings.*	
	Holdings.	Cultivated area.	Holdings	Cultivated area.	Holdings.	Cultivated area.	Holdings.	Cultivated area.	Holdings.	Cultivated area.	Holdings.	Cultivated area.
Haripur	3,765	23,310	7,661	40,224	1	9	11,427	63,543	5,195	17,726	16,622	81,269
Abbott-abad ...	1,216	5,220	5,028	19,794	20	60	7,164	25,074	7,461	16,271	14,625	41,345
Mansehra... ...	1,196	9,405	4,125	26,015	7	85	5,328	36,405	7,456	38,741	12,784	75,146
Total ...	6,177	37,935	17,714	86,033	28	154	23,919	1,25,022	20,112	72,738	44,031	1,97,760

Village tenures.

itself often varies from one sub-division to another. Major Wace thus classified the estates at the regular settlement :—

Tahsil.	*Zamindari landlord.*		*Zamindari communal.*		*Pattidari.*		*Bhaiachara.*		*Mixed Pattidari and Bhaiachara.*		Total estates.
	No. of estates.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	No. of estates.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	No. of estates.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	No. of estates.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	No. of estates.	Per cent. of cultivated area.	
Haripur	55	10	63	22	57	12	132	55	2	1	309
Abbott-abad ...	28	6	26	2	185	46	104	44	13	2	356
Mansehra ...	44	25	29	6	110	56	25	7	10	6	218
Total district ...	127	14	118	10	352	38	261	35	25	3	883

Of the *pattidári* villages, sixteen only are "perfect," containing, that is, no undivided land the common property of the whole village. The proportion of their cultivated lands which the *pattidári* and *bhaiáchárá* communities hold as village common, is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	*Per cent. of cultivation held in common.*		
	Pattidari.	*Bhaiachara.*	Mixed.
Haripur	11	6	...
Abbott-abad	9	11	10
Mansehra	12	11	15
Total district ...	11	8	12

Major Wace has the following remarks upon the tendency to change from the *pattidári* to the *bhaiáchárá* tenure which is observable in Hazárá :—

"In some villages in which, under the Summary Settlement, the *bách* was made on a system of customary shares, the status of possession was

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found to differ so greatly from that indicated by shares that the proprietors set aside the previous system and made the new *bách* by rates on possession, thus altering the tenure from *pattidári* to *bhaiáchárá*. This change has occurred in 77 villages, of which 50 are in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*, 10 in the Haripur *tahsíl*, and 17 in Mansehra. It is probable that in most of them the *bách* on shares fairly agreed with the relative extent of the holdings of the coparceners at the commencement of the Summary Settlement, and that the stronger and more industrious had increased the extent of their cultivated holdings during the past 30 years in a greater ratio than had been done by the weaker members of the community; the agreement of the shares with the extent of each coparcener's possession being thereby destroyed. There were also probably some cases in which a few strong members of the community were able to cause the rest to accept at annexation a *bách* on shares, which even then unduly favoured the stronger section. And as the popular feeling at annexation was strongly in favour of the revival, as far as possible, of the old *wirásat* shares coparceners were perhaps in some instances willing to pay the revenue on shares which they knew even then to disagree with the actual status of possession. It is probable that the next settlement, 30 years hence, will see a still further reduction in the number of *pattidári* tenures. A well-cultivated village commonly exhibits a desire to have the revenue *báched* on a detailed classification of soils, and an impatience of the continuance of a system of shares adopted probably when the village was in a much lower state of prosperity. They are quick to see and urge, that if the relative value of the holdings is no longer correctly expresed by the old system of shares, these shares should no longer govern the internal distribution of the States demand."

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Method of acquisition of proprietary rights.

The figures below show the method of acquisition of proprietary rights in land :—

Tahsil.	Per cent. of cultivated area in which the proprietary right is based on.						
	Old wirasat claims.	Prescription dating from				Purchase or mortgage contracted	
		Before Sikh rule.	Sikh rule.	British rule.	Total.	Before British rule.	During British rule.
Haripur	52	29	11	1	41	5	2
Abbott-abad	56	26	13	0·3	39	1	4
Mansehra	68	9	12	0·1	21	9	2
Total district	59	2	12	1	33	6	2

Proportion of cultivated land held by proprietors and by tenants.

Of the cultivated area, the proportion cultivated by proprietors and tenants is shown on the next page.

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Proportion of cultivated land held by proprietors and by tenants.

Tahsil.	Cultivated by proprietors including *Malik Kabzas.*	Cultivated by Tenants, With right of occupancy. Paying grain rents.	With right of occupancy. Paying cash rents and rent-free.	Without right of occupancy. Paying grain rents.	Without right of occupancy. Paying cash rents and rent-free.	Total. Paying grain rents.	Total. Paying cash rent and rent-free.	Total cultivated area.
Har pur—								
Holdings	8,427	6,599	4,828	3,623	1,572	10,222	6,400	25,049
Acres	55,182	43,287	20,556	14,111	3,015	57,398	23,871	136,451
Abbott-abad—								
Holdings	12,146	2,288	4,876	3,244	4,217	5,532	9,093	26,971
Acres	72,402	6,099	18,975	6,204	10,067	12,303	29,042	113,747
Mansehra—								
Holdings	6,186	1,256	4,072	2,902	4,554	4,158	8,626	18,970
Acres	68,574	9,279	27,126	25,572	13,169	34,851	40 295	1,43 720
Total district								
Holdings	26,959	10,143	13,776	9,769	10,343	19,912	24,119	70,990
Acres	196,158	58,665	66,357	45,887	26,851	104,552	93,208	393,918

Málik kabzas. The number, extent and nature of their tenures.

It will be convenient here to notice a class of holders who occupy an intermediate position between that of the proprietor and of the tenant. These are the *málik kabzas.* The number and extent of these holdings in each *tahsíl* is shown in the margin. The *málik kabza* is, as the name indicates, the proprietor of his holding only. He is ordinarily not chargeable with any rent except the revenue demand and cesses due on his holding; but he is not a member of the coparcenary body of village proprietors, and can claim no interest in the village common except the user of grazing wood and grass to the extent of his personal wants. The *málik kabza* is not on the same footing as the members of the village proprietary body. He is in fact an occupant holding subordinately to the proprietors, but whose status and position so nearly approach that of the true proprietors as to enable him to retain all the profits of his holding. The term by which we describe the tenure (*málik kabza*), no doubt dates from our own rule. But the tenure itself is not our creation. The stronger the old proprietary bodies are, the more jealous they are of the admission of outsiders to the same privileges as their own. But in examining the tenures of a tract we frequently meet with individuals who, by favour of the proprietary body or by the help of extraneous influence, have held their land for generations or years free of rent. Such were the *teri* or charitable grants given from time immemorial to *faqírs* and to other individuals

Tahsil.	Holdings of Malik Kabzas. No. of holdings.	Holdings of Malik Kabzas. Acres cultivated.	Per cent of cultivated area held by *Malik Kabzas.*
Haripur	379	2,803	2
Abbott-abad . ..	908	2,581	2
Mansehra	638	7,385	5
Total District ..	1,925	12,769	3

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following a religious profession. Grants were also made under the same name to individuals on other grounds than religion. An old Sikh *máfidár* occupied a like position. And where one of the old *wáris* class recovered his village at annexation after years of dispossession during the Sikh rule, it was only reasonable to allow some privileges of this nature to those who had been prominent in the village management during the dispossession of the *wáris*. In the instances first mentioned it would be as contrary to past prescription to impose on these holdings rent, in addition to the State's demand, as it would be to decree the *málik kabzas* full admission to the privileges of the proprietary body.

Pre-emption.

No special customs of importance relating to pre-emption appear to exist. The right of pre-emption does not extend to mortgages or other temporary transfers of property.

Sales and mortgages.

Sales of land are rare, and, except under special circumstances, are regarded as dishonourable. The terms in local use to describe a sale of land are *baibád*, *bai katai* (sale complete), *torirawán** The mortgages are ordinarily usufructuary, that is to say, the mortgagee is placed in possession of the land to the full extent of the mortgagor's interest, the profits of the mortgaged property are taken in exchange for interest on the debt, and the mortgage is released only when the principal is repaid. There is no prejudice against mortgaging land, such as there is against selling land. A practice of making conditional mortgages (*bai-bil-wafá*) under which the transfer becomes final if not redeemed within a stated period, is now springing up. The local terms by which a mortgage is described, are *gahna*, *rahn*, *bohta* (among the Tarkhelís), and *zarkharíd* (bought with gold). It is not unfrequently asserted in our courts by interested mortgagees that the term *zarkharíd* means a sale, but this is not the case. It was never applied to sale, but only to mortgages. Its use does not date back beyond Sikh rule. But persons who now buy or mortgage land are fully alive to the necessity of avoiding the use of ambiguous terms. In former times, especially anterior to Sikh rule, sales of land without reservation of any right to redeem were rare. In the occasional instances in which they occurred, special terms (as noted above in this paragraph) were applied to them, which terms expressly indicated that the seller had foregone the customary right to redeem the land on repayment of the purchase-money.

Custom relating to mortgages in Tarbela.

A curious custom relating to mortgages exists in the large village of Tarbela on the banks of the Indus, in the Haripur *tahsíl*. There are a great number of mortgages in this village, especially in its irrigated lands, which are extremely valuable; the average size of the mortgages in these irrigated lands is one or two *kanáls*

* The derivation of this term is not so clear as that of the others. It is a Pashtu term of late origin. It was first used in the Swáthi tracts. The first half of the word (*tor*) means a claim, and is also occasionally used by the Swáthís to describe proprietary right; the last half of the word conveys the idea of "*destroyed or made null*," being a Pashtu corruption of the Persian word *wairan*. This is the most probable explanation of the word. It gives a meaning to it identical with the Hindkí term *láddwa*, or *laddwa* (free of all claims); the Tanaolís also call a sale *Mulki*.

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Custom relating to mortgages in Tarbela.

or even less. Not a few of them date from a time anterior to Sikh rule; these are regarded as past redemption. Many date from Sikh rule; if the mortgagor desire to release such a mortgage, and there is a dispute as to the amount of the mortgage money, the mortgagee is allowed to swear on the Kurán (or Granth, if he is a Hindú) what the true mortgage money is; if he swears to a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 per *kanál* of irrigated land, or Rs. 25 per *kanál* for unirrigated land, the mortgagor accepts the oath and pays accordingly; if the mortgagee swears a higher sum than this to be due, the mortgagor must pay it, unless he is himself willing to swear the other's oath false, in which event he pays the maximum before named. This custom is also applied to mortgages of a later date than Sikh rule, in cases in which the two parties cannot agree as to the sum due.

This custom arose out of the circumstances under which these mortgages are contracted. A man mortgages a valuable piece of land for a small debt; a few months afterwards, if he wants to borrow more money, he does not borrow it by pledging more land, but applies to the person to whom he has already mortgaged some land. The mortgagee can of course refuse to give a new loan; but as the land is very valuable, he is generally willing to give a new loan rather than incur the risk of its being released and mortgaged to some one else. In this way loan after loan is borrowed on the same land till it is frequently impossible to say what the debt due on the land really amounts to, and of course each side is ready to take advantage of all doubts. The custom above described is well suited to decide the disputes which arise under such a state of affairs. A mortgagor intending to release a mortgage in Tarbela can only do so in the month of *Mágh* (12th January to 9th February), when the *kharíf* ploughings commence, and he must give notice of his intention before the month commences.

Rights in water.

In respect of the small blocks of irrigation dependent on hill streams, any customs that exist concerning the distribution of the water-supply are ordinarily of the simplest character, and do not call for detailed notice. It is only where a considerable volume of water supplied by one source is distributed between several contiguous villages that important questions concerning its distribution arise. Of the latter class there are three instances in Hazárá. (1) The irrigation from the Síran river between its debouchement from the hills at Kachí and its junction with the Indus at Tarbela, area 1,515 acres. (2) The irrigation from the Harroh river in the Panjkata (Khánpur) tract, area 3,200 acres. (3) The irrigation from the Dor river below its debouchement from the hills in the Rajoiá *iláka*, including the extensive irrigation of the Haripur plain, the area so irrigated being 14,000 acres.

Irrigation from the Síran river.

As regards the Síran river, there is a considerable area irrigated by it in the Pakhlí valley of the Mansehra *tahsíl*; but the water-supply is always super-abundant; and where every one can always take as much water as he needs without injury to his neighbour's supply, the statement of this fact covers the principal custom on the subject that exists. Special customs concerning irrigation from the Síran are confined to a few villages between

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Kachí and Tarbela on the Indus. But, with one or two exceptions, even here there is little to be said on the subject, except that every one takes as much water as he wants. In one or two instances a supply channel is owned on shares by two or more villages.

Irrigation of the Panjkata villages from the Harroh.

The only important point relating to the Panjkata irrigation from the Harroh river is that in most cases each village has its separate supply channel; in some instances the supply channel is owned on stated shares by two or three villages, or a village in addition to its own channel has also a share in that of a neighbouring village.

Irrigation of the Haripur plain from the Dor river.

The irrigation from the Dor river between Rajoia and Sarái Sálih is of the same character. From Sarái Sálih, however, a more complicated system of distribution commences; one-fourth of the water, plus the contents of the Gár channel, is taken off for the villages on the right bank of the river. The rest is divided among the villages on the left bank. The channels which distribute the water to the several villages are in every case of old standing; and the volume of the supply is generally so large that little attention is paid by the people to the exact division of the water. But in June (cotton and maize sowings) before the autumn rains commence, and again in September and October if the rains have been short, the fair distribution of the water below Sarái Sálih is a matter of great importance to the people. The shares due to each channel and to each village are well known; they are simple, and their management is not a matter of any difficulty; but the people have no confidence in each other when the water runs short; it is therefore necessary on such occasion that the *tahsíldár* should himself supervise its fair distribution to the several supply channels according to the recognized shares.

Distribution of irrigation

Inside villages the distribution is generally by a system popularly known as *lara** ; that is to say, wherever irrigation from a given channel commences, the field nearest the head of the channel takes it first, then the field next to it, and so on in succession down to the last field. On the Dor and Harroh rivers the heads of the village supply channels are occasionally shifted. This is especially the case with the villages irrigated from the Harroh, where nearly every village has a separate channel of its own taken direct out of the river, the main volume of the river frequently altering its position in its bed, and the level of the bed being also subject to disturbance by the action of floods. On these rivers, when it has become necessary to give a channel a new head, the owners of the channel have the right to excavate one without charge for the land taken up by it or for crops then standing on that land. Any opposition to such a right would endanger the success of the crops irrigated from the channel, as compared with the value of which the injury caused by the excavation of a new head is trivial, and it is on this consideration that the custom is based. The repairs and clearances required to keep these irrigation channels in order are trivial. The rivers, except when in

* The word in its ordinary meaning is applied to a string of beads or such like.

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flood, carry little or no silt. Such work as is required is executed jointly by the cultivators themselves. As already noticed, the water-power of the irrigation channels is largely utilized for mills. When water runs short, and the supply is insufficient both to irrigate the land and to work the mills at the same time, in every such case the irrigation of the land has the prior claim; this rule is universal.

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The table on pages 94-5 shows tenancy status and rent-rates as ascertained at the regular settlement.

Enhancements of grain rents at settlement.

In the Haripur and Abbott-abad *tahsíls* the grain rents are, with few exceptions, one-third produce or more. The light assessment imposed on the district was not calculated to suggest the increase of grain rents pitched at these high rates. And accordingly the grain rents of these *tahsíls* were not enhanced at settlement except in a few instances. In the great majority of these instances the enhancement was by agreement, not by litigation. The figures are so small as not to be worth quoting. But in the Mansehra *tahsíl* the grain rents were enhanced in a larger number of cases. In the Agror estate the rents of 1,193 holdings, aggregating 13,895 acres, were enhanced; these holdings paid various rates under the Summary Settlement. On the restoration of the Chief in 1870 the rents were fixed by agreement at one-fourth produce, plus Rs. 3 cash (*halchúri*) per annum. The other enhancements in this *tahsíl* aggregate 971 holdings and 7,963 acres, mostly by agreement. The rate has usually been raised from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ or from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$; or cash payments have been added to the lower rate.

Cash charges levied from tenants in addition to grain rents.

In a few cases in the Haripur and Abbott-abad *tahsíls*, and more largely in the Mansehra *tahsíl*, a practice prevails of charging a tenant partly in kind and partly in cash. In such cases the cash charge is termed *halchúri*, except in Bhogarmang, where it is called *chakota* or *kalang*, the same word as is applied to all cash rents. This practice is well suited to the circumstances of tracts and tenants' holdings, of which a valuable portion of the assets are derived from milch produce. In any case it tends to relieve the pressure of kind rents on a tenant, for the instances are few in the hill tracts of Hazárá in which a tenant has not the opportunity to sell grass, wood, or milch produce, and so raise money to pay a cash charge, thereby retaining a larger share of the agricultural produce of his holdings than he otherwise would. Suits for the enhancement of grain rents are not unfrequently compromised by the tenant offering to pay a cash charge in addition to the old grain rent, and it is often a convenience to the proprietor to enhance his rents in this way instead of increasing the amount of produce in kind which he receives at each

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Tenants and rent.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF TENANTS' HOLDINGS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Tenants with right of occupancy.		*Tenants not having right of occupancy.*				MODE OF PAYMENT OF RENT FOUND TO EXIST.							
										In cash.					
Tahsil.	—	Cash rents and rent-free.	Rent in kind.	Cash rents and rent-free.	Rent in kind.	Total of tenants paying in cash and rent free.	Total of tenants paying in kind.	Acres.	Free of rent.	At Revenue rates or at Revenue rates plus *Malikanah*.	At rent rates per acre.	At a consolidated charge per holding.	Total paying cash rents.	*Average cash rent per acre.* Paid by tenants-at-will.	*Average cash rent per acre.* Paid by occupancy tenants.
									Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Haripur	Holdings	4,828	6,599	1,572	3,623	6,400	10,222	Irrigated	5	1,642	438	1,025	3,105		
	Acres	20,256	43,287	3,615	14,111	23,871	57,398	Unirrigated	33	10,775	3,001	6,952	20,728		
								Total	38	12,417	3,439	7,977	23,833	1 5 9	1 15 6
Abbott-abad	Holdings	4,876	2,288	4,217	3,244	9,093	5,532	Irrigated	19		40	1,018	1,058		
	Acres	18,975	6,099	10,067	6,204	29,042	12,303	Unirrigated	831	338		26,796	27,134		
								Total	850	338	40	27,814	28,192	1 2 8	1 2 3
Mansehra	Holdings	4,072	1,256	4,554	2,902	8,626	4,158	Irrigated	6	5	..	2,425	2,430		
	Acres	27,126	9,279	13,169	25,572	40,295	34,851	Unirrigated	345	827		36,687	37,514		
								Total	351	832		39,112	39,944	0 15 11	1 0 8
Total district	Holdings	13,776	10,143	10,343	9,769	24,119	19,912	Irrigated	30	1,647	478	4,468	6,593		
	Acres	66,357	58,665	26,851	45,887	93,208	1,04,552	Unirrigated	1,209	11,940	3,001	70,435	85,376		
								Total	1,239	13,587	3,479	74,903	91,969	1 1 8	1 5 8

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF TENANTS' HOLDINGS—*continued.*

Tahsil.	—	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		MODE OF PAYMENT OF RENT FOUND TO EXIST—*Continued.*										SUB-TENANS.	
		In kind. — *Share of grain taken by Proprietors after deduction of Kamins' fees.*							*Area under kind rents also paying a cash charge.*				
		Half.	Two-fifths.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-fifth.	Other rates.	Total of land paying rent in kind.	No. of holdings.	Area cultivated.	Average additional cash charge per acre.	Holdings.	Area cultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Rs.A.P.	No.	Acres.
Haripur ...	Irrigated .	1,857	5,398	1,065	2	.	..	8,322	..	.	...	...	22
	Unirrigated ...	1,844	15,154	29,348	2,720	10	..	49,076	85	860	...	...	1,087
	Total ...	3,701	20,552	30,413	2,722	10	.	57,398	85	860	0 3 10	497	1,109
Abbott-abad ...	Irrigated ...	307	41	60	16	..	1	425		.	...	..	21
	Unirrigated ...	4,052	1,285	5,118	1,110	122	191	11,878	54	138	..	...	1,519
	Total ...	4,359	1,326	5,178	1,126	122	192	12,303	54	138	1 0 2	641	1,540
Mansehra ...	Irrigated ...	146	47	243	1,063	13	..	1,512	...	1,022	...	...	32
	Unirrigated ...	1,011	974	4,416	25,526	1,364	48	33,339	..	21,498	...	..	1,457
	Total ...	1,157	1,021	4,659	26,589	1,377	48	34,851	2,376	22,520	0 4 8	629	1,489
Total district ..	Irrigated ...	2,310	5,486	1,368	1,081	13	1	10,259	..	1,022	...	...	75
	Unirrigated ...	6,907	17,413	38,882	29,356	1,496	239	94,293	...	22,496	...	..	4,063
	Total ...	9,217	22,899	40,250	30,437	1,509	240	1,04,552	1,456	23,518	0 4 8	1,767	4,138

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harvest. The charge is ordinarily fixed per plough; hence its name *halchúri*, from *hal*, a plough, and *jorna*, to yoke, *i.e.*, the fee charged by a proprietor for every plough at work on his land.

Cash charges levied from tenants in addition to grain rents.

In Bhogarmang the system is carried to a greater length than elsewhere. Before Sikh rule Rs. 2 per plough and half produce used to be paid by tenants of that tract. When the Sikhs for the first time demanded revenue from the valley, the proprietors reduced the grain rents of the tenants to one-fourth produce, and raised their cash charges to a sum equal to the whole revenue demanded by the Sikhs. As the revenue assessment of this part of the country was never heavy, it is probable that the tenants were no losers by the change. They are principally Gújars, a class of men who are better able to bear a heavy rent than others, owing to their hardy industrious habits, and to the fact that they usually possess a number of buffaloes and goats, for which there is abundance of excellent grazing on the Bhogarmang hills. The cash additions to the tenants' rents of this tract have no longer any direct connection with the amount of the revenue, but their aggregate sum nearly equals the total sum levied by us as revenue and cesses.

The villages and holdings in which the practice prevails are shown in the margin. The rates are given in detail at page 258 of Major Wace's report. They vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per plough. The incidence varies from two to four annas per acre.

Prevailing cash rents.

Tahsil.	No. of villages.	No. of holdings	Acres cultivated.
Haripur	3	85	800
Abbott-abad ..	19	54	138
Mansehra ..	99	2,376	22,520
Total district ..	121	2,515	23,518

In the whole district 24 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by tenants paying cash rents. Except in the case of Bágh lands in the Haripur plain, the cash rents paid for these lands generally took the form of a lump sum (called *chakauta* in the southern portion of the district, and *kalang* in the northern portion) fixed on the total holding; whether these rents exceeded the revenue, and the ratio in which they exceeded it, depended on the strength or weakness of the occupancy claims of the tenants. They had in most cases continued at the same amount as was fixed by mutual agreement at the commencement of the second Summary Settlement, and this was, as a rule, little in excess of the revenue. At the time the Summary Settlement was made, the idea that a proprietor could claim from a tenant a rent equal to double the State's revenue, was one to which both classes were equally strangers, and both proprietor and tenant alike regarded the rent as fixed for the same term as that of the Government's assessment. The only enhancement ordinarily made in these rents during the currency of the Summary Settlement was to meet any new cesses that Government imposed.

Enhancements of cash rents at settlement.

The table on the next page gives the main particulars of the cash rents of the district and the extent to which they have been affected by the regular Settlement. Of the enhancements no less a proportion than 89 per cent. were made by agreement without recourse to the courts.

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Enhancements of cash rents at settlement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Taksil.	Per cent. of total cultivated area held by tenants paying cash rent.			DETAIL OF TENANCIES PAYING CASH RENTS.								
	With right of occupancy.	Tenants-at-will.	Total.	—	No. of holdings.	Acres cultivated.	Total Rent: Paid under Summary Settlement.	Total Rent: Amount by which enhanced	Total Rent: Total.	Rate of Rent per acre: Paid under Summary Settlement.	Rate of Rent per acre: Now paid.	Incidence of the new assessment per acre cultivated.
Haripur.	14·9	2·6	17·5	Not enhanced ...	2,905	9,782	18,465	...	18,465	1 14 2	1 14 2	
				Enhanced ...	3,474	14,051	15,916	10,374	26,290	1 2 1	1 13 11	
				Total tenancies ...	6,379	23,833	34,381	10,374	44,755	1 7 1	1 14 1	1 0 10
Abbottabad.	16·6	8·2	24·8	Not enhanced ...	1,596	3,382	4,056	...	4,056	1 3 2	1 3 2	
				Enhanced ...	7,104	24,810	17,850	10,467	28,317	0 11 6	1 2 3	
				Total tenancies ...	8,700	28,192	21,906	10,467	32,373	0 12 5	1 2 4	0 11 4
Mansehra.	18·7	9·1	27·8	Not enhanced ...	1,505	4,104	4,784	...	4,784	1 2 8	1 2 8	
				Enhanced ...	6,994	35,840	22,420	13,822	36,242	0 10 0	1 0 2	
				Total tenancies ...	8,499	39,944	27,204	13,822	41,026	0 10 11	1 0 5	0 8 5
Total district.	16.7	6·6	23·3	Not enhanced ...	6,006	17,268	27,305	...	27,305	1 9 4	1 9 4	
				Enhanced ...	17,572	74,701	56,187	34,663	90,850	0 12 0	1 3 6	
				Total tenancies ...	23,578	91,969	83,492	34,663	1,18,155	0 14 6	1 4 7	0 12 2

(Mills are omitted from the above statement.)

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Popular conception of cash rents.

The Panjab Tenancy Act treats rent as the competition value of land, and fixes the privileges of occupancy tenants with relation to rent so conceived. But this conception of the law does not agree with the practice which has hitherto prevailed among the classes affected by it. In the first place the principle at which all our assessments aim of taking only half the rent is one that the people scarcely yet understand; the terms rent and revenue have hitherto been very much synonymous in their minds; and it followed that proprietors in not a few instances have hitherto been content if the tenants paying in cash paid them rent which fairly covered what they supposed to be the revenue charge; they took more if they could, but, speaking generally, they had no conception of any standard of rent other than the Government's revenue, and if the tenant's cash rents yielded more than the revenue, the proprietors regarded this as a piece of good fortune. Moreover the cash rents fixed at Summary Settlement were regarded by both proprietors and tenants as not open to alteration until the next Settlement. Lastly, in the Mansehra and Abbott-abad *tahsíls* two-thirds of the lands paying cash rents are held by tenants with right of occupancy, and in the Haripur *tahsíl* five-sixths of such lands are so held.

Cash rents compared with revenue.

We cannot therefore expect to find the average cash rents such as are warranted by the full value of the land, more especially as the majority of the rents have not been enhanced by judicial suit. In enhancements by agreement there is no doubt that the proprietor ordinarily accepts a lower rent than he could obtain by judicial suit. It is worth his while to do so, in order to save the trouble of litigation. In view of all these circumstances, the following figures seem to show that the cash rents are as far in excess of the revenue as, upon a consideration of the whole circumstances of the tenancies concerned, it is fair either for the proprietors or the Government to expect.

Tahsil.	*Area paying Cash rents.*		Rate per Acre Cultivated.							
			Under Expired Settlement.				*Under New Settlement*			
	Acres cultivated.	Per cent. of total cultivated area.	Of cash rents.	Of Land Revenue.	Excess of rents over revenue.	Per cent. of rent receipts absorbed by the revenue.	Of cash rents.	Of Land Revenue.	Excess of rents over revenue.	Per cent. of rent receipts absorbed by the revenue.
			Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P		Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	
Haripur ..	23,833	17·5	1 7 1	0 14 0	0 9 1	61	1 14 1	1 0 10	0 13 3	56
Abbott-abad	28,192	24·8	0 12 5	0 8 6	0 3 11	69	1 2 4	0 11 4	0 7 0	61
Mansehra ..	39,944	27·8	0 10 11	0 5 7	0 5 4	51	1 0 5	0 8 5	0 8 0	50
Total district	91,969	23·3	0 14 6	0 9 4	0 5 2	64	1 4 7	0 12 2	0 8 5	60

Thus the cash rents have risen (for the most part by agreement) in nearly the same ratio as the increase in the Government demand, so that the aggregate profits of the proprietor, after deducting the new demand on the lands paying cash rents, are still larger than they were before Settlement.

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In the classified statement of tenants' holdings given at pages 94, 95, the cash rents are described as of three kinds :—(1) rents calculated at revenue rates, with or without *málikána*, (2) rents calculated at so much per acre, (3) rents calculated at a lump sum on the holding. Each of these demands a brief separate notice.

Different descriptions of cash rents prevailing in the district.

It need hardly be said that rents calculated on this principle are the creation of our rule. In *tahsíl* Haripur the principal portion of these rents occur in the Khánpur *iláka*, in those villages now restored to the Gakkhars in which the occupants paid to the Summary Settlement lessees at cash rates. When these estates were restored to the Gakkhars, both the new owners and the old tenants asked that the cash rents might be settled in this way; in the great majority of cases they were so settled by agreement without litigation. The area of the lands paying these rents in the Khánpur *iláka* is irrigated 994, unirrigated 6,536, total 7,530 acres; they are situate in 38 villages, and the rate of *málikána* is, with a few exceptions, 30 per cent. on the revenue; the tenants pay this in addition to the revenue and cesses. The remaining instances of these rents occur principally in 16 villages in the vicinity of Haripur, the area is 4,887 acres, and the percentage of *malikána* varies from 10 to 40. In *tahsíls* Mansehra and Abbott-abad, the principal instances occur in Dhamtaur and Garhián. The total area is 1,170 acres. There are very few instances in the district of tenants who pay at revenue rates only without the addition of any charge for proprietary dues.

(1) Rents calculated at revenue rates, or at revenue rates, plus *málikána*.

These rents are chiefly paid on irrigated lands except in the Khairi *iláka*, where they are largely paid on unirrigated cultivation. The rates for irrigated land vary from Rs. 6 to 40, and for unirrigated from Rs. 1 to 5 per acre. Details will be found at page 266 of Major Wace's Report. Some of these rates have been fixed for the first time at the regular Settlement. But the great majority are old rates which have run on from Sikh rule. Under Sikh rule nearly all the *Bágh* lands of the Haripur plain (acres 1,733) were charged at cash rates per *kanál*; these rates varied from Rs. 2 to 5 per *kanál* (Rs. 16 to 40 per acre). At Settlement some of the occupants of these lands were recorded proprietors.

(2) Rents calculated at rent-rates per acre.

These rents are locally known as *chakota*, and in Tanáwal and the Swáthi tracts as *kalang*. Except in the Khánpur hill villages, and on a limited area of the best irrigated lands in the lower portion of the district, this method of charging the rent of a tenant who pays in cash is the one usually followed. Owing to the rough system of measuring land in vogue in the district prior to this settlement, neither proprietor nor tenant was able to express in any exact measurement the area of a tenants's holding; hence the adoption of this system, under which the tenants who pay in cash are each charged a specified lump sum for their holdings. The system is well suited to a simple state of agriculture, such as exists in the hill tracts of Hazárá.

(3) Rents calculated at a consolidated charge per holding.

Mill rents.

The number and position of the mills of the district are stated in Section B., Chapter IV. Of the whole number, 634 are worked by the owners, and 1,959 by tenants. These tenants in the Haripur

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Mill rents.

and Abbott-abad *tahsíls* ordinarily pay cash rents little exceeding the amount of the assessment. The proprietors had up to the regular settlement regarded the whole rent of the mill as due to the State ; they have now in most cases enhanced the rents by one-fourth or one-third of the sums previously paid ; these enhancements have been effected by agreement without litigation. In the Mansehra *tahsíl* the tenants of 390 mills pay cash rents, as in the other *tahsíls*, and 412 mills pay kind rents. These kind rents are ordinarily half or two-fifths of the earnings. The charge for the use of the flour mills is ordinarily two *sérs* per maund ground. In the plain tracts of the Haripur *tahsíl* the charge for grinding other grains besides wheat is ordinarily 2½ *sérs* per maund. The ordinary charge for husking rice is one *sér* in 30, and for cleaning cotton one *sér* in 20.

Sub-tenancies.

The extent to which the practice of sub-leasing by tenants at present exists in Hazárá can be here appropriately noticed. The existing number and area of sub-tenancies are given in the margin. Three cases in the Bagra *iláka* excepted, the only part of the Haripur *tahsíl* in which the practice exists is the Khánpur *iláka*. In the Abbott-abad *tahsíl* the practice exists in every *iláka*, but it is mainly prevalent in the eastern portion of the *tahsíl*. In the small Danna tract alone (which adjoins the Khánpur *iláka* and has less than half its area) there are 181 sub-tenancies holding 432 acres. The practice is also found in every part of the Mansehra *tahsíl*, except in Agror, Bhogormang, and Kágán, where scarcely any cases of it exist. In nearly every case in the Haripur and Mansehra *tahsíls*, the tenants who have thus sub-leased a portion of their holdings are tenants with right of occupancy. But in one-third of the cases in the Mansehra *tahsíl*, the tenants under whom sub-tenants hold have no occupancy rights. That the practice is not of late origin may be inferred from the fact that of the total number of sub-tenants, 801 holders of 1,880 acres have themselves an occupancy right in their land. Of these 801 cases 158 occur in the Mansehra *tahsíl*, and the rest in the Haripur and Abbott-abad *tahsíls*. The rents (cash or kind) paid by these sub-tenants are necessarily much heavier than those paid by the tenants themselves.

—	No. of holdings.	Acres cultivated.	Area per holding.
			Acres.
In *tahsíl* Haripur	497	1 109	2·2
In *tahsíl* Abbott-abad	641	1,540	2·4
In *tahsíl* Mansehra ...	629	1,489	2·4
In total district ...	1,767	4,138	2·3

The tenure of the uncultivated lands.

The uncultivated lands of the Hazárá hills are of exceptional value. The question of their tenure divides itself into four heads, the *rakhs*, or hay fields, the waste strips between the cultivated fields, the village common, and the State forests.

Private *rakhs* or grass preserves,

Before our rule, and during the first few years after annexation, the grass lands in the hill villages were enjoyed by the village occupants for the most part in common ; but a few years after annexation, when cultivation, population, and cattle had greatly increased, and milch produce had become much more

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valuable than before, the grass lands adjoining each man's cultivated holding began to be more carefully preserved to his exclusive use. At the present time no agriculturist, either proprietor or tenant, in the hill villages considers his holding complete unless it includes a *rakh* or grass field in addition to the arable fields. From the beginning of *Sáwan* (14th July) to the end of *Kátik* (13th November) these rakhs are closed by the persons who hold them in order to allow the grass crop, which grows luxuriantly during the autumn rains, to grow up and mature. When it has ripened and dried, it is cut and stacked, and supplies the main fodder for the the cattle during the winter months. For eight months of the year, commencing with the end of *Kátik*, after the hay crop has been cut and stacked, the grass fields are generally regarded as available to the village at large for the grazing of their cattle.

Private *rakhs* or grass preserves.

These grass *rakhs* are further supplemented by the grass which grows on the borders of the cultivated fields in the hill tracts. Owing mainly to the hilly character of the greater portion of the land in these villages, narrow strips of cultivated land are necessarily left between the cultivated fields. These strips or boundaries generally bear grass of a finer quality than what is grown on the *rakhs*.

The field boundaries in hill villages.

The data given in the following statement show the extent of the lands thus held in severalty as grass *rakhs* and field boundaries, as also the manner in which the rest of the waste lands are held. The State forests, and the land under Municipalities and Cantonments, are excluded from the statement.

Statistics of the waste lands showing the area held in severalty and as village common.

Tahsil.	*Held in severalty.*		Village habited sites.	*Held as village common.*		Total waste lands.
	As field boundaries.	As grass *rakhs.*		Graveyards and beds of rivers and torrents.	Village grazing grounds and forests.	
Haripur	29,881	54,927	1,423	46,266	1,20,689	2,53,186
Abbott-abad	25,953	1,27,240	921	22,147	1,13,196	2,89,457
Mansehra	38,442	1,07,346	729	19,151	5,39,320	7,04,988
Total district ...	94,276	2,89,513	3,073	87,564	7,73,205	12,47,631

Uncultivated village common.

The grass lands held as *rakhs* are in nearly every case situate in the immediate vicinity of the village site and of the principal blocks of cultivation; the more distant lands being generally used as the common pasture grounds of the village. In some few cases definite *rakhs* have not yet been attached to the holdings of the occupants; in those instances a certain portion of the waste is annually set aside in the autumn for hay, and when the hay is ripe, each occupant of the village cuts as much as he needs. All the residents of the village, whether owners, tenants or non-agriculturists, are entitled to the use of the common grazing grounds. They have also hitherto been allowed to collect fallen wood for fuel, and to cut timber for their houses free of any charges on the part of the village owners.

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Uncultivated village common.

The residents of villages which have no timber within their own bounds, are allowed to cut wood for agricultural implements, and to collect dry wood for entertainments from the bounds of adjacent villages in the same tract free of charge. They have ordinarily no privileges except these in the bounds of other villages. In a few cases villages have claimed and been awarded rights of user in the waste of adjoining villages.

Grazing charges levied by proprietors in addition to the rent of the cultivated lands.

In a few cases the proprietors levy grazing dues in addition to the rent of the cultivated lands. These dues are commonly called *Sáwan banda*: the term means the *wand* or share due to the proprietor for the autumn (*Sáwan*) grazing. They are levied throughout Agror, Bhogarmang, Kágán and the hill *jágír* of Rajas Ferozkhan and Jehandad Khan, sons of the late Raja Ali Gauhar, and in a few other villages. They vary from a half to four *seers* of *ghi* or butter per buffalo, and from a quarter to two *seers* per cow; and in Bhogarmang are rated at 1½ *seers* of butter per house. Small payments in cash or kind are also sometimes levied on sheep, goats, horses, mules churns, and cattle sheds.

Proprietary rights in village sites *Kandar.*

A custom of levying ground rents, called *kandar*, for the land occupied by dwelling houses in village sites, prevails among the Swáthi and Jádún villages, and in a few other villages in the district. These rents are ordinarily paid by the non-agriculturists; but occasionally a tenant living in a house belonging to a proprietor other than the person whose land he cultivates, is charged with *kandar*. The charge is said to have originated thus: formerly a proprietor would help a non-agriculturist to build his house, giving him wood and assisting him with labour; the non-agriculturist, on the other hand, needed the protection of some person of influence, to whom he could appeal if he was ill-treated; in return for this help and protection the non-agriculturist paid a small annual rent. The sum usually paid varies from Re. 0-8 to Rs. 2 a house per annum, according to the extent of land included in the compound, the size of the house, and the means of the occupant. Some of the richer Khatrís pay as much as Rs. 10 per annum, and in Nawashahr a few Khatrís pay as much as Rs. 18 per annum, but these are exceptional cases. Half of the charge is paid at each harvest.

Malba.

Lambardárs are not ordinarily allowed in Hazárá to charge any miscellaneous village expenses against the coparcenary body under the system known as *malba* in other districts. When the necessity arises for the introduction of any system of the kind, it can be arranged. At present the expenses of the village management are *nil*, and are likely to remain so.

Village officers.

Abbott-abad ..	633
Haripur ..	540
Mánsehra ..	400

The figures in the margin show the number of village headmen in the district. They receive five per cent. on the revenue which they collect, and some of them enjoy also small *ináms*. Neither *zaildárs* nor head *lambardárs* were appointed at the Regular Settlement. Major Wace thus states the reason for this course:—

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Village officers.

"The first objection to their appointment was this: that they are each ordinarily paid by a cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue of their charges, and it was desirable to avoid increasing the cesses more than was absolutely necessary. In the next place the liberal extent to which *jágírs* and *ináms* have been alienated, these grants being in almost every case held on condition of service, appears to render unnecessary the creation of additional office holders. The *zaildár* is intended to be the representative of Government in an *iláka* or small tract; but there is no tract in Hazárá in which we have not given *jágírs* to the principal men, of which the first object is to secure their active interest on the side of Government. The head *lambardár* is intended to occupy the same position in a village; but the objects of this office are attained in Hazárá by the *ináms* so liberally bestowed on the principal headmen in addition to their ordinary emoluments.

"The creation in Hazárá of new offices, such as those of *zaildárs* and head *lambardárs*, while it would be very acceptable to the persons appointed, in so far as it would increase their income and dignity, would provoke a great deal of sore feeling among the people. There is no measure so certain to provoke quarrels in an Afghán village as the open elevation of one headman over the other. There are men in each village and in each tract whom we know to possess greater influence than their fellows, and to whom on this ground we have given *jágírs* and *ináms*, in return for which we expect a larger measure of assistance from these men than from others; and it may be possible, as it certainly would be desirable, to obtain from these men a larger and more active return for these grants than they have hitherto ordinarily rendered. But if we were openly and distinctly to parcel out the district between these men, subordinating to each certain tracts or villages and the headmen in those tracts, such marked delegation of authority to a few individuals over their fellows would in the present state of social feeling be extremely unpopular. Rather than create a new set of offices, which would excite a good deal of opposition and jealousy, it seems preferable first to see whether all necessary ends will not be sufficiently served by a judicious use of the influence of the *jágírdárs* and *inámdárs*, to whom we have alienated so large a portion of our revenue."

Farm servants *Bháiwál.*

The farm servants are of three class—Bháíwáls, Chamáhidárs or Hálís, and Khálín (artizans and menials). The term *bháíwál* means "partner." A *bháíwál* is a labourer taken into partnership for the current harvest by the cultivator of the land. The basis of the partnership is that the cultivator contributes the land and one bullock in each yoke of cattle, and the *bháíwál* contributes the second bullock in each yoke and his labour. The expenses of seed and iron for the agricultural implements are shared. All the manual labour is done by the *bháíwál*. If the land pays a grain rent, that is first deducted from the crop, and the cultivator and *bháíwál* then divide the rest of the produce (both grain and straw). If the rent is cash, they divide the produce, and each pays half the rent. This is the common form of the contract, but it sometimes varies according to agreement or according to the share in the plough cattle supplied by the *bháíwál*.

Hálís or *Chamáhidárs.*

The term *hàli* means a "ploughman." *Chamáhidár* means a "man engaged for six months." The two terms are interchangeable. The *háli* is a farm servant; he has no share in the land, nor in the plough cattle. He ploughs the land for his master, looks after the crops generally, helps to harvest them; tends the cattle, and brings fodder for them; and in the hill tracts and some other places he cuts and carries wood for use in his master's

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Hálís or *Chamáhidárs.*

house, and carries grain to the village mill to be ground. His wages are one-fifth of the grain produced ; occasionally, if not in debt to his master, he can stipulate for one-fourth. The *hálís* are generally agriculturists who have had land of their own, and have lost it by debt or poverty. No longer able to keep a plough of their own, they become farm servants of the agriculturists who are well off. The master to whom they engage themselves commonly pays their debts. If a man wants a *háli*, he is generally willing to do this to obtain one. The money thus advanced by the master used to vary from Rs. 20 to 60 ; but now cases are not uncommon, in which a master advances Rs. 200 or even more. It frequently happens that the *háli* after his first engagement borrows more money from his master. The principal cause of this is family expenses ; his wages (one-fifth produce) are very poor, and insufficient to enable him to make provision for extraordinary expenses. The master is usually willing to make these additional advances for fear the *háli* should transfer his services to someone else. There is generally a running account, something borrowed during each harvest and some thing paid at its end. In the Sikh rule it was easy to engage a *háli*. Now it is difficult to find a new one, because there are now abundant opportunities of earning daily wages. On the other hand, owing to the improved prosperity of the agricultural population, the number of persons who keep *hálís* has increased. It is an understood part of the agreement that the *háli* shall not leave his master's service till he pays his debt. If another man wishes to engage the *háli*, he generally pays up the debt due to the first master, and the *háli* is then transferred to him. Public opinion also holds the heirs of a deceased *háli* liable for the debt ; and a man who marries the *háli's* widow is held similarly liable. These are incidents of the *háli's* service, which could not be enforced in our courts, but are mentioned because they are commonly acted on by the people concerned. The people find a pretence, whereby to justify their ideas on the subject, in the plea that the *háli's* debt to his master is principally made up of money spent by him on his wife and family.

Khálín or menials.

The *khálín** are certain menials whose assistance is necessary to the agriculturist, and who are paid by a fixed share in each harvest. The menials thus paid are the carpenter (*tarkhán*) the blacksmith (*lohár*), the leather-worker (*mochi*), and the barber (*hajám*). In some tracts the *dúm* (musician) and *musalli* (sweeper) are added. The carpenter and blacksmith make all the agricultural implements required by the cultivator, who only has to supply them with the requisite wood and iron. For building or working at his house the agriculturist gives the carpenter perhaps one-fourth of his full wages, feeding him also twice a day while so employed. The *mochi's* principal employment is to keep

* The term *khálín* means people dependent on the *khál*. The *khál*, more commonly termed *khalára*, is the threshing floor,—a spot in the field where the produce, after being reaped, is collected in order to its being threshed out and divided between the several persons who are entitled to share it.

Khál came to be called *khalára* in the same way as the stacks of straw (*bhúsa*) came to be called *bhusára*.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Khalín or menials.

the village in shoes. The *zamíndárs* let him have the skins of their dead cattle at half price, and reciprocally he charges them only half price for the shoes which he makes for them. He cures the leather himself. The barber, in addition to his own proper duties, is, as elsewhere in India, the go-between and messenger on all domestic occasions. The *dúm* is the village musician; his instruments are a small drum (*dhol*) and a rough sort of flute (*surna*), and he is employed at marriages and at all the principal gatherings of the village. The *musalli* makes the thongs of raw leather used with the yokes and any other similar work: he is also the village sweeper. He is not really of sweeper caste: he eats and smokes with Muhammadans who would not let a sweeper (*chuhra, mehtar, lalbegi*, &c.) touch any of their vessels or their *hukka* He is a sweeper convert to Mahammadanism; not quite an outcast, looked down upon but tolerated. A *musalli* is often a Hálí. The wages received by these menials at harvest time are shown on the next two pages.*

Harvest wages.

The cutting of the harvest is called *láí*. In the tracts in which the population is dense compared with the cultivation, *e.g.*, Tanáwal, Nára, Danna, and Boí, the *zamíndúrs* with their relations can themselves do all the work. In the plain tracts, or where the cultivation is extensive compared with the population, as in Pakhlí, the wages for cutting the crops are as follows:—In the *kharíf* a labourer who has been cutting maize all day is allowed to carry away one *gadda*, of which the measure is as much as he can carry, but a fair load only; what he takes away generally yields two *odis* (ten *sérs*) of grain; 15 or 20 days after the maize is cut, the grain is stripped off the ears on which it grows. This operation is called *cheli*. It is mostly done by women. They are paid $\frac{1}{32}$ share. For picking cotton, which is generally done by women, the wages are one-sixteenth, sometimes one-twelfth, and occasionally one-tenth when the season has become late, and the maize *cheli* has commenced. For cutting rice a labourer receives one sheaf in 40. It is very easy work. In the *rabí* harvesting a labourer receives one *gadda* for every 20 cut, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{32}$ share of all he reaps. The harvest-reapers are generally people of the vicinity, and sometimes temporary immigrants. For example, the *rabí* crops in the Hazárá plain are the first to ripen, and the poorer people in the adjacent hills earn wages by reaping it; others come from the Rawalpindi district, where the crops ripen before the Hazárá crops. The gleanings (*khosha-chúní* or *silla-karna*) are taken by the *hálí's* wife and other poor. The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent,

* For explanation of the measures stated in this table, see Chapter IV.

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Village Communities and Tenures.
Khalin or menial.

Tracts.	Menials who receive fixed payments at each harvest.	*Kharif Harvest.*			*Rabi Harvest.*			Remarks.
		Crop.	Sheaves.	Grain.	Crop.	Sheaves.	Grain.	
Khari Gandghar Srikot	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi*	Maize *Bajra*, .	1 *pula* 1 *pula*	2 *odis* 2 do.	Wheat Barley	6 *gaddis* 6 do.	3 *odis* 3 do.	This is paid per plough to each of the four menials named *Dums* and *mussallis* receive no regular payment.
All Tanawal in Haripur and Abbottabad *tahsils*, also Shingri.	The same four menials *Dums* and *Mussallis*.	Maize Cotton Maize .	1 *gadda* 1 *pula*	4 *odis* 2 *sers* 1 *odi*	Wheat Barley Wheat Barley	6 *gaddis* 6 do. 1 *gaddi*	2 *odis* 2 do ½ do. ½ do.	This is paid per plough to each of the menials. Only in a few places in Kulai and Badnak.
Sarai Salih and Manakrai	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi*	Maize .	4 *pulas*	4 *odis*	Wheat Barley	3 *gaddis* 3 . do	2 *odis* 2 do.	Per plough to each of the four menials *Dums* and *mussallis* get no regular payment
Haripur Jagal Kot Najibulla Kandi Kahl	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi* *Dum* and *Mussalli*	Maize Maize Maize	5 *pulas* 3 *pulas*	5 *odis* 3 *odis* 5 *odis*	Wheat Barley Wheat Barley Wheat Barley	3 *gaddis* 3 do. 3 do.	2½ *odis* 2½ do. 1½ do. 1½ do. 5 do. 5 do.	Per plough to each of the menials named
Khanpur	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi* *Musalli* *Dum*	Maize Rice Cotton Maize Mung, &c *Nil*	1 *gadda* 1 *pula*	½ ser per maund, whatever grain is produced. 2 sers 10 do 5 do.	Wheat Barley Wheat Barley *Nil*	8 *gaddis* 8 do	½ ser per maund of whatever grain is produced 10 sers 5 do	Do.

Tracts.	Menials who receive fixed payments at each harvest	*Kharif Harvest.* Crop.	Sheaves.	Grain.	*Rabi Harvest.* Crop.	Sheaves.	Grain.	Remarks.
Nara Danna	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi*	Maize	2 *gaddas*	5 *odis*	Wheat Barley	2 *gaddis* 2 *gaddis*	1 *odi* 2 *odis*	Per plough to each of the menials named.
Bakot	*Musalli*	*Nil.*			*Nil.*			
	Dum	*Nil.*,	but gets a	*gaddi* and an	*odi* if he co	n e and asks fo	r it. There	are few of them.
Bagra Rajoia Dhamtaur Nawashahr Mangal	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi* *Musalli* *Dum*	Maize Where there is rice.	3 *odis* ½ of this is	3 *gaddas* paid in rice	Wheat Barley	3 *gaddis* 3 do.	3 *odis* 3 do.	Per plough to each of the menials named.
		Nil.	...	.	*Nil.*	. . .		
Khalsa Tarbela	The above four menials *Musalli* *Dum*	Maize *Nil.* Maize	2 *pulas* 1 *pula*	3 *odis* 1 *odi*	Wheat Barley *Nil.* Wheat Barley	6 *gaddis* 3 do. 1 *gaddi*	1½ *odis* 1½ do. ½ *odi* ½ do.	Ditto.
Boi	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi* *Dum, Musalli*	Maize	1 *gadda* ..	3 *odis*	Wheat Barley	4 *gaddis*	*Nil.* 2 *odis*	Ditto.
		.	*Nil.*	.		*Nil.*		
All the Swathi Country	Carpenter Blacksmith Barber *Mochi* *Musalli* *Dum*	Maize Where there is rice.	One *gadda*, but the barber gets from 2 to 8 *gaddas*. Barber gets from 2 to 4 *gaddas*. *Nil.*	One *odi* per *chatt* of all grain.	Wheat Barley *Nil*	1 *gaddi* 1 do. If a *zamindar* has no wheat, he pays 2 *gaddis* barley.	1 *odi* per *chatt* to each menial.	Ditto.

* *Khalin*, or menials.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Petty village grantees.

or on condition of payment of revenue only ; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee ; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. The figures in the margin are those given by Major Wace for land "held free of rent-charges from the proprietor" : they are much smaller than those of the table. These tenants do not hold these lands free of rent by right, but by favour of the proprietors. In some cases the persons favoured are religious characters, in others they are the servants of the village *masjids* ; in others the rent is excused on condition of certain services, either agricultural or menial, to be rendered to the proprietor ; in others the tenants are favoured in this way on account of some relationship or connection with the proprietor. These tenancies are of very small size, and occur in scattered cases in each tract. They are too insignificant to affect the assets of the villages. The grants made by our Government in favour of these institutions are noticed in Chapter V., Section C.

Tahsil.	No. of holdings.	Acres cultivated.
Haripur	21	38
Abbott-abad	393	850
Mansehra	127	351
Total district ...	541	1,239

Terms in use in describing rights.

The following is a list of terms locally applied to rights and occupancies in the soil, not elsewhere noticed in this work. Terms in common use in the rest of the Punjab, as well as in Hazárá, are omitted :—

Local term.	Translation.	Remarks on use.
Daftar	Record	Used among Afghan races to describe proprietary right.
Seri	Grant	Generally used of lands granted in ownership to religious characters; is also applied to grants to a chief in excess of his *wirasat* tribal share, or to other service grants.
Guzara	Subsistence	Applied to the small grants given to persons not entitled to a full share in the heritage.
Hundi	Share	Commonly used to indicate a share in the ownership of a village, but it does not necessarily carry this meaning, especially in the hill villages and in the northern part of the district. It is also used to describe a sub-division of a village.
Hal	Plough	Used both of a tenant's holding and of a proprietary share.
Jori	Yoke or plough	
Adhkari	½	Used to indicate shares in a village or in a holding.
Tihai	⅓	
Pao or *Chauthai* ..	¼	
Adhpai	⅛	
Mit	Share	Terms in use among the Tanaolis, describing shares in land.
Adhmit	½ Share	
Liki	Lines	Narrow divisions of land, in use among the Utmanzais.
Tappa	Sub-divisions of a tribe	In use among the Jádúns.
Tal		
Khail		
Mutai or *Muthi* ..	Share	Ditto.
Wanda or *Banda* ..	Ditto	In use among the Karráls; also in the Swáthi tracts.
4 *Khurundi*= (Toes)	1 Pair (Hoof) .. 4 Pair= 1 *dogi* (Field)	A scale of shares in use in the Boi tract, under which the sub-divisions are described with reference to the hoofs of the plough cattle.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Terms in use in describing rights.

Local term.	Translation.	Remarks on use.
Nimakai .. *Tirha* .. *Tal* or *Tora* .. *Khail* ..	Sub-divisions of a tribe or village	In use among the Swathis.
Kadda .. *Tukka* ..	Share	Ditto.
Chukunna	A small portion ..	Applied to land given in excess of the tribal share to make up for the inferior quality of the land given on account of that share.
Riza-talli	A share admitted by consent	A share transferred from the branch of the tribe to which it genealogically belongs, to another branch.
Metra	Betrothal	Really means a betrothal given in exchange for blood or seduction *(udhala)*; but land is generally given along with the girls, so the term has come to be applied to the land so given. In use principally in the Boi tract.
Mazera or *Mazara* ..	Cultivators	The term commonly applied to a tenant.
Kata	A rent of fixed or determined amount	The term was adopted in contradistinction to the *kan* rents, the amount of which was annually appraised on the basis of a share in what the land actually produced; whereas by the *kata* rents a fixed amount was charged per *kanal* without reference to the out-turn of each harvest. These rents were confined to highly irrigated land.
Tawan .. .. *Babat*	Fine account	Terms applied to the Government's revenue.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA. show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The subject is discussed at some length in Major Wace's Report from which the following very interesting paragraphs are taken.

Average size of holdings. Income and expenditure.

It will have appeared from the preceding pages that the people are as a rule well off, and in much better circumstances than they were 20 years ago. The figures below show the average area of proprietary and tenancy holdings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12
Tahsil.	Average size of a proprietor's holding or share (in acres)									Average size of cultivating holdings (in acres)			
	Held in severalty.		*Share in community.*		*Total separate interest.*		Revenue quota.						
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Rs.	A.	P.	Of Proprietors.	Of *Malik* [illegible]	Of tenants with right of occupancy.	Of tenants holding at will.
Haripur	7	8	3	12	10	20	11	3	7	7	7	6	3
Abbottabad ..	7	9	1	12	8	21	5	11	10	6	3	4	2
Mansehra	20	26	3	89	23	115	12	11	3	11	12	7	5
Total district ..	10	12	2	26	12	38	9	2	4	7	7	5	4

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Average size of holdings. Income and expenditure.

These averages are obtained by taking the total number of recorded tenants' holdings and dividing them by the total area held. But the result, if taken without qualification, would mislead. In the first place it frequently happens that one tenant cultivates land owned by two or more proprietors; in drawing up the register of holdings the lands so held under each proprietor are necessarily recorded as separate tenancies. Also it frequently happens that an agriculturist who himself owns some land, cultivates as a tenant lands owned by another proprietor, and the lands cultivated in the capacity of tenant are necessarily recorded as a tenancy. Lastly, the artizan and menial classes, and the village traders, commonly hold as tenants or as mortgagees, small areas of land which they cultivate in order to supplement the living which they earn by their trade or handicraft. For these reasons, if it were inferred from the table above given that the normal size of the tenancies which support the agricultural classes in Hazárá is four cultivated acres, the inference would be wrong. The average holding of an agriculturist in the plain tracts varies from ten to seven acres of cultivation according to the quality of the soil; in the hills it is six acres, with a few acres of hay fields (grass *rakhs*) added. Such a holding enables a man to support his family in comfort. The rate, both of income and of expenditure, is much lower in the retired hill tracts than in the plain tracts and open valleys. In the latter the expenses of an ordinary cultivator and his family may probably be taken at between Rs. 80 and 100 per annum.* A rate of expenditure of Rs. 2 per month is sufficient to support a single labourer.

Savings.

Owing to the increased prosperity of the population, there is no doubt that the existence of hoarded savings is more common than it was 20 years ago. On the other hand, the peaceful and settled nature of our rule has encouraged the agriculturists to lay out their savings more freely than before. The people call their savings *gor-kafn*.† The term is borrowed from one use of these savings, *viz.*, to provide for the expenditure at the funeral of their owners; the main idea expressed by it is that such monies should be kept for times of real need and distress. Savings once hoarded are clung to with great tenacity. Rather than part with them to meet a temporary pressure, an agriculturist will put himself and his family to much privation; and he will even prefer to borrow money at heavy interest if he sees a fair prospect of its early repayment. With a small sum hoarded an agriculturist feels that he is prepared for troublous times, and he further values it for the power it gives him of increasing his holding by buying land when a favourable opportunity occurs. The greatly increased value of agricultural and milch produce, and

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* In this estimate the principal items of expense are reckoned at the following prices per rupee :—

Maize	*Seers*	25	Ghi	*Seers*	2½
Wheat	"	21	Cotton (not cleaned)	"	10
Barley	"	34			

† *Gor*, a grave; and *kafn*, a winding sheet.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Savings.

consequent comparative plenty of money among the agricultural classes, have caused a material rise in the standard of comfort both as regards food and clothing. These new expenses having been met, plus perhaps a little pardonable extravagance in jewels and English cloth, the surplus is commonly invested in land or cattle. The large grass wastes at the command of the people in the hill tracts encourage them to increase their cattle; and they have a further motive to do so in the circumstances that the hill cultivation yields but poorly unless it is well manured. In the plains it is not usual to invest savings in cattle beyond the number really needed for the house-hold and for farm work, because the grazing area and fodder supply is limited. In nearly every case what surplus is hoarded in cash is buried. The Khatrís (village shop-keepers) are sometimes trusted to keep such money, but not usually.

Debt and interest.

Closely connected with the preceding subject is the extent of indebtedness which prevails among the people, and the rate of interest which is ordinarily charged. The subject is one that admits of differences of opinion, for any exact enquiries on the subject are impossible. The opinion which Major Wace formed after such enquiry as he was able to make, and from observation of the people during six years, was that, though there is more borrowing than before, there is less real indebtedness. The history of the subject during the past 30 years deserves careful consideration, for the value of money and the circumstances of both borrower and lender have been greatly altered during that time.

Colonel Wace writes as follows :—

"In Sikh rule, owing to the scarcity of money and the small portion of the agriculturists farm produce that has any marketable value (little besides the grain and butter), debt once incurred was repaid with difficulty. The agriculturists feared to borrow, and they rarely did so, except: (1st) to pay the State's Revenue or a fine; (2nd) in case of famine, failure or destruction of crops, or when there was really no food to be got in any other way; and (3rd) very occasionally at marriages and deaths; under ordinary circumstances, rather than borrow, they were content to live in a state which their sons would now regard as poverty. Similarly the money lending was confined to the better classes among the Khatrís; the same circumstances which made the agriculturists careful in borrowing made these Khatrís careful how they lent money. If the money was wanted for purposes of extravagance, they would not usually lend, and their loans to ordinary agriculturists did not generally exceed Rs. 20 at one time. The common rate of interest was one per cent. per mensem, though for doubtful loans or by small lenders Rs. 2 would be charged. To charge more than one per cent. was considered a mark of unsound business, and therefore for the credit of their business the best Khatrís ordinarily charged one per cent. Moreover, the security for the repayment of the principal was great; public opinion reprobated the repudiation of a loan, no matter what interval had elapsed; even a man's heirs were bound to pay. And the rulers of the country recovered any debt, no matter how old, for a charge of one-fourth of its amount.

"It is not too much to say that nearly the whole of these conditions have been reversed during the past 30 years. The value of agricultural and milch produce has more than doubled, and the very straw and grass grown on an agriculturist's holding is now saleable. Simultaneously the area under cultivation has been greatly increased, and the proportion of the produce absorbed by the State's demand is rateably less than half what the Sikh Government took; it is, moreover, still absolutely less

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Debt and interest.

in amount than was taken by that Government in spite of the enormous increase in assets and their value, and even after taking into account the rise in the assessment introduced in 1872. Moreover, the rise in values did not occur gradually, but took place suddenly, being introduced by the famine of 1860-61. The agriculturists consequently found themselves suddenly enabled to pay off old debts with a rapidity which was quite unexpected by them; the produce of their cattle and land they found to be rapidly rising in value, allowing them to live more freely and in greater comfort than they had ever before experienced. Along with this we introduced an important change in the law applicable to the class of loans usually contracted between agriculturists and Khatrís; the period of limitation for their recovery, originally reduced at annexation to 12 years, was, by successive steps, finally contracted in 1867 to three years, and it also became known that our law did not bind a son to pay the debts of his father except under certain limitations. The general result of these changes was to loosen the restrictions hitherto observed both by the agriculturist and Khatrí. The agriculturist, finding his produce of all kinds so much more marketable, and so largely increased in value and amount, has lost the fear of debt which before restrained him; two or three good harvests will now enable him to repay a sum, which he would hardly have dared to borrow before; and he looks to the limited period within which the lender can recover the loan by appeal to our courts in much the same light as an English farmer would regard the Bankruptcy court; if owing to unforeseen failures of crops, he is unable to repay the loan, he hopes by the aid of the limitation law to evade it altogether. The agriculturists consequently now borrow on much lighter grounds than before, and no longer restrict such transactions to occasions of real necessity. Unfortunately their intelligence has not increased with their wealth; they draw on their Khatrí recklessly, and accept his accounts blindly.*

"On the other hand the Khatrís are fully alive to the bearing of these circumstances on their interests. The circumstances of the agriculturists being so greatly improved, there is no longer the same occasion for the Khatrís to limit so carefully the amount of their loans. And, seeing on the one hand that their clients are so ready to borrow and so well able to pay, and on the other hand that our courts refuse to enforce any but fresh debts, it was inevitable that they should raise their charges for interest; two or even three per cent. per mensem is now a common charge for loans, and for doubtful loans even more is charged."

One usage of an especially pernicious nature has arisen; it commenced in the Pakhlí tract in the Mansehra *tahsíl*, but during the last four or five years has spread into the southern tracts of the district. Under this custom one *odi* of grain per harvest (in the *kharíf* generally maize and in the *rabi* wheat) is charged as interest for every rupee of outstanding loan. An *odi* equals from four to five seers of grain. When the custom was first started twenty years ago, the charge at the then value of grain equalled about Re. 1-9-0 per mensem; it now equals at least 3½ per cent. per mensem. In fact we may now say that in a great number of the loans between Khatrís and agriculturists less than three years' interest generally equals the principal. The business, moreover, is not now confined to the richer class among the Khatrís, but is carried on by all the well-to-do Khatrís. Colonel Wace writes:—

* The conditions of an agriculturist's account with his money-lender in India, and of a depositor's account with an English bank, are precisely opposite. In the latter case the depositor draws against money already deposited, but an agriculturist starts with no deposit; he draws on the Khatrí for all he needs while the harvest is growing, and pays when he reaps it. Such an account if paid at harvest time, is not correctly described as "indebtedness."

Debt and interest.

"The growth and prevalence of such a high rate of usury calls for careful attention, and one of the best means of observing its results will be supplied by the registers of transfers of land that will now be filed annually in the *Patwáris'* papers. Deductions based merely on the suits filed in the Civil courts, are likely to mislead; it is probable that some of the worst cases of the abuse of usury find their way to the Civil courts, and the great mass of the transactions between agriculturists and the Khatrís never become the subject of dispute."

But these facts being admitted, it does not follow that they justify the inference that the agriculturists generally are becoming burdened with debt, for we know that the standard of living among them has much improved; that land commands a higher value than it ever did before; and that the number of transfers which occur annually is not abnormally large. On the other hand, a material unsettlement of the relations between the agriculturists and money-lenders has occurred as described above, due partly to a certain demoralisation resulting from the sudden and unexampled rise in prices and increase in general prosperity, and partly to the action of our limitation law. And it remains to be seen how this unsettlement of their old relations will eventuate. That the eventual result of so great an increase in prosperity as has occurred in Hazárá during the past thirty years should be the impoverishment of the agricultural classes by debt and usury, is so unlike that we can hardly anticipate it. What gives to the problem its principal difficulty is the newly-acquired recklessness of the agriculturists in incurring expenditure in excess of their former standards of living, unaccompanied by any improvement in their intelligence; both poor and rich are equally blind in accepting the Khatrís' account, and the Khatrís take full advantage of this.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE, AND LIVE-STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land ; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and B. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates, and Table No. XVIII. of Forests. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, the system of agricultural partnerships, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

Character of the different tribes as agriculturists.

The best cultivators in the district are the Malliárs,* of the Sarái Sálih and Mánakrai tracts in the Haripur plain. And wherever any really first class cultivation exists in other places in the district, it is mostly dependent on these men. They are found on the well lands in the Khari tract, scattered about the Haripur plain, a few in the Rajoiá tract in the Pakhlí plain, at Bír, and a few other places. After these the most industrious classes, in the care both of their fields and their cattle, are the Tanaolís and other cultivators of the Sherwán, Kachi, and Bábarhán tracts in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl* ; also those of the northern half of the Boí tract in the same *tahsíl*. The cultivators of the Bhogarmang glen, and of the Bálákot and Kágán tracts in *tahsíl* Mansehra, also tend both their fields and their cattle with much industry. With these exceptions, the character of the cultivating classes is only fairly industrious. The cultivation of the whole of the Haripur plain, of the Jádún country, of the Pakhlí valley, of Konsh, and of Agror is none of it as good as we may hope it will be, when the people have been longer accustomed to settled habits. The spread of cultivation in the last 20 years has been so great that the people of these tracts have not yet come to feel the necessity for, and advantage of a more careful style of cultivation. In the Gakkhar tract and in the Dhúnd and Karrál tracts (*tahsíls* Haripur and Abbott-abad) the land is more carefully utilized than in those last mentioned. But even here it is probable that there will be a material improvement during the next 30 years, especially in the Bakot *iláqa*.

* *Malliar* is a corruption of *mali*, and means nothing more than a gardener. The class is of mixed origin and principally recruited from the lower castes.

Chapter VI. A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Agricultural tracts.

The cultivated area of the district (according to the Settlement Survey) is shown in the margin. The rainfall varies from thirty inches in the plain tracts in the south of the district to fifty inches in the northern portion and in the higher hills. Excepting the plain round Haripur and the small Khari tract on the Indus at the south-west of the district, the whole district may be described as hill country.

Tahsils.	Irrigated.	Dependent on rain.	Total.	Per cent. of cultivated area irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Haripur	19,816	116,635	136,451	15
Abbott-abad ...	5,488	108,259	113,747	5
Mansehra... ...	10,980	132,740	143,720	8
Total district ...	36,284	357,634	393,918	9

The district may be divided in accordance with its physical features into five main tracts, in which the diversity of climatic conditions, of the formation of the surface, and of the facilities for irrigation,—produce a corresponding diversity of agricultural practice. They are (1) the irrigated plains, (2) the unirrigated plains, (3) the low dry hills, (4) the temperate hills and high lands, (5) the cold mountain tracts. Each of these will receive brief and separate notice.

Plain tracts, irrigated and unirrigated.

The plain tracts are situated in the southern portion of the district. Those classed as irrigated are those in which the major portion of the assets depends on irrigation supplied from the Dor and Siran rivers. Those classed as unirrigated are those in which the major portion of the assets is contributed by unirrigated land. The rain-fall averages 30 inches, and is ordinarily seasonable and constant. The climate approximates to that of the adjacent district of Rawalpindi, but is slightly more temperate in summer and colder in winter; in both harvests the crops ripen later than in Rawalpindi. The plain tracts differ from the hill tracts principally in these respects; that the *rabi* crop is superior, the *kharíf* crop not so good or certain, except on irrigated and manured land, and the people possess less cattle. The soil is superior to that of the hill tracts, and easier cultivated. The best irrigated and manured lands are equal to the most fertile in the Punjab. The harvests are more certain than in the adjacent district of Rawalpindi.

Low dry hills.

The low dry hills are situate in the southern and south-east portion of the district. They have a climate and seasons similar to those of the plain tracts, but with the same rain-fall. The soil is much inferior to that of the plains. But their waste lands yield grass and small wood in abundance, and they are rich in cattle.

Temperate hills and high lands.

The temperate hills and high lands are the hill tracts situate in the centre of the district, commencing with the Kachi, Babarhán, and Dhamtaur (Orash) *iláqas* in the south of the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*, and extending to the Pakhlí valley and Bálákot in the north of the district. Their cultivated lands are situate for the most part at an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level. The rainfall averages 47 inches, and is abundant and

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Temperate hills and high lands.

constant. The climate in the winter is cold, with occasional falls of snow in January and February. Of the two crops the *kharíf* is the most valuable, but a fair proportion of *rabí* crops is also raised. The crops, as a rule, are certain. The waste affords abundant grass and grazing, and the people are rich in milch cattle. There is also plenty of small wood. As regards their physical formation, these tracts are divisible into two distinct classes—first, the purely hill tracts, and, secondly, the open valleys. The latter are the Orash plain (in the Dhamtaur and Nawashahr *iláqas*), the Mángal plain to its north, and the Pakhlí plain (Mansehra, Shinkiári, and Bhairkund *iláqas*) again north of that. The rest are mainly hill tracts. But in all other circumstances these tracts are similar.

The cold mountain tracts.

The cold mountain tracts are situate in the east and north of the district. In these tracts the villages are for the most part situate at the base or on the sides of mountains, the summits of which range from 5,000 to 10,000 feet in height above sea level. The height of the actual cultivation ranges from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. The winter is severe and prolonged. The summer is comparatively temperate. The rain-fall is abundant, and much exceeds that of the rest of the district. The *rabí* crops are of small extent; in the higher lands it is not uncommon for the autumn rains to set in before the wheat crops are ripe. Rice and maize are the most valuable crops grown, but the former not unfrequently suffer from hail. The ploughs (holdings) are smaller than in other parts of the district; the population compared with the cultivated area is dense. The people have abundant cattle, and the milch produce is a considerable asset. It is in these tracts that the more valuable forests are found. But independently of them there is a large grazing area, and the grass fields yield abundant hay for winter fodder. The general circumstances of these tracts (especially those near Murree) have improved in the most marked way under British rule, but the length and severity of the winter deprives the people of any valuable *rabí* harvest, and brings in its train other difficulties with which the people of the plain tracts and lower hills have not to contend.

Statistics of main assessment divisions.

Some of the leading statistics of these five tracts are compared with each other in the table on the opposite page.

Classification of soils.

Inside each circle the cultivated lands are classified according to the soils shown in the margin. This classification is that in vogue among the agriculturists themselves. The areas are given at page 121.

Irrigated soils.
(1) Bagh or Kata.
(2) Bahardi, Kachi.
(3) Hotar.
(4) Harranda, Gar Dhangar, Barangar Garora.

Unirrigated soils.
(1) Bari, Chari, Lipara, Dhokwali.
(2) Bela, Kund, Cho, Las, Mal, Nagar, Jabba Kachi, Gujhail, Gujrat, Dab, Dungi, Nala, Nari.
(3) Maira, Mohri, Thala, Thapla, Dhan Danna.
(4) Retar, Rakkar Sikar, Dhangar, Jhamra, Barangar, Thangar, Gar, Harrand.
(5) Kalsi.

Bagh or *Kata.*

The Bágh, *alias* garden soil is always situate in the immediate vicinity of the village, and is cultivated principally by *malliárs (málís)* a class of cultivators superior in intelligence and industry to the other cultivators; it is highly

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Statistics of main assessment divisions.

Main Assessment Division.		No. of Estates.	Area.						Per cent. Cultivated Area.							Total No. of ploughs.	Total population.	Cattle.	
				State Forests.	Other Wastes.	Culturable.	Cultivated and Fallow.	Total Area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Fallow.	Manured.	Bearing two crops.	Under *Rabi* crops.	Under *Kharif* crops.			Kine.	Flocks.
Low dry hills (*tahsil* Haripur)		82	Acres.	10,258	85,041	1,446	17,174	113,919	1·0	92·5	6·5	14·1	16·9	72·6	20·9	1,811	15,697	10,397	13,873
Unirrigated plain tracts (principally in *tahsil* Haripur)		127	Acres.	1,460	88,238	7,416	81,015	178,129	4·8	92·5	2·7	9·2	13·0	61·9	35·4	6,162¼	55,370	28,640	19,645
Irrigated plain tracts (*tahsil* Haripur) ...		87	Acres.	2,530	56,849	3,100	46,641	109,120	33·7	63·9	2·4	11·0	14·1	64·8	32·8	4,316¼	46,370	22,292	10,963
Temperate hills and high lands	Haripur and Abbott-abad.	179	Acres.	4,009	114,791	1,950	44,432	165,182	4·5	92·4	3·1	10·1	13·3	40·8	56·1	4,636	48,906	27,173	10,447
	Mansehra....	147	Acres.	22,417	147,015	2,755	88,912	261,099	7·2	91·6	1·2	7·4	6·3	45·0	53·8	8,057	73,047	45,932	30,437
Cold mountain tracts	Haripur and Abbott-abad.	193	Acres.	53,762	198,321	4,008	60,936	317,027	5·7	88·2	6·1	17·5	19·4	16·0	77·9	7,263¼	61.926	42,651	15,367
	Mansehra ...	71	Acres.	55,525	557,973	1,748	54,808	670,054	8·3	87·9	3·8	10·8	10·8	21·3	74·9	4,995	42,189	28,330	44,033
Total district	Haripur ...	310	Acres.	24,677	253,275	11,973	136,451	426,376	14·5	82·2	3·3	11·5	14·9	62·0	34·7	12,099	113,787	62,195	44,876
	Abbott-abad	358	Acres.	47,342	289,965	5,947	113,747	457,001	4·8	90·7	4·5	12·8	15·3	31·7	63·8	12,090¼	114,482	68,958	25,419
	Mansehra	218	Acres.	77,942	704,988	4,503	143,720	931,153	7·6	90·2	2·2	8·7	8·0	36·0	61·8	13,052	115,236	74,262	74,470
Total ...		886	Acres.	149,961	1,248,228	22,423	393,918	1,814,530	9·2	87·6	3·2	10·8	12·5	43·8	53·0	37,241¼	343,505	205,415	144,765

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Baga or *Kata.*

manured, and besides wheat and maize, sugar-cane, opium, turmeric, and vegetables of all descriptions are raised in it; the cultivator generally gets three crops a year off it; it nearly always pays cash rents varying from Rs. 16 to 24 an acre. In some cases still higher rents are paid for this land. There are only 4,868 acres of this soil in the district, of which 4,213 acres are situate in the plain tracts. It is also called *kata* land from the fact that the Sikh assessment was always levied on it at a contract rate (*bil mukta*). It is the same kind of land as is elsewhere called *zabti.*

Bákadri Zamin.

This term was mainly in use in Lower Hazárá. The words mean "outlying land." The term signifies the irrigated land lying beyond the immediate vicinity of the village, that is to say, the irrigated land on the cultivation of which less pains are spent than on the *bágh* land. Garden crops cannot be raised on it, and it varies in quality according to the original character of the soil, the amount of manure it gets (generally not much), and the character of the husbandry applied. Cereals, pulses, and cotton, are raised on it, and it generally yields two crops, of which the *kharíf* is always a good crop, but the *rabí* is often poor for want of sufficient manuring. There are 10,093 acres of this soil in the district, of which 7,866 acres are situate in the plain tracts. In the hill tracts the irrigated lands on which rice is not raised have been classed under this head.

Hotar.

The *hotar* lands are the good rice lands of the hill tracts. There are 14,216 acres of this soil in the district, distributed over the main assessment divisions as shown in the margin. It will be observed that there are scarcely any *hotar* lands in the low dry hills and plain tracts.

Tracts.	Acres.	Per cent. of cultivation of tracts.
Low dry hills	91	0·5
Unirrigated plain tracts ...	61	0·1
Irrigated plain tracts	425	0·9
Temperate hill and high lands	7,462	5·6
Cold mountain tracts	6,177	5·4
Total district	14,216	3·6

In the higher hill tracts it is the most valuable soil. Rice is the only crop raised; the description of rice raised is for the most part coarse and inferior. The largest continuous areas under rice cultivation are situate on the banks of the Siran from the mouth of the Bhogarmang valley to the western limit of the Bhairkund *iláqa*; they aggregate a continuous sheet of about 4,700 acres of irrigated rice lands. The rice lands on the Bálákot *iláqa*, on the banks of the Kunhár, also aggregate about 1,120 acres. And in the Bakot *iláqa* there are some 1,000 acres divided between six villages irrigated from the hill streams above the Jhelum river. Of late years a great deal of the marshy lands in the Orash (Abbott-abad) valley, on which maize was previously grown, have been put under rice cultivation. The rest of the rice lands are scattered about in smaller patches. Speaking generally, the irrigation supply is constant and abundant. Ordinarily each hill village has its patch of *hotar* land, which is to it much the same as the *bágh* land is to the plain villages, only a very great deal

inferior in value. The *hotar* of the plain tracts is not valuable The greater heat of the plains enables the agriculturists there to raise much more valuable crops than rice on their best irrigated soil.

Harránda, Gár, Dhangar.

Under this head are included two different classes of soil. One is the *dhángar* or *barangar* land under irrigation. The other is the *harránda* land, also called *gár* and *garera*. The *barangar* or *bhángar* land is hard, stony, poor soil ; such land is covered with large round stones ; and looking at it at first sight there seems to be a good deal more of stones than soil on it ; this land is of small area, and is principally confined to the tail end of the Dor river's irrigation between Haripur and its junction with the Siran river ; cereals are raised on it, and it only yields one crop a year. The *harránda*, *gár* and *garera* lands are of the poorest character ; when a flood sweeps away the alluvial lands on the banks of the Harroh, Dor, or Siran rivers, on its subsiding the old substratum of round stones and pebbles is left exposed ; the cultivator then proceeds to form this unpromising bed into little square parterres, and by making a small irrigation channel from the river's bed a little higher up to these parterres, he makes the river water irrigate them, passing it slowly from plot to plot ; he adds what soil he can with his own hands, and leaves the silt deposited from the water to do the rest ; on this miserable soil he raises a crop of the coarsest rice ; if the land escapes fresh floods in a few years by persevering in this way a very fair rice field is formed. There are 7,107 acres of these soils in the district ; they are confined to the plain tracts.

Bári, Chari, Lipára.

The terms *bári*, *chari*, *lipára* are applied to the unirrigated manured lands. They are mostly situated in the immediate vicinity of the village site, and besides the manure they receive, they are fertilized by the wash which flows from the village site during rainfalls. But these terms are also applied to all unirrigated manured land. Cereals (maize wheat, and barley) are the crops principally raised on this soil. It yields two crops a year without intermission, and both crops are excellent, except in the coldest hill tracts (*e.g.*, Bakot, Samundar, Par, Kágán) ; in the hill villages where the winter is very severe, the *rabí* crops on this soil are of inferior quality. The crops on this soil rarely fail ; they succeed with only a little rain, and the rate of yield is treble that of the unmanured lands ; when rented to tenants, it ordinarily pays half produce. It sells or mortgages readily from Rs. 100 an acre and upwards. The proportion of these soils is low in the irrigated plain tracts, because the manure is there given principally to the irrigated *bágh* lands. In all the other tracts they are the mainstay of the villages in bad seasons. Those of the temperate hills and high lands are perhaps the finest of the whole ; in that tract maize, wheat, and barley all three thrive excellently, whereas maize thrives indifferently in the plain tracts, and wheat and barley thrive indifferently in the cold hill tracts.

Bela, Cho, Kund.

This soil is known under a variety of names, *e.g.*, *cho*, *kund*, *bela*, *dab*, *negar*, *las*, *mal*, *jabba*, *nalla*, *nári*, *dungí*, *kachi*, *gujrat*, *gujhail*, &c. They all alike indicate a deep loam soil free of stones

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with an abundance of moisture and exceptional facilities for retaining it, either because it is situate in a hollow or at the base of a hill or slope, or on the banks of a stream or ravine. It yields sometimes two crops and always one excellent crop per annum, generally maize, wheat or barley; the rate of yield is much higher than that of ordinary *maira* land. The great value of this soil, independent of its inherent fertility, is its comparative security from bad seasons. There are 26,435 acres of this soil in the district.

Bela, Cho, Kund.

Maira, Mohri.

The next quality of soil is known variously as *maira* in the plain lands, and as *mohrí, thála, thapla, dhan, danna,* in the hill lands. The *maira* lands are light soil, half clay and half sand, and generally free of stones; they get neither manure nor irrigation, depend entirely on timely rain, and yield only one crop per annum, either cereal or pulse, *rabí* in the plains and *kharíf* in the hills. The terms *mohrí, thála, thapla,* indicate the small level patches on the hill tops; *danna* indicates the level top of a long ridge; *dhan* indicates a table land of some size situate in a hill tract; their characteristics and agriculture are similar to those of the *maira* of the plain lands. These lands in fair rainy seasons all yield well.

Síkar. Retar, Dhángar,

The next quality of soil is known variously as *síkar, retar, rakkar, dhángar, jhámra, garera, gár, danna, thangar, harrand. Síkar* and *rakkar* are hard soils full of shale and gravel: *dhángar* and *jhámra* are hard clay soils full of stones; all these soils are ploughed with difficulty, and the crops are soon parched on them. *Retar* is a sandy soil; *garera, gár,* and *harrand* are terms applied to very stony land. These soils get no irrigation and no manure; they never bear more than one scanty crop, *rabí* in the plains and *kharíf* in the hills, The crops on these soils are the first to suffer when rain fails. But in years when the rain-fall is so excessive as to spoil the crops on the richer soils, those on these soils and on the *kalsi* lands thrive exceptionally well.

Kalsi.

The *kalsi* soil is the worst of all. It consists of the narrow terraced fields cut out of the sides of the hills. They yield well the first year, but afterwards the crops on them are ordinarily poor. Maize, *kangni,* and inferior pulses are principally grown on them; they get neither irrigation nor manure. They are generally narrow, sloping, and ill-drained, difficult of access, and ploughed with difficulty, in some cases they cannot be ploughed at all, but are cultivated with the spade. A heavy fall of rain in the autumn will not unfrequently break the terrace walls and wash much of the soil of a block of terraced fields down the hill sides. The term *kalsi* originally indicated the point of a minaret, and came to be applied to these fields from the fact of their being situated high up the hill sides.

Return of the cultivated area classed under each soil, and fallow.

The gross result of this classification of soils is given in the table on the next page.

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Return of the cultivated area classed under each soil, and fallow.

Soils.	Area of each Soil (in Acres).							Total of Soils in each Tahsil.			
	Irrigated plain tracts (*tahsil* Haripur).	Unirrigated plain tracts. (mostly in *tahsil* Haripur)	Low dry hills *tahsil* Haripur.	*Temperate hills and high lands.*		*Cold mountain tracts.*		Haripur.	Abbott-abad.	Mansehra.	Total cultivation of district.
				Haripur and Abbott-abad.	Mansehra.	Haripur and Abbott-abad.	Mansehra.				
Irrigated.											
1. Bágh	2,889	1,324	39	183	158	261	14	4,385	311	172	4,868
2. Báhardi	6,439	1,427	34	289	330	155	1,419	7,590	754	1,749	10,093
3. Hotar	425	61	91	1,529	5,933	3,062	3,115	960	4,208	9,048	14,216
4. Harránda, Gár	5,971	1,101	16	1	11	7	...	6,881	215	11	7,107
Total irrigated	15,724	3,913	180	2,002	6,432	3,485	4,548	19,816	5,488	10,980	36,284
Unirrigated.											
5. Bári	2,251	6,138	2,386	4,293	6,412	10,398	5,900	11,260	14,206	12,312	37,778
6. Bela, Kund, &c. ...	3,585	9,245	1,682	2,121	3,147	3,471	3,183	13,061	7,024	6,330	26,435
7. Mairá, Mohri, &c. ...	13,906	40,029	5,727	14,523	21,641	11,608	9,454	55,332	30,461	31,095	1,16,888
8. Retar, Rakkar, &c. ...	9,023	17,013	3,977	11,289	36,771	7,063	12,457	26 454	21,911	49,228	97,593
9. Kalsi	1,015	2,473	2,109	8,815	13,436	21,191	17,161	6,053	29,550	30,597	66,200
Total unirrigated	29,780	74,898	15,882	41,041	81,407	53,731	48,155	1,12,180	1,03,152	1,29,562	3,44,894
10. Fallow	1,137	2.204	1,112	1,389	1,073	3,720	2,105	4,455	5,107	3,178	12,740
Total district ..	46,641	81,015	17,174	44,432	88,912	60,936	54,808	1,36,451	1,13,747	1,43,720	3,93,918

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Some remarks on the leading features of this return are called for. The return of irrigated land is fairly correct. The return of unirrigated manured land is low in the irrigated plain, because the manure there is for the most part put on the irrigated lands, but the return of manured land for the temperate hills and high lands is a good deal understated ; seeing how well off these tracts are for cattle, there can be little doubt that the proportion of manured land is nearly the same in these tracts as in the other hill tracts. The area returned under the inferior descriptions of soil is very large.

Prospects of improvement of inferior soils.

This classification of the soil at settlement was mainly based on the statements of the agriculturists. Major Wace, however was of opinion that a good deal of the land returned as *kalsi* or terraced fields was very superior to the fields to which the term is ordinarily applicable. A *kalsi* field is valuable in proportion to the amount of care bestowed on it, and it is a matter of observation that these fields are being gradually improved by the care of the occupants. The terrace walls consolidate with time, and are gradually heightened, so as to correct the drainage of the field and give it a slope inwards. With reference to the good rain-fall, the known fertility, and the dense population of the district (reckoned on the cultivated area), together with the high prices and great facilities for sale of produce now at the command of the agriculturists, there is little doubt that during the next 30 years the proportion of the inferior cultivation will be greatly diminished, and the area under better cultivation increased.

Culturable area.

The proportion of the uncultivated area returned as cultivable is small. But in a hill district, such as Hazárá is, no return of this nature can fairly represent the room which remains for the expansion of cultivation. As a matter of fact, the cultivation of the hill sides is steadily extending, but it would not ordinarily be correct to return a hill side as cultivable. In respect of all level land of fair quality, it is safe to predicate that it will in all probability be cultivated in a short time ; but the extension of cultivation over hill sides, though it does not generally involve any expenditure of capital, depends more on the industry of the agriculturists than on the character of the hill side.

Double cropped land.

The area of double cropped land is as follows :—

—	Land bearing two crops per annum in.							The same by Tahsils.			Total district.
	Irrigated plain tracts.	Unirrigated plain tracts.	Low dry hills.	Temperate hills and high lands.		Cold mountain tracts.		Tahsil Haripur.	Tahsil Abbott-abad.	Tahsil Mansehra.	
				Tahsils Haripur and Abbott-abad.	Tahsil Mansehra.	Tahsils Haripur and Abbott-abad.	Tahsil Mansehra.				
Acres	6,587	10,516	2,695	5,911	5,590	11,839	5,906	20,323	17,427	11,496	49,246
Per cent. of cultivated area ...	14·1	13·0	16·9	13·3	6·3	19·4	10·8	14·9	15·3	8·0	12·5

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Agricultural implements and appliances.

Those lands which bear two crops in the year are nearly all manured and are among the best in the district, and the rate of produce on them is much above the average.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsíl* of the district as returned in 1878-79 and further details regarding the live stock of the district are given below. The methods of agriculture and the implements used are as simple as in the rest of the Northern Punjab. The only material difference from the agriculture of the Rawalpindi district is that in Hazárá seed is almost always sown broad cast, whereas in Rawalpindi the seed is usually drilled into the furrows by a wooden tube attached to the handle of the plough. In Haripur the clods are broken after sowing; in Abbott-abad and Mansehra this is not done. The seed is scattered broad cast and simply ploughed over. The ploughs are generally made of *phula* (Acacia modesta) or *cow* (wild olive). The yoke with which the bullocks draw the plough is made either of *phula*, willow, maple, *drawa* (cedrela sevrata), or *drek* (Melia azadirachta). For the small pieces of the yoke *sanatha* (Dodonæa Barmanniana) is also used. The names of the component pieces of the plough are shown in the margin.

Iron share, *phala*. Wooden share on which the above fits, *k nda* or *kur*. Shaft in three pieces, *viz.*;—Lowest piece, *hal*; Centre and upper piece, *sanna*; driving handle, *jangi*.	Yoke, *junt*. Goad, *chuka*. Leather strap, which attaches the yoke to the plough { *Ari*. *Nara*. *Baletra*

The greater part of the plough, including the share, has to be renewed every year. The upper piece of the yoke is the only part which lasts any time. The plough costs the agriculturists little or nothing, except the purchase of the iron. It is constructed by the village carpenter and blacksmith, who receive fixed wages (as noted above) in the shape of grain payments at harvest. The average weight of the iron share is 1¼ seer; the iron is imported principally from Bajour north of Peshâwar, and costs in a rough state three annas per *seer*. Since annexation the agriculturists have begun to tip their shares with steel. The steel used is imported from England, and costs 5⅓ annas per seer. The other implements in general use are shown at the top of the next page.

These implements are principally made of the wood of the wild olive or *phula* (acacia modesta). The mulberry, wild plum, and *sanatha* are also used for the same purpose. Like the plough, they cost the agriculturists little beyond the price of iron used, being made up by the village carpenter and blacksmith.

In the Haripur plain, where sugar-cane is raised, the mill in which the cane is pressed (called *kohlú* or *ghâni*) is of the same shape as the common oil-press of the Punjab, described at page 431 of Powell's "Punjab Products." The main block in which the mill works is generally of *phula* or mulberry. The mill, complete, is worth about Rs. 12, but the agriculturists generally supply their own wood, and pay the village

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Agricultural implements and appliances.

Name of Implements.	Use.
Maira	A heavy piece of wood, four and a half feet long and five inches wide, drawn by bullocks, and used as a clod crusher.
Pail	A single-headed pick, with wooden handle, used to break up the soil on narrow hill terraces where the plough cannot work.
Kahi or *Jhamb* ..	Like the above, but larger.
Panja, *Panjhathi* or *Jandra*	A rake with wooden teeth used in dressing the boundaries of fields.
Chari	A large wooden spade, tipped with iron.
Hamehor, *Kirkin* or *Phoura*	A wooden spade used to clear snow off the roofs, or to make the smaller irrigation cuts in rice fields.
Phek	A long handled wooden shovel, tipped with iron.
Kurr	A wooden harrow pulled by bullocks, after the rice fields have been ploughed: they are irrigated and worked with this harrow before the rice is planted out.
Khurpa	A trowel.
Darati or *Datri* ..	A small iron sickle.
Kuhari	A light iron hatchet.
Sanga	A two-pronged wooden pitchfork.
Tringal	A three-pronged wooden pitchfork.
Karrah	A large shovel or toothless rake, used in the plains to level land or in making embankments. It is drawn by bullocks.

carpenter a rupee to set it up. The juice is boiled after extraction in an iron pan called *karrá*, which costs about Rs. 11. A similar pan is used for boiling the fresh turmeric roots.

Agricultural operations.

In the plain tracts of the Haripur *tahsíl* the spring harvest is the most important of the two; and the principal crops are wheat, barley, and mustard. It is also almost exclusively in these tracts that the more valuable garden crops of sugar, turmeric, and tobacco are raised. In the hill tracts, comprising part of the Haripur *tahsíl* and the whole of the other two *tahsíls*, the autumn harvest is the more important of the two, and the principal crops are maize, rice, and pulse. The latter crop is confined to the irrigated lands. In the greater part of the hill tracts a fair spring harvest is also raised, consisting principally of wheat and barley. In the higher hills the spring crops are of very limited extent; the winter lasting so long into the spring that the spring crop has not time to ripen before the July rains commence.

The ploughing of the rice fields commences in the hill tracts in March (*Chet*); the rice is sown* in June (*Hár*); and the crop is harvested by November (*Kátik*). In the plain tracts these operations are one month earlier. For maize the fields are ploughed in January (*Mágh*), except in the higher hills, where the ploughings are not commenced till March (*Chet*). It is sown in May (*Jeth*) in the hills, and in June (*Hár*) in the plains. It is harvested during October in the hills, and November in the plains (*Assú* and *Kátik*). For wheat and barley the ploughings commence in August (*Bhádhon*). They are sown in October (*Kátik*), and are harvested in May (*Jeth*) in the plains, and in June (*Hár*) in the hills. The barley crop ripens a little earlier than the wheat. The number of times which the land is ploughed before each of the principal crops are sown

* Except on the worst lands it is not sown broad cast, but in small beds and afterwards planted out (*tropi*) by hand.

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Agricultural operations.

Crop.	No. of times the land is ploughed before sowing.	
	In the plains and lower hills.	In the higher hills.
Maize	4 *	3
Bajra	4 †	
Mung, mash, and *moth*	2	2
Kangni	1	2
Cotton	6	
Wheat	5 or 6	2
Barley	3	2
Mustard	2	1

is shown in the table in the margin.

In the plains the soil is deep, and repays the cultivator for repeated ploughings; moreover, manure is scarcer. In the hills the soil is generally shallow and full of stones, so the cultivators believe that they have not the same motive for ploughing it many times, and spend their energies in increasing and tending their cattle; there is abundant waste land on which to support cattle, and the manure supplied by them goes far to make up for the natural inferiority of the soil of the cultivated fields,

Fertility of soil. Rotations and fallows. Irrigation; manure.

As yet the agriculturists have not learnt the benefits of rotaing their crops, and only grudgingly recognize the necessity of fallows. In the "Punjab Famine Report (1879)" it is stated that 35 per cent. of the irrigated and 12 per cent. of the unirrigated cultivation are constantly, 26 per cent. and 6 per cent., occasionally, and 39 per cent. and 72 per cent. never manured; while double crops were grown on 35 per cent. of the irrigated and 12 per cent. of the unirrigated area.

First class land.

The lands which are manured or are fertilized by receiving the drainage from the village sites (*bágh*, *bárí*, *caríh lipára* and some *bahardi* lands) bear two crops steadily every year, whether irrigated or not.† Fallows are unnecessary on these lands. Their area is shown in the margin. These figures are rather under than over the true manured area.

Tahsil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Per cent. of total cultivation.
Haripur	4,385	11,260	15,645	11·5
Abbott-abad	311	14,206	14,517	12·8
Mansehra	172	12,312	12,484	8·7
Total district ..	4,868	37,778	42,646	10·8

Second class land.

The irrigated lands known as *bahardi* in the Haripur *tahsíl*, which get an occasional dressing of manure, and the unirrigated deep loam soils (known as *bela*, *cho*, *kund*, *las*, &c.), are the next in order of fertility. The latter commonly lie in ravines, or in hollows at the foot of hills; those at the foot of hills are materially fertilized by the soil washed down by rain from the hills above

* (And once after sowing, at any time until the stalks harden; *i.e.*, when the plants are a foot high, known as *sil*. It is sown thickly as it is liable to attack from crickets.)

† There are some exceptions to this rule in the higher hill villages when the climate is too cold and the summer too late to admit of the cultivation of the *rabi* crops.

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Second class land.

them ; the soil of these irrigated lands is deep and rich, and retentive of moisture. Their area in each *tahsíl* is shown in the margin. On these lands the agriculturists always raise one crop a year, and on a large proportion of them they raise three crops in two years. A small portion of these lands bear steadily two crops a year ; but this can only be in cases in which they are well fertilized by drainage from the hills, or helped by manure.

Tahsil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Per cent. of total cultivation.
Haripur	7,590	13,081	20,671	15·1
Abbott-abad	754	7,024	7,778	6·8
Mansehra	1,749	6,330	8,079	5·6
Total district ..	10,093	26,435	36,528	9·3

Third class land.

On the remaining irrigated lands, including the rice land and the ordinary level fields of light soil (loam mixed with sand, shale, or stones locally called *maira*, *mohrí*, &c.), the *zamíndárs* ordinarily raise one crop every year. From the irrigated fields a crop is taken annually without fail, and from the rice fields a spring crop of clover (*shotal*) or barley is also occasionally taken in addition to the autumn rice crop. But of the unirrigated fields a certain proportion is left fallow each year ; this is less owing to any fixed intention on the part of the agriculturists to give fallows than to the fact that various contingencies are liable to occur which prevent them from cultivating all the land ; as, for instance unseasonableness of rain-fall or sickness and such like accidents. The area of these lands is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Per cent. of total cultivation.
Haripur	7,841	55,332	63,173	46·3
Abbott-abad	4,423	30,461	34,884	30·7
Mansehra	9,059	31,095	40,154	27·9
Total district ..	21,323	116,888	138,211	35·1

Fourth class land.

In the same way the poorest lands (commonly known as *rakkar*, *retar*, *sikar*, *kalsi*, &c.), receive no regular fallows and are ordinarily cultivated every year. When a *zamíndár* finds himself, for causes above alluded to, unable to cultivate his whole holding in any year, no doubt a portion of these lands would ordinarily be left fallow; and if he finds the land worn out (*thak gaya*) he will leave it fallow a year. But there is no definite custom. The area of these lands is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	Acres.	Per cent of cultivation.
Haripur ..	32,507	23·8
Abbott-abad	51,461	45·2
Mansehra ..	79,825	55·6
Total district	1,63,793	41·6

Fallow.

The settlement papers show the percentage as given in the margin of cultivated land left fallow, *i.e.*, uncultivated for two harvests. The absence of any liberal usage in respect of fallows may be partly attributed in the first place to the unsettled state

Tahsil.	Per cent. of total cultivation.
Haripur ..	3·3
Abbott-abad	4·5
Mansehra ..	2·2
Total district	3·2

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of the district under Sikh rule, and in the second place to the recent character of the great extension of cultivation since annexation. While the country was unsettled, the land was not regularly cultivated. During the first years of our rule, cultivation was expanding, and the poorer lands, when first broken up, yielded richly. But the *zamíndárs* are now beginning to discover the necessity of fallows on these lands ; and it is probable that during the next 30 years a definite practice on the subject will grow up. They have hitherto explained their indifference to fallows by saying that if the land is not cultivated regularly, a rank crop of bushes and brambles grows up on it in a few months which it costs them much trouble to clear ; this excuse is true so far as it goes, especially in respect of the hill fields, but when the agriculturists have discovered both the necessity and the remunerative character of fallows, they will no doubt, at the same time, discover that a little extra labour on their part would keep the weeds down. Colonel Wace remarks in a recent note that the account of fallows given at settlement was unsatisfactory. The crops then were not so closely observed as they are now ; and Colonel Wace thinks it probable that now cultivation by a two years course is largely practised ; *i.e.*, that the land is left fallow under ploughings for a year and is then cropped with a *rabi* crop followed immediately by a crop in *kharíf*. Colonel Wace says that this simple method gives ample rest to the land, and thoroughly renovates the soil by exposure to sun and wind and rain. A certain limited rotation is obtained especially on the poorer lands by rotating cereals with pulses and cotton ; but there is no definite rule followed.

Fallow.

Irrigation.

In Hazárá nearly all the irrigable area is under irrigation; the undulating levels of the valleys and the intersecting ravines are such as to make any considerable extension of irrigation very difficult, and the lands which irrigation does reach are regularly irrigated without intermission.

The irrigation supply is comparatively certain and the irrigated crops rarely fail.

	Acres.
The Panjkata irrigation from the Harroh river is about	3,200
The irrigation of the Haripur plain and Khálsa tract from the Dor river is about	14,000
The irrigation from the Siran river in the Pakhlí plain, and between Kachí and Tarbela, is about	4,500
Total	21,700

If these large blocks are deducted from the total irrigation of the district (35,919 acres, omitting 365 acres irrigated from wells), we have left 14,219 acres irrigated in small blocks from the Kunhár and Mángal rivers, and from petty hill streams.

Wells used for irrigation.

The only tracts in Hazárá in which wells are used for purposes of irrigation are Khari on the Indus bank, and Kot Najíbulla, and Jágal, in the Haripur plain. In Khari there are 58 wells which water 236 acres. The depth of the wells from the

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Wells used for irrigation.

surface to water varies from 14 to 23 feet. The diameter is in most cases 9 feet; but there are some wells of 12 feet (for double gear, *docharkha*). They are constructed of *kachi* boulder masonry, the boulders being to hand in abundance in the bed of the Indus and in the ravines. Their average cost is from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 according to depth. All the well lands bear two crops a year (*do-fasli*), and both crops are remarkably fine ones; the well lands are close to the village sites, and manure is applied without stint. Most of the wells have been made by the proprietors, but some have been made (during later years) by the cultivators. In the latter cases the cultivators hold at favourable rates. These wells are likely to increase in number.

In Kot Najíbulla 34 wells irrigate 107 acres. These wells are mostly to be found on the banks of the large Khal ravine; they are sunk in the low lands adjoining it, and are liable to destruction by diluvion when heavy rains flood the ravine. They are built with the boulders found in the ravine's bed. They are worked by Persian wheels. The little land attached to them is generally of first class soil, and pays from Rs. 12 to 20 per acre. In iláka Jágal there are 20 wells of a similar but inferior description to those of Kot Najíbulla, and it is probable that more will be made. The total area concerned is very small, not exceeding 365 acres in the whole. The water-bearing strata are too far below the surface of the unirrigated portions of the Haripur plain for well cultivation to be possible, save in the exceptional situations indicated in the above paragraphs. In Khari also the lands capable of well irrigation are of very limited area.

The district of Hazárá does not afford a fair example of the effects of irrigation on population. The natural fertility of the district, the varying proportion and quality of hill-waste attached to each tract, the character of each tribe and its past history, introduce so many elements of disturbance into the relations between irrigation and population that the statistics of each tract need much qualification before they can be used to illustrate the relation between population and irrigation. But that irrigation distinctly promotes the increase of population; that it is the sure fore-runner, and in many cases the necessary condition of improved agriculture; that it promotes habits of industry, forethought, and a higher state of intelligence among the agriculturists; and last but not least as evidence of its value, that it is regarded by the agriculturists themselves as a priceless advantage;—are matters that cannot fail to be observed by those who are thrown among the people. Among other points it is noteworthy that the only class among the cultivators of Hazárá who have attained a high standard of skill and industry are those who have been, for generations past, connected with the cultivation of irrigated land, *viz.*, the Maliárs.

Principal staples.

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown on the next page.

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Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Principal staples.

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81	1881-82.
Kangni ...	5,174	5,238	Chillies	26	20
China ..	580	794	Mustard	13,482	8,562
Mattar	1,003	473	*Til*	956	570
Mash Urd ...	9,402	6,855	*Tara Mira*	1,012	844
Mung	269	569	Hemp	...	13
Masur	4,524	2,959	Tea	136	1,006
Turmeric	817	725	Other crops	2,927	5,397
Ginger	..	447			

The figures on the next page show the principal crops cultivated at the regular settlement in each of the agricultural tracts into which the district has been divided. Still further details are given in Appendix II. to Major Wace's Settlement Report. The crops omitted from the figures are as follows :—

Crop.	Irrigated acres.	Unirrigated acres.	Remarks.
Tobacco	283	...	187 acres in tract (3); 68 in tract (2); 27 in tract (4).
Opium	24	...	Wholly in tract (3).
Vegetables and garden produce.	312	...	Tract (3) 104 acres; tract (4) 139 acres; tract (5) 34 acres
Masur	...	1,758	Tract (4) 1,298 acres; tract (5) 443 acres.
Karrak	...	1,247	Tract (4) 1,081 acres;
Sugar-cane .	527	...	Tract (2) 201 acres; tract (3) 287 acres.
Turmeric	1,418	.	Tract (3) 928 acres; tract (2) 419 acres.
Til	6	1,001	Tract (4) 643 acres; (5) 142; (1) 114; (2) 98.

The following table gives the crops cultivated at the time of the Settlement measurements in 1869-70 according to *tahsíls* :—

Crop areas by *tahsils*.

Harvest.	Crops. English name.	Crops. Vernacular name.	Acres or percentages.	*Tahsil* Haripur.	*Tahsil* Abbott-abad.	*Tahsil* Mansehra.	Total district.
Kharif.	Rice	*Shali* ..	Acres	576	3,947	9,163	13,686
	Maize, Indian Corn	*Makki*	Acres	12,254	44,131	64,666	121,051
	Pulses—Phaseolus, Mungo, radiatus, and oconitifolius.	*Mung, Mash and Moth*	Acres	10,412	3,228	1,622	15,262
	Spiked Millet, Penicillaria spicata.	*Bájra* .	Acres	10,051	12	...	10,063
	Italian Millet, and Dilochus uniflorous.	*Kangni Kolath* ..	Acres	4,134	18,133	6,130	28,397
	Cotton .	*Kapas*	Acres	7,832	1,301	2,689	11,822
	Other crops .	*Til, Jowar, &c.*	Acres	367	1,583	4,442	6,392
	Garden produce		Acres	1,718	266	131	2,115
	Total *kharif*		Acres	47,344	72,601	88,843	208,788

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Acres Cultivated entered in Measurement Returns as occupied by														
		Spring (Rabi) Crops.				*Autumn (Kharif) Crops.*										
Agricultural tract.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mustard.	Total rabi.	Rice.	Maize.	*Bajra.*	*Mung* and *Mash.*	Moth.	Cotton.	*Kangni Kulath.*	Other *Kharif* Crops.	Total *Kharif.*	Fallow.	Total area cultivated.
1. Low dry hills ...	Irrigated	25	7	...	33	82	59	1	2	...	1	...	...	147	...	180
	Unirrigated ...	4,166	7,664	585	12,436	...	1,231	718	81	148	308	842	4	3,446	1,112	16,994
	Total ...	4,191	7,671	585	12,469	82	1,290	719	83	148	309	642	4	3,593	1,112	17,174
2. Unirrigated plain tracts	Irrigated	1,197	626	101	1,996	86	734	49	17	93	302	...	3	1,917	...	3,913
	Unirrigated ...	26,089	17,001	4,834	48,142	...	4,553	7,416	354	7,408	4,255	2,604	68	26,756	2,204	77,102
	Total ...	27,286	17,627	4,935	50,138	86	5,287	7,465	371	7,501	4,557	2,604	71	28,673	2,204	81,015
3. Irrigated plain tracts	Irrigated	4,914	3,118	273	8,623	145	3,235	34	287	77	1,909	86	100	7,101	...	15,724
	Unirrigated ...	11,075	8,688	1,563	21,570	...	1,503	1,842	274	2,501	1,397	618	71	8,210	1,137	30,917
	Total ...	15,989	11,806	1,836	30,193	145	4,738	1,876	561	2,578	3,306	704	171	15,311	1,137	46,641
4. Temperate hills and highlands ...	Irrigated	107	158	7	290	7,345	514	...	8	...	3	...	2	8,135	...	8,434
	Unirrigated ...	30,858	22,650	1,851	57,850	...	44,369	...	1,990	1,008	3,069	9,027	4,492	64,598	2,462	124,910
	Total ...	30,965	22,808	1,858	58,149	7,345	44,883	...	1,998	1,008	3,092	9,027	4,494	72,733	2,462	133,344
5. Cold mountain tracts	Irrigated	190	141	...	365	6,028	1,578	...	3	...	1	29	14	7,668	...	8,033
	Unirrigated ...	13,289	6,849	318	21,076	...	63,275	3	765	246	557	15,191	631	80,810	5,825	107,711
	Total ...	13,479	6,990	318	21,441	6,028	64,853	3	768	246	558	15,220	645	88,478	5,825	115,744
Total district ...	Irrigated	6,433	4,050	381	11,316	13,686	6,120	84	317	170	2,236	115	119	24,068	...	36,284
	Unirrigated ...	85,477	62,852	9,151	161,074	...	114,931	9,979	3,464	11,311	9,586	28,282	5,266	183,820	12,740	337,634
	Total ...	91,910	66,902	9,532	172,390	13,686	121,051	10,063	3,781	11,481	11,822	28,397	5,385	208,788	12,740	393,918

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Crop areas by *tahsils*.

Harvest.	Crops. English name.	Crops. Vernacular name.	Acres or percentages.	*Tahsil* Haripur.	*Tahsil* Abbott-abad.	*Tahsil* Mansehra.	Total district.
Rabi.	Wheat .	*Kanak* .	Acres	42,895	18,090	30,925	91,910
	Barley ...	*Jao* ...	Acres	33,982	16,324	16,596	66,902
	Mustard, Brassica compestris	*Sarshaf* ...	Acres	6,884	1,022	1,626	9,532
	Lentils (ervum-lens and peas)	*Masúr, Karák*	Acres	17	514	2,474	3,005
	Other crops .	...	Acres	467	50	75	592
	Garden produce	...	Acres	407	39	3	449
	Total *rabi* crops ...		Acres	84,652	36,039	51,699	172,390
	Fallow ..		Acres	4,455	5,107	3,178	12,740
	Total area under cultivation		Acres	136,451	113,747	143,720	393,918

Garden crops.

The cultivation of potatoes, which is confined to the hill tracts adjoining Murree, was introduced shortly after annexation. The crop was at first cultivated by Hindús from the Punjab, who leased fields from the resident villagers at cash rents; but the villagers are now beginning to cultivate it themselves. Its success is very variable, as also is the price for which it sells. It also requires much more tending than most other crops, and exhausts the land to a greater degree. But despite these drawbacks it is probable that its cultivation will extend considerably, more especially as its consumption by the natives is increasing. Other garden crops are almost entirely confined to the best irrigated lands in the lower portion of the district. The table on the next page shows their extent. The kind of sugar-cane cultivated is known as *ponda*. The cultivation of these garden crops in valuable quantities is almost entirely limited to a few villages in the vicinity of Haripur, Khanpur, and Bagra at Tarbela, Bir, and in two or three villages in the Pakhli valley. Tobacco, opium, and onions are raised in some quantities. With these exceptions the cultivation of such crops is confined to insignificantly small plots in scattered places. In addition to the crops above named, *dhania* (coriander seed), *souf* (aniseed), and *ajwain* (ptychotis), are raised in small quantities near Harípúr; as also are the commoner class of vegetables, *e.g.*, *methi*, *pálak*, *karela*, cucumbers, pumpkins, *batang*, &c.

Fruits.

The best fruit of the district is cultivated in the vicinity of Harípur and Khánpur, and consists of apricots (*hari* and *khurmáni*), peaches (*arú*), yellow plums (*alúchá*), and grapes (*dákh*). None of them are of exceptionally good quality except the *khurmáni*,

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Garden crops.

Crops.	Acres.	When sown.	When harvested.	No. of months during which the ground is occupied.	No. of waterings applied.	Manure applied. Borahs or loads.	Manure applied. Estimated weight.	Manure applied. Value.	Seed per acre.	Produce per acre. Seer.	Produce per acre. Present value.
				Months				Rs.			Rs.
Sugar-cane	527	1st *Chetar* to end of *Baisakh* (12th March to 11th May).	*Maggar* (14th November to 13th December).	9	36	480	16,800	24	960	1,160	166
Turmeric	1,418	*Baisakh* (11 April to 11th May).	*Chetar* (12th March to 10th April).	12	45	320	11,200	24	190	1,160	232
Capsicums or red pepper ...	A few acres.	Do.	*Magh* (12th January to 9th February).	10	45	200	7,000	10	2½	280	47
Turnips											
Radishes											
Carrots		*Assu* (15th September to 14th October).	*Pok* (14th December to 11th January).	4	30	120	4,200	6	3½	19,800	155
		Do.	Do.	4	30	80	2,800	4	2½	19,840	155
		Do.	Do.	4	30	...	...	...	32	12,800	107
Tobacco	283	*Chetar* (12th March to 10th April).	*Har* (13th June to 13th July).	4	19	224	7,840	9	1	491	49
Poppy	24	*Maggar* (14th November to 13th December).	*Baisakh* (11th April to 11th May).	6	17	200	7,000	8	½	Poppy 300 Opium 3 7/16 Poppy seed 350	75 69 59 } 202
Onions	A few acres.	*Magh* (12th January to 9th February).	*Har* (13th June to 13th July).	6	24	80	2,800	4	4	9,600	120
Miscellaneous	312										
Total	2,564										

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Fruits.

but they are produced in abundance, especially the grapes. The inferior grapes are known as *káli dákh* and *jogan*, the superior kinds are the white *bedána* (seedless), the *munnakka*, and *kárgáni*. The two last are of both white and red species. Mulberries are common all over the district, but for the most part of inferior quality (*lehtan*). The superior descriptions are known as *shahtút* and *karún*. The medlar grows wild in the hills, and is also cultivated by the *zamíndárs*. The wild tree is called *batangi*, and the grafted trees *batang*. There is a species of pear called *nákh*. A few quinces, limes, pomegranates, and mangoes are grown in Lower Hazára, and, except the mango, in Abbott-abad. The people in the vicinity of Harípur have lately shown a disposition to grow these fruits more generally, especially the mango. *Amlok* (diospyrus lotus) and walnut are common in the hills. The walnut, the cherry, and the pomegranate also abound in a wild state. The wild wood walnut is called *bata*, and the cultivated species *chánjá*. A variety of wild fruits and berries also grow in the hill tracts, and are commonly eaten by the poorer *zamíndárs*, such as—

Sinjlí (zizyphus flexuosa).	*Sumu* (barberry).	*Timmar*.
Ber (ditto jujuba).	*Garanda* (carissa diffusa).	*Phitní*.
Húrmal (wild fig).	*Gunger*.	*Kangrálián kakoh*.
	Khukan (Myrsine Africana).	

The superior fruits sell at 12 to 16 seers for the rupee ; the inferior at 32 seers and upwards.

In the hill tracts in the south-east portion of the district, Khánpur, Nára, Danna, Bakot, and Boí the agriculturists are beginning to cultivate fruit trees and to make money by the sale of the fruit. The fruits principally sold are the grape, the pear, the amlok (diospyrus lotus), and the walnut. The Cantonments of Abbott-abad, Murree, and Rawalpindi, and the markets of the Haripur plain, afford great facilities for the sale of such fruits. But the profits from these sources are as yet small, except in a few instances. The cultivation of mango trees has been commenced by a few of the cultivators at Haripur. And generally throughout the district increasing attention is paid to the cultivation of fruit trees by the more intelligent among the agriculturists.

Average yield.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in pounds per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The table at the top of page 134 shows the average yield assessed for assessment purposes at the Regular Settlement.

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Average yield.

Harvest.	Produce.	On irrigated land. Acres cultivated.	Yield. Average per acre.	Yield. Total.	On unirrigated land. Acres cultivated.	Yield. Average per acre.	Yield. Total.	Average of total district. Acres cultivated.	Yield. Average per acre.	Yield. Total.
			Ser.	Mds. *		Ser.	Mds. *		Ser.	Mds. *
Rabi (spring) crops.	Tobacco	283	504	3,567	..	..	..	283	504	3,567
	Opium	24	3	2	..	..	..	24	3	2
	Vegetables and other garden produce ..	142	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..
	Wheat	6,433	388	62,472	85,477	210	449,607	91,910	223	512,079
	Barley	4,050	464	46,932	62,852	277	435,227	66,902	288	482,159
	Mustard	381	275	2,619	9,151	202	46,282	9,532	205	48,901
	Masur	..	..	..	1,758	183	8,048	1,758	183	8,018
	Karak	..	..	..	1,247	155	4,843	1,247	155	4,843
	Other rabi crops ..	3	160	12	589	160	2,362	592	160	2,374
	Total	11,316	409	115,604	1,61,074	235	946,369	1,72,390	246	1,061,973
Kharif (autumn) crops.	Sugar-cane	527	501	6,606	..	..	..	527	501	6,606
	Turmeric	1,418	543	19,250	..	..	..	1,418	543	19,250
	Vegetables and other garden produce ..	170	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..
	Rice	13,686	272	92,907	..	..	..	13,686	272	92,907
	Maize	6,120	512	78,284	114,931	296	851,619	121,051	307	929,903
	Bajra	84	439	922	9,979	254	63,317	10,063	255	64,239
	Mung and Mash ..	317	259	2,055	3,464	208	17,983	3,781	212	20,038
	Moth	170	237	1,008	11,311	168	47,405	11,481	169	48,413
	Cotton	2,236	261	14,588	9,586	145	34,687	11,822	167	49,275
	Til	6	120	18	1,001	105	2,633	1,007	105	2,651
	Kangni, Kulath ..	115	161	464	28,282	128	90,262	28,397	128	90,726
	Other *Kharif* crops ..	119	160	476	5,266	148	19,547	5,385	149	20,023
	Total	24,968	347	216,578	1,83,820	245	1,127,453	208,788	257	1,344,031
	Grand total	36,284	366	332,182	3,44,894	241	2,073,822	381,178	252	2,406,004

Major Wace remarks that these assumed rates were low; and that, though the proportion of inferior soil was large, yet the average produce had certainly not been over-estimated.

Value of produce.

The figures on the next two pages give the total value of the produce as estimated at the Regular Settlement, excluding double crops from consideration.

Production and consumption of food-grains.

The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 53. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 367,218, souls. On the other hand the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that there was an annual export of some 6,000 maunds to

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	736,273	460,094	11,96,367
Inferior grains ..	2,304,853	450,704	27,55,557
Pulses	160,059	28,169	1,88,228
Total ..	3,201,185	938,967	41,40,152

* Maunds of 40 *sers* each.

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Value of produce.

Produce.	Irrigated.					Unirrigated.					Total.				
	Acres cultivated.	Yield.		Value at average price.		Acres cultivated.	Yield.		Value at average price.		Acres cultivated.	Yield.		Value at average price.	
		Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	Total.		Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	Total.		Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	Total.
		Sers	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.		Sers	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.		Sers	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	283	504	3,567	41	11,613	...	...	...	...	...	283	504	3,567	41	11,613
Opium	24	3	2	37	888	...	.	...	...	...	24	3	2	37	888
Spring (*Rabi*) crops. Vegetables and other garden produce	142	...	...	80	11,360	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	80	11,360
Spring (*Rabi*) crops. Wheat	6,433	388	62,472	9	57,386	85,477	210	4,49,607	5	4,40,185	91,910	223	512,079	5	4,97,571
Spring (*Rabi*) crops. Barley	4,050	464	46,932	7	27,906	62,852	277	4,35,227	4	2,53,247	66,902	288	482,159	4	2,81,153
Spring (*Rabi*) crops. Mustard	381	275	2,619	9	3,335	9,151	202	46,282	6	58,563	9,532	205	48,901	6	61,898
Spring (*Rabi*) crops. *Masúr*	...	..	...	..	...	1,758	183	8,048	5	8,342	1,758	183	8,048	5	8,342
Karrak	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	155	4,843	3	3,741	1,247	155	4,843	3	3,741
Other *kharif* crops	3	160	12	4	12	589	160	2,362	4	2,364	592	160	2,374	4	2,376
Total ...	11,316	409	1,15,604	10	1,12,500	1,61,074	235	9,46,369	5	7,66,442	1,72,390	246	1,061,973	5	8,78,942

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Value of produce.

	Produce.	Irrigated.					Unirrigated.					Total.				
		Acres cultivated.	Yield.		Value at average price.		Acres cultivated.	Yield.		Value at average price.		Acres cultivated.	Yield.		Value at average price.	
			Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	Total.		Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	Total.		Average per acre.	Total.	Average per acre.	Total.
			Sers	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.		Sers	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.		Sers	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.
Autumn (*kharif*) crops.	Sugar-cane	527	501	6,606	53	27,751	...	.	...		...	527	501	6,606	53	27,751
	Turmeric	1,418	543	19,250	71	1,01,140	...	..	...		...	1,418	543	19,250	71	1,01,140
	Vegetables and other garden produce	170	..	..	80	13,600	...	..	...	.	...	170	.	..	80	13,600
	Rice	13,686	272	92,907	13	1,73,474	...	.	..	..	..	13,686	272	92,907	13	1,73,474
	Maize	6,129	512	78,284	9	57,565	114,931	296	851,619	5	6,16,916	121,051	307	929,903	6	6,74,481
	Bájra	84	439	922	9	751	9,979	254	63,317	5	46,611	10,063	255	64,239	5	47,362
	Múng and *Másh*	317	259	2,055	10	3,143	3,464	208	17,933	9	30,403	3,781	212	20,038	9	33,546
	Moth	170	237	1,008	6	1,020	11,311	168	47,405	4	44,828	11,481	169	48,413	4	45,848
	Cotton	2,236	261	14,588	17	38,362	9,586	145	34,687	10	98,121	11,822	167	49,275	12	1,36,483
	Til	6	120	18	7	42	1,001	105	2,633	6	6,291	1,007	105	2,651	6	6,333
	Kangni, Kolath	115	161	464	3	345	28,282	128	90,262	2	68,441	28,397	128	90,726	2	68,786
	Other *kharif* crops	119	160	476	4	457	5,266	148	19,547	3	15,238	5,385	149	20,023	3	15,695
	Total .	24,968	347	216,578	17	4,17,650	183,820	245	1,127,453	5	9,26,849	208,788	257	1,344,031	6	13,44,499
	Total cultivation	36,284	366	332,182	15	5,30,150	344,894	241	2,073,822	5	16,93,291	381,178	252	2,406,004	6	22,23,441

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Peshâwar and Râwalpindî. But on this Major Wace noted that this estimate was very much under the mark, and that there is a steady export of grain southwards, which amounted in 1872-73 to two lakhs of maunds. Major Wace thus discusses the question in his Settlement Report.

Estimate of gross produce compared with estimate of the total consumption of the district, plus exports.

"Attempts have been made at various times to ascertain the gross grain produce of a district, by estimating the total consumption of the people, and by adding thereto the amount of the ascertained exports plus one-tenth of the whole for seed grain and loss by mildew and bad storage. It may be interesting to notice here the results obtained by applying such a calculation to the Hazárá district. In this estimate I take the average home consumption of the population with their cattle to be 3½ *sers* of grain per diem for every five persons; this is the lowest rate of consumption ordinarily accepted in such estimates.* The calculation is as shown in the margin.

	Sers.
(1) Home consumption of the population 3,41,505, at 3½ sers per diem for every five persons...	87,765,528
(2) Add exports—	

Kharif Grains.			*Rabi* Grains.		
		Seers			*Seers.*
Maize	..	5,109,456	Wheat	..	1,188,750
Rice	..	490,625	Barley	..	3,772,191
Mash	..	216,985	*Masur*	..	202,880
Moth	..	99,420		..	
Other grains not detailed ..					45,419
Total exports ..					11,126,026
Deduct imports ..					118,360

Net grain exported ...	11,007,666
(3) Total home consumption and exports ...	98,773,194
(4) Add $\frac{1}{10}$ for seed grain and loss by mildew and bad storage	9,877,319
(5) Total indicated production reckoned from the consumption and exports.	1,08,650,513

"My produce estimates compare with the above estimate as follows: Omitting oil-seeds, cotton, and garden produce, they give the produce of the district as shown in the margin. This estimate is 17,514,303 seers, or 16 per cent., short of the result arrived at by reckoning up the consumption and exports. Of this shortcoming the omission to reckon in the produce estimate the second crop on land that bears two crops a year accounts for a considerable part. The area of those lands is 49,246 acres; the second crop would be either wheat, barley, or maize; if we assume an average yield of this second crop at 250 seers per acre, the produce thus omitted from my original produce estimate equals 12,311,500 seers, which is two-thirds of this shortcoming."

Wheat	20,483,100
Barley	19,286,360
Maize	37,196,120
Rice	3,716,280
Pulses, *bajra* and *kangni*, &c.	10,454,200
Total ...	91,136,120

Arboriculture and forests.

Table No. XVIII. shows the area of the several forests of the district which have been declared under the Forest Act, together with the degree of protection extended to each; while Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Col. Batchelor of the Forest Department. The forest administration is noticed in Chapter V.

The Dungagali range.

"The Hazárá forest division is divided into four ranges, *viz.*, the Dungagali range, the Kágán range, the Siran range, and the Khánpur range, with a total area of 151,282 acres=236 square miles. The Dunga-

* See a paper contributed to the *Indian Economist* of the 15th December 1870, by Mr. Elliott, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

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Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

The Dungagali range.

gali range is situated between the parallel of 33°35′ and 34°10′ north latitude and 73°18′ and 73°33′ east longitude, extending from Khairagali within 8 miles of Murree to the Ichur Stream. The range runs due north and south. The area reserved is 4,102,340 acres or 64·09 square miles, and is divided into 48 chaks or blocks. In 1872-73 the total area reserved in the Dungagali range came under the immediate control of the Forest Department. "The chief trees are deodár, ash, *ber*, walnut, *dráwa*, *barangi* or oak, *barmi*, *kachel*, *chír*, *kain* or elm, *palach*, *palluder*, *bana*, *khor*, *rhin*, or hoary oak, *turkana* or maple, *kalakath* or wild cherry, and *batungi* or medlar. The *zamindárs* are entitled to so much for every tree felled by Government according to its class, and as laid down by Government in their schedule; also in the Forests of Bagun, Andri Seri, Larhi and Samli Dheni, the *zamindárs* are entitled to cut grass in 417·63 acres, and the Bagan *zamindárs* only to graze their cattle in 214·44 acres. In addition to the trees specified, grass and firewood is collected and sold during the season, to the public in the Galis and at Murree. The trees are felled for scantlings of sorts, according to the indents made on the Forest Department, by the Public Works Department, and the public generally at Murree and elsewhere. The amount realized yearly in this range by the sale of grass firewood and scantlings averages Rs. 22,882 per annum.

The Kágán and Siran ranges.

"The Kágán range comprises twenty-two *rakhs* ranging from 116 acres to 8,776 acres in extent, the total area of which is 87,487 acres or 89·82 square miles. This range is situated between the parallel of 34°24′ and 34°56 north latitude and the meridians of 73°18′ and 73°45′ east longitude. It extends from Batrassi gali (west of Garhi Habíbulla) on the south to the hamlets of Gihar and Dura Dumma on the north. The general direction of the range is from south-west to north-east.

"The Siran range derives its name from the Siran River, and is made up of six *rakhs* which vary in size from 801 acres to 7,218 acres. The total area of the range is 20,986 acres or 32·79 square miles. The geographical position of the Siran Range is between the parallel of 34°27′ and 34°40′ north latitude and 73°10′ and 73°22′ east longitude. In 1872-73 the total areas reserved in the Kágán and Siran ranges were made over to the Forest Department. The forest produce of these two ranges is *deodár ber*, ash and inferior pines principally. In some of the Kágán *rakhs kuth* (abilic trifora) and *kalbír* (datesca connahina) are also produced in large quantities. The roots of these plants are used extensively by the natives for dyeing *pattu* and other woollen cloths. The dye extracted from the *kuth* is a drab colour; from the *kalbír* a yellow dye is extracted. The flocks passing up and down, at the commencement and end of the season, are allowed grazing free for one day at each place, but only at those times. The other forest rights allowed are, rights of way through some of the *rakhs* and use of several springs or watering places. Each village is paid a seignorage on each tree felled by Government, according to its class. In both ranges, *viz.*, Kágán and Siran this is carried out.

"The right to cut grass as well as to graze cattle reserved to the *zamindárs* in the Kágán and Siran ranges are as follows:—(1) Subject to grazing right area 6,810 acres; (2) Subject to grass cutting rights, area 412 acres; (3) Subject to other usanees, area 446 acres—total, 7,668. The grazing of these two ranges is open every season, with the exception of those forests in which felling has taken place; these are closed. When tenders are offered for the roots of the *kuth* and *kalbír* the most favourable is accepted, and permission is given to collect the same during the season. The Forest Department only fells timber, which is launched into the river Kunhar and caught at the different catching *depôts* and rafted to Jhelum to the Government Forest Sale *Depôt*. No timber has up to date been cut on the Siran River. The inferior pines are sold to the *zamindárs* for building purposes when required. The grazing of the Kágán and Siran Ranges is sold by auction each season and is put up in blocks and realizes on an average Rs. 1,270. The timber which is the principal source of revenue in this division is caught and sold by the officer in charge at Jhelum, which is not in the Hazára division.

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The Khanpur or Lower Hazára range.

"Contains thirty *rakhs* or blocks which vary from 90 to 6,400 acres. This range extends from the Sirh and Kamthalla hills (on the south-east border of Hazára) to the south-east extremity of the Dungagali Range, which terminates near the village of Pirkot, or in other words lies between the parallel of 33°23′ and 34°5′ north latitude and 72°55′ and 73°23′ east longitude, comprising an area of 31,786 acres or 40·67 square miles. In November 1872, the forest area reserved in the Khánpur Range was made over to the Forest Department. In the thirty *rakhs* in this range the trees produced are as follows:—Eight *rakhs* are wooded with *chir* (pinus longifolia). Nine *rakhs* produce *chir* and fuel timber combined, and thirteen *rakhs* are entirely fuel *rakhs*. The *chir rakhs* occupy the north-western extremity of the range; then come the mixed *rakhs* of fuel and pine timber, whilst the fuel *rakhs* occupy the west and *greater portion* of the range. The *kangar* and *amla* trees are also to be found in small quantities. The fuel, consisting of *phulai*, *khair*, *sanatha*, is sold in blocks to the public by auction according to a regular working plan, which arranges for the quantity to be sold each year. The grass *rakhs* are sold by auction each year; grass is cut and carried away, no grazing being allowed in this range, with the exception of certain areas in the *rakhs* (*viz.*, grazing rights in 746 acres, and grass cutting rights in 1,905 acres) in which the *zamindárs* have certain rights of grazing, &c. The *zamindárs* receive as in the other ranges a seignorage of so much on all fuel, trees &c., sold by the Forest Department. The annual value of produce sold from this range, 'inclusive of grass *rakhs*,' averages Rs. 5,000."

The village forests and their management.

Major Wace wrote as follows in 1874 :—

"As yet no steps have been taken to control the village forests. The forests not reserved, or as we may term them, 'the village forests,' are of considerable extent and value. For instance, none of the timber-bearing lands of the hills tracts in the west of the district have been reserved; both the Gandgar and Tanáwal hills in this portion of the district produce a great deal of forests, most valuable for the fuel and timber-supply of the adjacent plains; it consists principally of *phula* and other inferior timber; but, though inferior to the pine forests of the east and northern portions of the district, it is nevertheless very valuable. In the hill ranges in the east and north of the district, we have not reserved the whole of the valuable pine and other forests, but only so much as could be spared from the probable wants of the adjacent villages, and we have also excluded from the reservations, small detached clumps and such pieces of forest as could not have been included without inconveniently complicating the forest boundary, or would have involved the maintenance of privileges incompatible with strict forest conservancy. In the glens (Agror, Konsh, and Bhogarmang) north of the Pakhli plain, we refrained from reserving forests adjoining the independent border; and in the Giddarpur estate I omitted from the reservations a valuable forest in consideration of the demands of the adjacent populous villages of the Pakhli plain.

"The questions involved in the management of these village forests are of great importance, and have yet to be decided. The forest Regulation of 1873 is under revision, and it is proposed in the new Regulation about to be enacted to give power to the Local Government to issue rules, the observance of which shall be binding on the village communities of the hill tracts in the management of their forests. In the Government of India's original rules of 1855 it was intended that the Local Government should have this power. The rules will be aimed at giving to hill villages the control of their forests under such restrictions as may from time to time be found necessary to prevent waste and to secure an adequate rate of reproduction.

"At the same time it must be stated that at present the hill villages are much more anxious to extend their cultivation than to preserve the forest left to them or the valuable trees scattered over their waste lands. It is of so much importance to a needy agriculturist to extend the area of his cultivated holding, and the returns of cultivation are now so valuable and so much more rapid than those to be derived from forest

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The village forests and their management.

growing, that the agriculturists for some time to come, are not likely themselves to be intelligently interested in the preservation of their forests. I would therefore urge that the new rules to be issued for the control of the village forests should provide effective safe-guards against the wasting of the resources of these village forests. Their conservation is of the first importance to the country at large, and if the greater portion of the requirements of the population were thrown on to the State Forests, it is probable that those forests would be unable to meet such a drain in addition to the demands of our cities, cantonments, and railways in the adjacent plain districts."

Live-stock.

The live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Reports is shown in Table No. XXII. The cattle of the district were roughly enumerated during the measurements of 1869-70 with the result shown in the margin; but from the means which Major Wace had of checking the accuracy of this enumeration, he has no hesitation in saying that the return of kine of all descriptions is much below the real mark, as also that of the sheep and goats.

—	*Tahsils.*			Total district.
	Haripur.	Abbott-abad.	Mansehra.	
Plough bullocks	26,348	26,515	28,864	81,727
Other bullocks and cows ...	16,794	18,742	20,909	56,445
Buffaloes (male and female)...	14,028	21,279	22,428	57,735
Total kine	57,170	66,536	72,201	195,907
Sheep and goats	44,876	25,419	74,470	144,765
Camels	343	10	..	353
Horses	1,114	845	1,117	3,076
Ponies	39	34	88	161
Donkeys	3,150	855	353	4,358
Mules	379	678	503	1,560
Grand total	107,071	94,377	148,732	350,180

Some further details regarding shepherds and their flocks will be found in Chapter V., Section C. The cows and bullocks are small, and the former are poor milkers. The buffalo cows are a good breed, and yield milk largely. The male buffaloes are little used for ploughing; in fact they are not usually reared. The sheep are the short-tailed kind; efforts have been made to cross them with English breeds, with the view of improving their wool, but without success. Both the sheep and goats are exported in large numbers to supply the towns and cantonments in the Peshâwar, Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts. Some of the buffaloes are also exported for the same purpose. A few camels are kept by the people of Lower Hazârâ; kine are imported; they are a fair breed. The horses are small and inferior to the Rawalpindi breed. The donkeys are small but hardy. Some very good mules are bred. The value of fair stock is—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Plough bullock ...	20	Goat, female... ...	4	Horse ...	... 150
Cow	25	Sheep, wether ...	2½	Pony	... 60
Male buffalo	30	Sheep, ewe	3	Mule	... 100
Female buffalo ..	45	Camel	90	Donkey ...	... 18
Goat, male	3				

The rise in prices since annexation is noticed below at page 151.

Diseases to which kine are subject.

The principal diseases to which kine are subject, as described by the *zamíndárs* themselves, are as follows:—

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Diseases to which kine are subject.

Mal Mail, or Pranj.—The principal symptom is violent purging, mixed with blood. It occurs in an epidemic form at intervals of five or six years. It is very fatal and contagious; but cattle which survive from an attack of it are never similarly attacked again. It generally kills in eight days. It attacks all kine alike. *Garri.*—The principal symptom is the formation of large boils on the quarters of the animal attacked. It is very fatal, but occurs rarely, and not generally in an epidemic form. *Gal ghot ú.*—The principal symptom is the swelling of the throat, whence the name. It is very fatal, and occurs in an epidemic form, but does not spread as rapidly as the *Mal* disease. *Mokhar.*—A species of mouth and foot-rot; spreads rapidly by contagion. Is not ordinarily fatal. *Túkú.*—A kind of paralysis brought on by sudden chill. *Sari.*—The principal symptom of this disease is the swelling of the whole body of the animal attacked. It occurs in epidemics, and is extremely contagious. It is nearly always fatal in 24 or 36 hours, and in this respect is the worst of all the diseases to which the cattle are subject.

Diseases to which sheep and goats are subject.

Sheep and goats are attacked by the *Mokhar* and *Sari* complaints. The principal other diseases to which they are liable are as follows:—*Budhí.*—Attacks goats, is similar to the *Sari* disease, but not so fatal. *Phikari* or *Phirikhi.*—Attacks both sheep and goats, is very fatal and contagious, and much dreaded by shepherds. *Páon* or *Khárish.*—A disease of the skin which commonly occurs when fodder runs short. Is not generally fatal.

Government breeding operations.

There are no horse or cattle fairs in the district. The Government stallions of the department of horse-breeding operations in the district are:—Horses, seven; donkeys, eight. Of these, two horses stand at Abbott-ábád; three horses and six donkeys at Haripur; and two horses and two donkeys at Mansehra. There are six Hissár bulls in the district. They are distributed as follows:—

With the Mokadam of Kot Najíbulla	1
Khánzaman Khán, Honorary Magistrate of Khilabat	1
Kázi Faiz Alam of Sikandarpur	1
Nádir Khán of Derwesh	1
Eláhi Bakhsh Khán of Sarai Saleh, and Khodadád Khán of Ribána...	1

These are all in the Haripur *tahsíl;* there is one with the Nawab of Amb. There are now no Government rams in the district.

Hissár bulls and the cross breed from them are much prized, especially in the Haripur *tahsíl,* where the cows are larger than elsewhere in the district. There are now in the district 450 bullocks and 468 cows bred from them. Ten half-bred Southdown and Leicester rams were received from Hissár in January 1875; they did not thrive. One hundred and seventy shawl goats in tribute from Kashmír were received between 1877 and 1879; they did not thrive in the care of their Kághán keepers, and the balance of 36 were sold during 1881 for Rs. 50 to the Saiyads of Kághán under the sanction of the Panjáb Government. Merino sheep were introduced into the district in 1855. They were

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Government breeding operations.

tried all over the district, but were not prized by the people owing to the fineness of their wool; their feed and keep was a heavy charge on the Government, and under sanction of the Panjáb Government the seven remaining ewes in 1882 were divided between Khanizamán Khán, Honorary Magistrate and *jágírdár* of Khilabat, and Ghulám Muhammad Mokadam of Kot Najíbulla. In 1882-83 the ewes and the half-breed produce from them had dwindled down to one ram and two ewes.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. Major Wace gives the following as the result of his settlement enumeration (1869-70) of the *resident* population, excluding Cantonments.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	4,237	264,017
Non-agricultural	14,553	124,268
Total	18,790	388,285

Of the total (343,505 souls) population of the district 77 per cent. or 263,607, are agriculturists; and of these agriculturists, 7,118, or 3 per cent., are Hindús and Sikhs; 77,743, or 29 per cent., are Afgháns and allied races; 178,746, or 68 per cent., are other Mahomedans. The figures at the top of the next page show the distribution of the agriculturists and non-agriculturists according to the principal divisions of caste and tribe, according to the settlement enumeration papers, in percentages.

More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 152 to 160 of Table XIIA. and in Table XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the Census Report of 1881 regarding the occupations of women and children:—

—	*Tahsil* Haripur.			*Tahsil* Abbottabad			*Tahsil* Mansehra.			Total district.		
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Hindus and Sikhs	4	16	7	3	14	5	1	7	2	3	12	5
Afghans and allied races	26	5	21	25	15	23	38	15	32	29	12	25
Other Mahomedans ...	70	79	72	72	71	72	61	78	66	68	6	70
Total	100 / 77	100 / 23	100	100 / 79	100 / 21	100	100 / 74	100 / 26	100	100 / 77	100 / 23	100

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Occupations of the people.

"Women and children of both sexes help their husbands and parents both in their field labour and the special occupations they resort to when their fields do not want their special attention. Women do not join in field labour till after a certain age, *i.e.*, till about 25. For the most part women attend to household duties. Amongst the wealthier *zemindárs*, &c., women do embroidery in red and blue cotton on white *ghara*. Some few of the richest work in silk on a ground of *ghara* and weave fancy baskets of wheaten straw-work, work fancy patterns on their wall in mud worked up with grass, tend bees in the hilly parts of the district, &c.; but all these labours are household duties not resorted to as a means of earning money. Widows resort to various occupations, 'chiefly menial labour which they usually give up on remarriage.'"

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district :—

Hazárá *Phulkári*.

"The domestic art of silk embroidery on cotton articles of attire attains in this district to a higher quality than in any other part of the Province. In colour, line, and variety of stitch, the *phulkáris* sent to the Punjab Exhibition of 1882, from Hazárá were voted the first place. The smaller scarves and bags in black or dark green cotton, with coloured silk, were more like Turkish embroidery than the ordinary Indian type of *phulkári*. There is no trade in these pretty fabrics, which form the occupation of the leisure of busy housewives. It is true that widows earn a little money by the needle, but their work is usually sold within the wide bounds of the family and its friends, and there is no production for the English market.

Silver work.

"Silver is wrought here into necklaces and other articles, mostly consisting of plates cut out in a Persian cartouche form, made convex, and roughly embossed and graven, the ground being filled with an imitation of enamel in green or red. The effect is bold and handsome, though the work is undeniably coarse. An Elephant necklace by an Abbott-abad Silversmith, Raja Singh, shown at the Punjab Exhibition was a striking object, and was purchased for Lord Northbrook's collection of silver ornaments.

Wheat straw basket work.

"Wheaten straw basket work, similar in principle to the palm-leaf basket work of Muzaffargarh, is here brought to some perfection. The straw is particularly bright and strong. The forms are suggested from those of earthen or metal vessels, and built up in rows of plaits, instead of being, as in ordinary basket work, woven on a frame work of ribs. The ware is suitable for card and waste-paper baskets, and for many domestic purposes. The people's baskets for bread are made of it. It is pretty in appearance, sufficiently durable, and very cheap."

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Special manufactures and handicrafts.

The manufactures of Hazárá are of only local importance. The principal one is the weaver's trade. The best weavers reside at Kot Najíbulla, Sarái Sálih and Khallabat, in the Haripur plain. Nearly every village has a few looms; the weavers of the larger villages being generally the best. The manufacture consists mainly of the coarse cloths (*khaddar* and *súsi* or *shhakár*), which form the common clothing of the people. The finer productions are chiefly *lúngís* and *siláras*. The best *lúngís* are made in the Haripur plain; the smaller ones, worn as turbans, are about 7 yards long, and 13½ inches wide; the larger ones, worn round the shoulders as sheets, are 10 yards long and 1¼ yards wide; they are both dyed a dark indigo blue; a narrow strip of red silk is woven into their edges, and the two ends are similarly ornamented with silk and gold thread according to the means of the purchaser. The price of the smaller ones varies from Rs. 8 to 15; and of the larger ones from Rs. 10 to 23, according to the amount of ornamentation applied. Even in the cheapest, the gold thread and silk represent more than half the price. The *silára* is a sheet worn principally by the Jádún women; it is woven of thread of different dyes, the several colours crossing each other in lines; the colours principally used are blue purple, red, and green; the red predominates. A manufacture of copper vessels is springing up in Haripúr, Sarái Sálih and some other places. Major Wace in 1872 thus discussed the census figures for weavers of 1868:—

"The Census Returns give the total number of weavers in the district (including their families) at 23,038 souls. Taking six souls per house, this would give 3,840 looms. Making a deduction for those employed in making blankets, it is probable that not less than 3,700 looms are engaged in the home manufacture of cotton cloth. At a low estimate of the clothes required by the population, and after allowing for the English cloth used, the annual out-turn of these looms is probably worth about Rs. 4,61,000, or a fraction less Rs. 122 per loom. The *khaddar* sells at ten yards* per rupee; it is woven half a yard wide. The *súsi* is dearer, according to the amount of silk put into it."

In the glens at the north of the district there is a considerable manufacture of blankets from sheep's wool. The blankets vary in price from Rs. 5 to 20. The average value is Rs. 8. A blanket of this value averages 14 feet long by 5 feet broad, and weighs 7 lbs. The total manufacture is probably worth Rs. 50,000 per annum. A strong trade has sprung up with Pesháwar since the Afghan War, and with other places, which has doubled the former prices. The remainder after export is used as clothing and bedding in the places where it is manufactured.

Before British rule the smiths of Khánpur, Mamarhál, and Bharreh were noted for their spears, and those of the principal Gandghar villages and Dhamtaur for the swords manufactured by them; fair matchlocks were also made by them.

From a quarry of hard rock in the village of Pind Khan Khel, north of Haripur, millstones are supplied to the villages of the Haripur plain and to those in the Harroh and Hasan Abdál *iláqahs*.

* *Bahádarshahi* measure = 1⅛ English measure.

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Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Mills.

A few remarks are called for on the water-mills of the district. These mills are of three kinds : flour-mills called *Jandar*, mills for husking rice called *Paikoh*, and mills for cleaning cotton called *Belná*. The flour-mills are found all over the district ; the two other descriptions of mills are confined principally to the Mansehra *tahsíl*. The great majority of the mills are situate on the Harroh, Dor, Siran, and Kunhár rivers, but they are also erected wherever a small hill stream supplies sufficient water-power. There are a few mills for making snuff at Sarái Sálih and Khánpúr in the Haripur *tahsíl*. The number of mills worked respectively by the mill-owners and by tenants is as follows :—

Tahsil.	No. of mills worked by the owners.	*No. of mills worked by tenants.*			Total mills.
		With right of occupancy.	Holding at will.	Total.	
Haripur flour-mills	155	400	113	513	668
Abbott-abad ditto	214	380	259	639	853
Mansehra ditto	218	71	604	675	893
Mills for husking rice and cleaning cotton	47	8	124	132	179
Total district { Flour-mills	587	851	976	1,827	2,414
Total district { Other do	47	8	124	132	179
Total	634	859	1,100	1,959	2,593

The mills have been in many cases erected by the tenants. Information concerning the rents paid by those tenants and the charges made at the mills will be found in the section on tenures (page 100).

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 134. There can be no doubt that the trade of the district has undergone a most extraordinary development since annexation. During the year 1872-73, Major Wace caused the import and export trade of the Haripur town with the tracts south of it to be registered. The clerks who registered the trade were located at the village of Darwesh, just north of the point where the roads to Kála-ki-Sarái and Hasn Abdál bifurcate, and were closely supervised. The following statements give the total imports and exports for 12 months. The cereals, *ghí*, and cotton, are valued at the average of the prices prevailing from 1861 to 1871 ; the rest of the articles at the prices quoted by the traders.

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Course and nature, of trade.

Imports.

No.	Article.	Weight in *Sers*.	*Sers* per Rupee.		Value.	Whence principally imported.	Remarks.
		Sers.	*Sers*	Ch	Rs.		
1	English cloths ...	1,09,826	0	2½	6,60,060	Amritsar and Calcutta ...	Perhaps half was *en route* for Independent Territory.
2	Salt ...	27,07,992	7	15	3,42,025	Kalabagh ...	Two-thirds *en route* for Kashmir
3	Indigo ...	55,820	0	4½	1,90,640	Mooltan ...	Two-thirds *en route* for Independent Territory.
4	Cotton ...	2,59,902	2	2	1,21,402	Wazirabad on the Chenab ...	
5	Sugar (refined)	3,15,643	3	3	98,762	Jullundur ...	(Khand.)
6	Sugar (raw) ...	4,59,152	6	10	69,306	Do. ...	(Gur.)
7	Iron ...	2,01,340	3	14	52,327	Pind Dadan Khan.	
8	Tobacco ...	2,97,132	7	11	38,745	Peshawar ...	
9	Copper vessels and pewter ...	14,320	0	6	35,800	Pind Dadan Khan	
10	Snuff ...	62,313	2	8	28,170	Peshawar ...	About 8,000 rupees worth is used in Hazara. The rest is exported to Kashmir and Independent Territory.
11	Cotton thread (white)	21,763	1	4	17,229	Pind Dadan Khan ...	
12	Sugar candy ...	38,483	2	5	16,541	Amritsar ...	(Misri.)
13	Wheat, Rice, Gram, &c.	1,36,830	Various prices.		12,396		
14	Majith ...	33,760	2	8	13,591	Dera Ismail Khan	
15	Soap ...	37,841	2	14	13,151	Amritsar and Rawalpindi	
16	Dried fruits ...	76,253	6	1	12,456	Peshawar	
17	Tea ...	4,040	0	7 15/16	8,140	Rawalpindi	
18	Mango, Anar Lemon, &c.	62,220	Various prices.		7,591	Do. and Peshawar	
19	Pepper (black)...	5,480	0	13	6,525	Pind Dadan Khan	
20	Soda and Al m	75,203	Various prices.		6,487	Do.	
21	Sajji ...	43,912	8	0	5,500	Rawalpindi	
			Tolas				
22	Silk ...	180	0	3 2/12	4,500	Amritsar	
23	Miscellaneous ...	...	...		43,359		
	Total Value ...				18,04,703		

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Exports.

No.	Article.	Weight in *Sers.*	*Sers* per Rupee.	Value.	Whither principally exported.	Remarks.
		Sers.	*Sers.*	Rs.		
1	Ghi, clarified butter	10,49,308	1 10	6,35,323	Peshawar district ...	Half of the *ghi* was passing through the district from Kashmir, and about ⅛ of the maize was from Independent Territory. But about ½ as much again of grain, ghi and oil are exported by other roads, and so escaped registration, the *ghi* being principally from Kashmir.
2	Maize ...	42,57,880	24 14	1,71,171	Ditto ...	
3	Mustard oil ...	4,29,160	3 13	1,13,381	Ditto ...	
4	Barley ...	18,59,288	31 7	59,142½	Ditto ...	
5	Wheat ...	7,68,725	19 13	38,800	Ditto ..	
6	Rice (coarse) ..	4,68,758	9 13	47,771	Rawalpindi and Fatahjang.	
7	Snuff ...	82,054	2 3	37,096	Rawalpindi.	
8	Turmeric ...	1,31,161	5 14	22,320	Do. and Peshawar.	
9	Mash ...	2 16,985	14 3	15,294	Rawalpindi	
10	Fruits ...	2,30,583	Miscellaneous	1,29,981	Hazro Rawalpindi, Peshawar P. D. Khan	
11	Masur ...	2,02,880	17 12	11,430	Rawalpindi	
12	Mustard .	74,700	14 8	5,1 2	Peshawar	
13	Kuth and Kalbir*	40,000	7 8	5,328	Amritsar and Rawalpindi	
14	Honey ...	17,432	8 8	5,066	Peshawar and Rawalpindi	
15	Moth ...	99 429	22 0	4,519	Rawalpindi	
16	Potatoe ...	74,288	20 0	3,714	Peshawar	
17	Inferior grains ..	45,411	Miscellaneous.	3,358	Rawalpindi	
18	Skins ..	...	..	3,475	Peshawar	
19	Miscellaneous ...	...	Miscellaneous.	7,101	Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan.	
		Total Value ..		12,02,440		

The trade from the large villages south of Haripur to the Rawalpindi district escaped this registration ; so did a small trade to Rawalpindi *viâ* Khánpur, the trade *viâ* Tarbela to Yusafzaí, and the trade of the district to Murree, and direct from the south-eastern hill tracts to Rawalpindi. If allowances be made for these omissions, and for the remarks made against a few articles in the above statements, the estimate given at the top of the next page of the annual imports and exports of the district will not err on the side of exaggeration :—

Consumption of indigo, silk, and English cloths.

From enquiries made at Haripur it can be stated with some certainty that for the first ten years after annexation the imports of English cloths, indigo, and silk did not exceed in value Rs. 70,000 per annum. They now are not less than—†

English cloths	Rs.	3,30,000
" thread	"	17,000
Indigo "	"	50,000
Silk "	"	4,500
Total ...	"	4,01,500

* This Kuth is the Aucklandia costus described at page 356 of Powell's "Punjab Products," principally used as incense in China, to which country it is exported from India. The amount shown in the above statement probably includes Kuth from Kashmir as well as from Kagan. See foot note to Chapter I., page 13

The Kalbir plant (Datisca Cannalina) is described at page 191 of Stewart's "Punjab Plants," also grows in Kagan. Its roots are used to dye woollen thread and silk. It is worth in Hazara Rs. 2 per maund, and at Amritsar Rs. 6 per maund. The exports of this are small.

† Such only as is used in the district is stated.

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Course and nature of trade.

Imports.			Exports.		
Articles.	Weight in *Sers*	Value.	Articles.	Weight in *Sers*	Value
		Rs.			Rs.
English cloths	54,658	3,30,000	Ghi	3,30,32,[illegible]	2,00,000
Salt	9 50,103	1,20,000	Maize*	51,[illegible]9,45[illegible]	2,05,406
Indigo	14,509	50,000	Mustard oil	7,57,025	2 00,000
The other articles, as in preceding Statement ...	...	5,91,808	Barley	37,72,491	1,20,000
			Wheat	11,88,75[illegible]	60,000
			Rice	4,90,62[illegible]	50,000
			The other articles, as in preceding Statement ...	...	1,36,852
			Sheep goats and kine—	...	50,000
Total ... Rs.		10,91,808	Total ... Rs.		10,22,258

Consumption of salt.

The salt entered in the imports is the red salt of the cis-Indus Minès. Though the transport of black salt east of the Indus is prohibited, the difference of price is so great that the black salt is largely smuggled into the district. The red salt sells in Hazárá for 8 *sérs* the rupee, the black salt sells in the adjacent tracts of Pesháwar district at 50 *sérs* per rupee, and is largely consumed in the western portion of the Haripur *tahsíl* and in the Mansehra *tahsíl*. The uncertainty that must under these circumstances exist concerning the total amount of salt consumed in Hazárá prevents any correct calculation concerning the average amount consumed per head of population. But the people are able to obtain salt in abundance both for themselves and for their cattle. Of the other articles given in the list of imports, now aggregating in value six *lakhs*, we can safely assert that very little was imported at annexation. A small deduction should be made from the whole imports on account of the things intended for the use of the cantonment of Abbott-abad (population 4,483).

Other imports.

Exports.

On the other hand, the exports consist entirely of articles of agricultural produce and butter. There was probably, even in Sikh rule, a small export of grain and butter, but nothing to be compared with the present large trade. This trade received its principal stimulus during the Punjab famine of 1860-61, and has since gone on increasing; the Afghan war was a further stimulant. The grain is exported principally to the dry tracts in the west of the Rawalpindi district, to the Khattak country trans-Indus, and to Pesháwar; the grain exported is principally carried on camels, bullocks, and mules; a large part is brought direct from the agriculturists and Khatrís of the district by Khattaks and other residents of Rawalpindi and Pesháwar, who come to Hazárá to purchase the grain, bringing with them the bullocks on which they load it and carry it away. During the greater part of the year droves of these bullocks laden with grain going southward are constantly met on the district trunk road. The butter is exported on the same carriage, principally to Pesháwar. It is bought up in the first instance by the local Khatrís who are in the habit of

* Major Wace was told by my most reliable informants that these figures understate the maize exported by at least 1,31,000, *sers* value Rs. 50,000.

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making advances to the cattle-owners in order to secure a constant supply. Of the total trade, aggregating (imports 11 *lakhs* and exports 10 *lakhs*) total 21 *lakhs*, or £210,000, we can safely assert that two-thirds did not exist in A.D. 1852.

Total trade. Net increase since annexation.

Hazárá is one of the districts in which foreign trade is registered ; and the following note on the subject has been compiled from the returns of late years:—There are two trade posts in this district ; one at Mangal, where trade with Kashmír and also with the independent territories of Nidhar, Kohistán and Chilás is registered ; and the other at Derband where trade with the Independent country to the west of the district is registered. In 1882-83 the value of the registered trade was :—

Foreign trade.

		Imports.			Exports.
Viâ Mangal with Kashmír	Rs.	2,60,993	...	Rs.	2,98,497
Do. with Independent Territory	"	71,222	...	"	37,737
Viâ Derband	"	2,53,594	...	"	1,59,621

The Kashmír trade in the statements is mixed up with that of five other districts, and the Bajaur trade with that of Pesháwar. Wood, fibres, and *ghí* are the great imports from Bajaur. Gram is imported. Cotton piece-goods, cotton, indigo and salt are the chief exports.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail bazaar prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI. ; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

Rise in prices since annexation.

During the currency of the Summary Settlements a great rise in prices took place. Major Wace collected very full statistics at the regular Settlement, which will be found in Appendix 10 of his Report. The prices recorded were those of harvest time, the Haripur prices being taken for the lower, and the Mansehra and Baffa prices for the upper half of the district. It was found that the villages were commonly able to sell their grains at harvest at rates little lower than the quotations prevailing in the principal markets. An examination of the return shows that the principal fluctuations in prices are attributable to four distinct periods. (1) A.D. 1834 to 1846, when Sikh rule was in full force in the district. (2) A.D. 1847 to 1852, when the country was recovering under the first Summary Settlement ; a large number of persons who had left the district under Sikh rule returned ; cultivation increased rapidly ; and general confidence was restored. (3) A.D. 1853 to 1860, years of settled and improving British administration. (4) A.D. 1861 to 1871, a period of high prices, which were in the first instance promoted by the Punjab famine of 1860-61 ; but have since been maintained. There is a marked increase in the prices of the latter half of this period over those of the first half. The average prices of the more important crops during each period are tabulated in the following statement ; the prices given against each period are those of the Haripur market ; the prices of the Mansehra market were, as a rule, a little cheaper : to these are added the rates used for assessment purposes in 1872 :—

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Rise in prices since annexation.

Periods.	Quantities per rupee by the ordinary ser of 80 tolas.																
	Spring Crops.						*Autumn Crops.*										
	Tobacco.	Opium.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mustard.	Other Rabi crops.	Raw Sugar.	Turmeric.	Rice husked.	Maize.	Bajra.	Mung and Mash.	Moth.	Cotton, uncleaned.	Til.	Kangni and Kulath.	Other Kharif crops.
Per cent. cultivated area of district ...	0·1	...	23·3	17·0	2·4	1·0	0·2	0·3	3·7	30·7	2·5	1·0	2·9	3·0	0·2	7·2	1·3
	S. C.	*Tolas.*	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1. A.D. 1834 to 1846, 13 years	15 0	9	32 10	52 0	24 2	32 7	7 8	8 12	17 4	45 2	47 14	25 2	40 10	13 14	15 12	48 11	46 3
2. A.D. 1847 to 1852, 6 ,, ...	12 3	6	53 5	87 5	36 8	48 13	9 12	8 9	17 3	67 13	61 11	28 5	43 11	18 7	19 5	58 13	55 4
3. A.D. 1853 to 1860, 8 ,, ...	12 10	7	46 12	75 6	37 6	49 8	11 4	8 3	16 12	55 14	54 8	30 2	44 10	15 15	21 3	53 12	47 4
4 A.D. 1861 to 1867, 7 ,, ...	11 6	7	33 11	54 2	26 9	36 5	9 2	7 4	13 7	44 2	40 14	23 1	35 15	11 0	31 7	33 9	31 15
4 A.D. 1868 to 1871, 4 ,, ...	11 8	5	19 13	31 7	14 8	18 5	6 10	5 14	9 13	24 14	21 9	14 3	22 0	8 4	8 12	24 0	20 10
Add the prices of 2½ years elapsed since reassessment: 1872	12 0	5	18 0	26 0	9 8	12 0	6 2	4 8	9 4	28 8	23 4	14 7	25 0	8 0	7 0	25 0	24 0
Add the prices of 2½ years elapsed since reassessment: 1873	14 0	5	17 15	28 13	12 0	15 0	5 15	7 0	9 15	23 2	22 12	15 4	30 1	9 9	10 0	30 0	24 0
Add the prices of 2½ years elapsed since reassessment: Half of 1874	14 14	5	18 14	30 4	18 14	22 4	7 6	5 7	10 7	22 15	24 2	14 7	23 6	9 5	14 4	25 6	25 10
Value assessed for assessment purposes: Lower half of district	12 8	6½	41 14	67 12	32 0	*	9 12	8 0	15 8	52 12	49 12	26 9	41 0	15 0	17 12	46 8	...
Value assessed for assessment purposes: Upper half of district	11 10	...	41 8	70 0	31 0	*	6 0	5 12	21 8	56 0	...	24 0	41 0	13 6	16 0	58 0	...

* *Masur*, 33½ *sers*; *Kurak*, 50 *sers*.

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Rise in prices since annexation.

The following statement shows for each of the articles entered in the previous statement the value in each period of so much produced as in the second period sold for Rs. 100 :—

Period.	Tobacco.	Opium.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mustard.	Other *Rabi*.	Raw Sugar.	Turmeric.	Rice, husked.	Maize.	*Bajra*.	*Mung* and *Mash*.	Moth.	Cotton, uncleaned.	Til.	*Kangni* and *Kulath*.	Other *Kharif*.
(1) A.D. 1834 to 1846	81	64	147	166	151	150	117	98	82	145	129	105	120	133	123	118	119
(2) A.D. 1847 to 1852	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(3) A.D. 1853 to 1860	96	100	116	116	98	99	87	105	102	121	113	97	109	116	90	109	117
(4) A.D. 1861 to 1867	106	100	161	165	137	135	107	118	128	154	151	125	135	167	144	162	173
(4) A.D. 1868 to 1871	106	140	294	301	252	271	161	146	217	307	286	268	222	223	221	241	268

Wheat, barley, and maize, which together cover three-fourths of the cultivation of the district, and are also the most marketable of its products, sold from 1868 to 1871 at three times the average prices which ruled from 1847 to 1852. The great majority of the remaining products have more than doubled in price.

Rise in value of cattle, flocks, and milch produce.

Of equal importance to the agriculturists of Hazárá is the great rise which has taken place since 1852 in the value of cattle, flocks, and butter (*ghí*). In the hill tracts it is a common practice for an agriculturist, whose rents or revenue quota are fixed in cash, to raise the required money, not by the sale of the grain which his land produces, but by the sale of the butter which his milch cattle have yielded to him. To people of such habits the rise of prices shown in the following statement is of great importance. In most instances prices have doubled :—

Items.	*Tahsils Haripur and Abbottabad.*		*Tahsil Mansehra.*	
	Average price during 10 years ending 1853 A. D.	Price in 1870.	Average price during 10 years ending 1853 A. D.	Price in 1870.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Plough bullock	10 8	21 8	11 8	19 0
Female buffalo	26 0	51 0	30 0	48 0
Cow	9 0	18 0	10 0	11 0
Sheep (ram or wether) ...	1 0	2 8	1 3	2 0
Sheep (ewe)	0 12	2 0	1 0	2 0
Goat (male)	1 0	2 0	1 2	3 0
Goat (female)	1 2	2 0	1 5	2 0
Ghí, lbs. per rupee ...	7 lbs.	3½ lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.

It is a common remark that before a *zamíndár* had a difficulty in selling his butter, but that now the butter is in such demand that the Khatrís have to make arrangements to keep themselves regularly supplied. Before, the *zamíndárs* took their butter to the Khatrís for sale; now the Khatrís pay them money in advance for it.

Rise in value of grass and wood.

During the currency of the Summary Settlement the income from grass and wood has become a valuable asset in considerable portions of the district. Prior to our rule they were

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Rise in value of grass and wood.

not ordinarily of any value. But their value has been steadily increasing in all parts of the district ever since our rule commenced. For some years past the hill tracts which surround the Haripur plain have sold a great deal of grass and wood in the Haripur town and in the large villages of the plain. Large quantities of wood are also sold from the Gandghar hills to Attock, Chach, and Hasn Abdál. Similarly not a few villages in the neighbourhood of the Abbott-abad cantonment make considerable profits by the sale of wood and grass. And a great deal of grass is sold to the small stations which have sprung up on the Murree and Abbott-abad road. In short, in all the hill tracts of the Haripur *tahsíl*, and in nearly the whole of the Abbott-abad *tahsíl*, the villages are now able to realize profits by the sale of their grass and also in large portions of these *tahsíls* by the sale of wood for fuel also. The average price of both grass and wood, when sold in the Haripur plain, or at Abbott-abad and the large villages adjacent, is four maunds for the rupee. In the winter months the dried grass that has been stored in the autumn not unfrequently sells for three maunds for the rupee. The green grass supplied in the summer months to the stations on the Abbott-abad and Murree road sells for six or eight maunds for the rupee. In the Mansehra *tahsíl*, there are not at present the same opportunities for the sale of fuel and grass as in the lower portion of the district, and the places in this *tahsíl* where the *zamíndárs* can realize cash profits by these means, are the exception.

The value of land.

The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures. Rent rates are discussed in the section on tenures (pages 93 to 100).

Period.	Sale.		Mortgage.	
1868-69 to 1872-74 ..	85	1	18	12
1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	11	13	6	6
1878-79 to 1881-82*..	11	15	10	1

The great prosperity of the district since annexation has, as might have been expected, greatly enhanced the value of land. At the beginning of our rule land had little value. It was not an uncommon occurrence for some lands to be handed over to an agriculturist on no other condition than that he should pay the revenue. Since the great rise in prices commenced in 1861, land has steadily risen in value so much, that what land had a selling value at annexation is now worth more than double its former price. It is not too much to say that, as a general rule land cannot be bought. The prosperity of the agricultural population, the high prices of agricultural produce which have prevailed now for 21 years past, and the feelings of the old proprietary classes (who regard the sale of land as dishonourable), combine to secure this result. Where debts or other emergencies force a man to part with his land, he ordinarily mortgages it, and only rarely sells it outright.

The value of land.

The mortgage rates are commonly higher than the selling rates. The explanation of this apparent anomaly appears to be that the sales are due to exceptional circumstances; they ordinarily occur among the families whose connection with the land is of late standing, or they are contracted for the purpose of dealing with a stray field, which one side in the contract wishes to add to his holding, and the other side does not care to retain in his possession, or the vendor is a spendthrift, parting with his patrimony carelessly. But the mortgages represent the ordinary land transfers of the country, and afford the best standard of the real value of the land. An old loan account has to be squared, or money has to be borrowed for a domestic emergency; in either case the borrower covers the loan by mortgaging a small portion of his best land. He will pass off inferior land on the mortgagee if he can, but the mortgagee is generally in a position to see that the land is good of its kind. The mortgages are in almost every case usufructuary, and the mortgagees are generally the village Khatrís. The loans covered by these mortgages probably include a good deal of accumulated interest, but the mortgagee is ordinarily placed in full possession, the whole profits are taken as the interest of the debt, and the land is released only when the mortgage debt has been repaid.

Omitting exceptional villages, the highest prices for land prevail in Tarbela, in the irrigated tract round Haripur, and in the vicinity of the Abbott-abad cantonment. In Tarbela the best irrigated land (*bâgh* or *katu*) commands Rs. 50 a *kanál* or Rs. 400 an acre; the average of the recorded mortgages is Rs. 200 an acre. Rs. 200 is not an uncommon mortgage price for the best irrigated land round Haripur. And in 1871 Government had to pay Rs. 320 per acre for manured unirrigated land in the vicinity of Abbott-abad, nor could a private purchaser have bought the same land at a cheaper rate. At the beginning of the following year Government paid Rs. 160 an acre for unirrigated unmanured land in the same vicinity. In the Haripur and Abbott-abad *tashíl* unmanured unirrigated land will now sell for as much as from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 per acre. Double and even triple rates are paid for manured and irrigated land. In the Mansehra *tahsíl* the irrigated rice fields and manured unirrigated lands command from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 per acre, the dry unmanured land from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per acre according to quality. In 1871 Major Wace caused a return to be prepared of all transfers by sale and mortgage, recorded in the Settlement papers as having taken place since annexation, which were still in force. (Of the mortgages made and redeemed, no records existed owing to the absence of all previous village papers.) On the next page will be found the total results of the return thus compiled; it includes sales and mortgages of occupancy rights (where such transactions have taken place) as well as of proprietary rights.

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RETURN OF SALES AND MORTGAGES RECORDED IN THE SETTLEMENT PAPERS AS HAVING TAKEN PLACE SINCE ANNEXATION, WHICH ARE STILL IN FORCE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres Transferred.								Average price per acre cultivated.	
			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.							
Tahsil.	Description of Transfer.	Number of transactions.	Manured.	Unmanured.	Manured.	Unmanured.	Total cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total land.	Total price paid.	Amount.	No. of years purchase of new assessment.
										R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Haripur	By sale	156	44	32	37	188	301	38	339	9,660 11 0	32 1 6	30·5
	By mortgage	2,337	640	301	300	2,048	3,289	634	3,923	1,99,486 1 0	60 10 5	57·7
	Total ...	2,493	684	333	337	2,236	3,590	672	4,262	2,09,146 12 0	58 4 2	55·4
Abbott-abad	By sale ...	648	11	103	239	996	1,349	1,065	2,414	29,294 12 0	21 11 5	30·7
	By mortgage ...	2,302	191	133	780	2,577	3,681	2,832	6,513	1,00,094 4 3	27 3 1	38·4
	Total ...	2,950	202	236	1,019	3,573	5,030	3,897	8,927	1,29,389 0 3	25 11 7	36·3
Mansehra .	By sale ...	72	76	11	55	757	899	262	1,161	5,066 11 6	5 10 2	10 9
	By mortgage ..	1,128	651	..	372	2,822	3,845	2,893	6,738	90,226 8 6	23 7 5	44·6
	Total ...	1,200	727	11	427	3,579	4,744	3,155	7,899	95,293 4 0	20 1 5	38 2
Total district	By sale	876	131	146	331	1,941	2,549	1,365	3,914	44,022 2 6	17 4 0	22·7
	By mortgage ...	5,767	1,428	434	1,452	7,447	10,815	6,359	17,174	3,89,806 13 9	36 0 8	47·4
	Total ...	6,643	1,613	580	1,783	9,368	13,364	7,724	21,088	4,33,829 0 3	32 7 5	42·7

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The value of land.

In this statement the average price realized (columns 12 and 13) is calculated not on the total area transferred, but on the cultivated area only. The uncultivated lands included in the sales are subsidiary items to the main transactions, which are concerned principally with the transfer of the cultivated fields. This does not affect the correctness of the calculation in column 13, for the revenue referred in that column is calculated on the cultivated area only. This Statement shows that for some years past land has been treated as worth more than 40 years purchase of the new assessments.

Wages of labour.

The weavers, of whom there are some in every village, are paid their wages in cash. The agriculturists themselves supply the thread, which is spun by the women from home-grown cotton. In the Sikh time and during the first years of British rule, the weavers would weave seven sheets, each containing twelve yards of cloth, for one rupee. During the last ten years they have begun to charge the same sum for four sheets. For weaving a superior lungi (blue sheet or turban, with variegated ends and border) the charge has risen from 14 annas (one rupee *gunda*) to Re. 1½ and Rs. 2. The dyer's wages have risen but slightly. The original charge for dyeing one ser of thread with indigo was one rupee ; now Re. 1-2-0 is charged. For printing a sheet with colours they used to charge 4 annas ; now they charge 8 annas. Prior to British rule, a day-labourer received his food or an anna per diem ; now he can earn 2 annas a day in the villages, and 4 annas a day in the towns and cantonments. The wages of carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths in towns and cantonments vary from 8 annas per diem upwards according to skill. A skilful workman can earn Re. 1 a day : all the best workmen of this class come from the Punjab proper. The wages paid to reapers are noticed in Chapter III., page 105. Table XXVII. shows town rates of labour as returned in the Administration Reports.

Measures of capacity.

The current measures of capacity in Hazárá are based on the *odi*. The *odi* is a wooden measure, carved out of one piece of wood of flat form and round circumference. Its inside measurements average 11 inches in diameter and three inches in depth. The *odis* of the different tracts differ, as also do those of the several villages in each tract ; the measure is not of any exact capacity ; each village carpenter makes it by guess. The *zamíndárs* universally measure the grain by the *odi*, not by weight. The measure is always heaped. The scale of its divisions and multiples is shown below in the margin.

There are other items in the scale. For instance, 5 *odis*=1 *ara ;* 40 *odis*=1 *wahtar*, except in Pakhlí where the *wahtar* is 20 *odis ;* half an *odi* is sometimes called a *chohá*. And in the Dhúnd tracts the *odi* itself is called *chohá*. A *málá kura* is three-fourths of an *odi*, or an *odi* filled but not heaped. The Dhúnds also use multiples of the *odi* or *chohá*, as shown in the margin at the top of the next page. The weight of the *odi* varies according to the different grains measured.

4 *kuras* ..	..	= 1 *odi*
60 *odis* ..	..	= 1 *abhut*

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2	*choha*	.. =	1	*dhari.*
4	,,	.. =	1	*topa.*
10	,,	.. =	1	*tukri.*
8	,,	.. =	1	*adhpai..*
16	,,	.. =	1	*pai.*

with maize, which is the principal crop, it averages five *sérs*. An *odi* measure, which, when filled with maize, contains five *sérs* of that grain, will contain the following weights of the other grains :—

Measures of capacity.

	Sérs.		*Sérs.*		*Sérs.*
Mung or Mash ..	$5\frac{3}{16}$	Kangni	$4\frac{9}{16}$	Barley	$3\frac{1}{16}$
Masur	5	Mustard	$4\frac{1}{16}$	Rice in Husk ..	$3\frac{5}{16}$
Moth .. .. .. } Wheat .. .. }	$4\frac{6}{16}$	Karrak .. .. } Khukhan .. .. }	4		

An examination of the *odis* in use in different tracts gave broadly the following result as to their respective capacity :—

Odis in use in the tracts of			Contain, when filled with maize.
Tahsil Haripur.	*Tahsil* Abbott-abad.	*Tahsil* Mansehra.	*Sérs.*
Tarbela	..	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$
..	..	Balakot, Kagan and Manschra.	$5\frac{1}{2}$
..	Kachi, Babarhan Sherwan and Garhian.	Garhian	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Khalsa, Kulai and Badnak.	Boi	Konsh, Garhi Habibulla, Shinkiari, Bhogarmang and Agror.	5
..	Dhamtaur, Nawashahr, Mangal, Nara, and Bakot.	..	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Khanpur, Bagra, Khari Gandgar, and Srikot.	Danna and Rajoia ..	Bhair kund	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Jagal	..	..	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Haripur, Kandi, Kahl, Kot Najibulla, Manakrai, and Sarai Salih,	Shingri	..	4

Land measure.

The old land measure of the richer lands in Lower Hazárá was as shown in the margin. Since Sikh rule commenced, the *rassi* has dropped out of use, and the land been measured by *kanáls* only. The *bigah* of four *kanáls* also came into use in *khari*. The *karo*, by which the *marla* is measured, is a double pace ; roughly $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This measure makes the *marla* agree with the English square rod, and the *kanál* equal to half a rood. But in practice, owing to the fact that the measurement was not chained but paced, the measurement was slightly larger.

3	*karo.* square	=	1	*marla.*
20	*marlas*	.. =	1	*kanal.*
3	*kanals*	.. =		*pao rassi.*
16	,,	.. =		*adh rassi.*
12	,,	.. =	1	*rassi.*

In the rest of Hazárá the land was roughly reckoned according to the number of measures (*odis*) of grain with which each field was sown. This *odi* measure always refers to the amount of maize that would be sown on the field, maize being the principal crop in the Hazárá hills. Occasionally a poor piece of land, on which maize would not ordinarily be sown, is described as half or one-fourth (*ek do kura*) an *odi* of *kangni*, but such an application of the seed measure to land is exceptional. The *odi* measure in its application to land is still less exact than it is when confined to the measurement of grain. Applied to land, it involves not only the variation that arises from the different capacity of the measure in each tract and village, but also a further variation attributable to the different qualities

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of each soil. On rich and manured fields the seed is sown thicker, and on poor land more sparsely; in the former instance the *odi* of seed would cover only 1½ *kanáls*, and in the latter case at least 2½ *kanáls*. As an average, the *odi* measure applied to land may be said to equal two *kanáls*. The multiples of the *odi* are applied to the measurement of land in the same manner as the *odi* itself; for instance, a *chatt* of land is so much as 60 *odis* will sow.

Land measure.

Such an inexact measure is applicable only to a rough state of society and agriculture, in which land has little value. Ever since annexation the practice of measuring land by *karos* and *kanáls* has been on the increase. At settlement the whole of the land was measured by chaining, and its area reckoned according to the *kanál* in vogue in Lower Hazárá, eight *kanáls* being equal to one English statute acre. This measurement by *kanáls* has already greatly displaced the old *odi* measurement among the people. The latter was a fruitful source of dispute; and quarrels, the decision of which turns upon the measurement of the land, are invariably settled by the new measurement, not by the old.

Harvest measures.

A few of the harvest measurements can also be usefully recorded as shown in the margin. A *Dhatha* is a handful, *i.e.*, as a man reaps, he uses the sickle with one hand and grasps what he cuts with the other; when his hand is full, he drops what he has cut; a handful so gathered is a *dhatha*. A *gadda* generally weighs about 32 *sérs*. A *trangari* is so much as a man can carry on his head; it is a little more than the *gadda*.

5 *dhathas*	.. =	1 *pula*.
8 ,,	.. =	1 *gaddi*.
8 *gaddis*	..	1 *gadda*.

Trade measures.

The measure of weight in use in the Haripur and Nawáshahr towns is the *Mahmúd Sháhi sér* of 100 *ganda* rupees, equal in weight to 96 *tolas* or Government rupees. It is locally called the pakka seer. In the town of Khánpur and in the Mansehra *tahsíl* the seer in use is the English seer of 80 tolas; it came into use in the Khánpur town about 1857, and in the Mansehra *tahsíl* about the year 1855. In the rest of the district the Bahádar Sháhi seer is in use; it equals 82 *tolas*, and is called the *kacha* seer. There are a few local exceptions, *e.g.*, salt is sometimes sold in Bálákot and Garhi Habíbulla by the *pakka* seer in vogue at Haripur; and in Kághán salt and *ghi* are sold by the Gújars' seer, which equals 160 *ganda* rupees, or 154½ *tolas*. Cloth is sold in Haripur, Nawáshahr, and Kot Najíbulla by the pakka yard (*gaz*), which is one-sixteenth (one *gira*) longer than the English yard. In the towns of Khánpur and Baffa the English yard has been used since 1855. In the rest of the district the Bahádar Sháhi yard is used; it is one-sixteenth less than the English yard.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers ...	*Nil*
Railways	,,
Metalled roads ...	,,
Unmetalled roads ...	922

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No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government in the district for communications.

Rivers.

None of the rivers in this district are navigable. Timber is floated down the Indus and the Jhelam. The ferries in the district are shown below :—

Rivers.	Ferry.	Remarks.
Jhelam	Garhi Habibulla	A suspension bridge. Leased.
Do.	Kohala	Bridge. Leased. ¼ net profits paid to Kashmir State.
Indus	Dalmohat	Three boats; two supplied by Government and one by boatmen. Leased.
Do.	Derband	The property of the Nawab of Amb.

The boats at the Dalmohat ferry number only three or four. There is also one boat at Tarbela plying between that place and Khabbal on the opposite side of the Indus. At Bisián, Bálákot, Bela, Jard, Kágán, and two or three other unimportant places, there are light wooden bridges by which the Kunhár river is crossed. In a few places in the Kágán and Boí tracts, the Kágán and its affluents are crossed by rope suspension bridges, the local name for which is *kaddal*. In the Boí tract the ropes of these bridges are usually made of thongs of raw hide plaited together. In Kágán they are made of the twigs of witch hazel (Parrotia jacquemontiana or Fothergilla involucrata) called *pishor* in Kágán and *paser* in the rest of Hazárá. The construction of these bridges is very simple, and they are easily made by the zamíndárs. They ordinarily last a year.

Roads, *saráis*, and camping-grounds.

The principal road of the district is the road which, starting from two points (Kálá-ki-Sarai and Hasan Abdál) on the Lahore and Pesháwar Road in the south of the district, after uniting into one at Darwesh, passes through Abbottábád and Mansahra to the Kashmír boundary at Garhi Habíbulla. It traverses the richest tracts of the district, and carries the greatest portion of its trade. It is also the road politically of the most importance. The district has altogether five camping grounds, five *saráis*, 93 miles of road fit for wheeled traffic, 151 for camels, 289 fit for horses, mules, and bullocks. All the roads in this return have been made during British rule. The statement does not include the numerous village roads. Throughout Hazárá in the hills no less than in the open valleys, the tracks from village to village are nearly everywhere good enough for ponies, mules, and bullocks, so that facilities for trade and for general inter-communication exist in abundance.

The tables on the next few pages show the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each. Communications on the road from Hassan Abdál to Abbottábád are often interrupted in the rains for hours by floods on the Haro and Dor mountain torrents, neither of which is bridged, and which cross the road respectively between Hassan Abdál and Haripur and between Haripur and Abbottábád. The upper Murree and Abbottábád road is closed by snow in the winter for traffic, as also are the roads from Mansahra to Kágán.

Abbottábád and Murree Upper Road. Only open from 1st May to 30th November: not fit for wheeled traffic.

(See Route 597. Routes in the Bengal Presidency, 1877 Edition.)

Stages.	Remarks.
Bagnotar, 10 miles. Two fords over the Dor river.	A small village; *dak* bungalow and encamping ground; police road post, supplies procurable after due notice: water good. Road not practicable for wheeled traffic, passable for camels. Blocked by snow from December to April: country mountainous. Pass Dhamtaur and Dor stream at 3¾ miles; a few *banias'* shops about ½ a mile off the road; Dhamtaur *takia*, a picturesque spot. Tanks fed by a stream; tomb of Haji Shah Jamal Ghazi; and some old trees.
Dungagali, 12 miles.	Head quarters of Naib-tahsildar; *tahsil*; *thana* and *sarai* in one; branch post office; *dak* bungalow; supplies and roads as above; and encamping ground; supplies and road as above; water plentiful. Pass military hutted camps of Baragali and Kalabagh at four and eight miles respectively. Post offices and military telegraph stations; Nathiagali Civil location 1¾ miles from Kalabagh; circuit house; letter box about ½ mile from Nathiagali; a road branches off direct to Kohala, passable for mules, but narrow and rather dangerous.
Changlagali 8 miles.	Military hutted camp, *dak* bungalow and encamping-ground; branch Post office; military telegraph office; at 6 miles pass Ghora Dhaka; military camp 2 miles off the road; supplies and country as above; water plentiful.
Murree, 10 miles.	Sub-division of Rawalpindi district; country road and supplies as above; pass Khairagali military camp at 2 miles, and Thobba military camp 1 mile off the road to right; Post offices and military telegraph offices.

Branch Trunk Road, Abbottábád to Kála-ka Sarái, Panjáb Northern State Railway Station

(See Routes 3,4,5, 6, 8 &c., 1877 Edition.)

Stages.	Remarks.
Sultanpur, 10 miles. Cross the Do river, which is fordable except after heavy rain.	A village removed from the road; supplies procurable after due notice; *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers in rest-house. Water from a *pakka* tank fed by an irrigation channel and from a well. Police road posts, tonga and bullock train stages; few *banias'* shops and an encamping-ground. Road practicable for wheeled traffic; country picturesque and fairly cultivated. Descend through the Sirhad Pass to Khokar five miles; a few Banias' shops and a small encamping-ground. Cross the Dor three miles further on.
Haripur, 12 miles. Several small streams.	Municipal town; *dak* bungalow; Sessions house; Government *sarai*; private *sarai*; dispensary, branch Post office; thana; head-quarters of *tahsil*; encamping-ground; Tonga and Bullock Train Agency office; Punjab Northern State Railway. Traffic Agency office. Supplies and water abundant. Country and road as in last stage. *Nallas* crossed without difficulty. Pass Maksud at 6 miles; large clump of trees. Tanks fed by stream; a few *Banias'* shops, and a small encamping-ground. Pass Sarai Salah at 9 miles. Large village; letter box; and private *sarai*.
Hattar, 13¼ miles. Cross 6 small streams.	A village police road post; small *sarai* and encamping-ground; supplies procurable after due notice; water scarce and only obtainable from a well; country undulating with pretty scenery; road good. *Nallas* offer no difficulty except after heavy rain. Cross Sokha *Nalla* at ¾ mile, and pass Kot Najibulla at 6¾ miles.
Kala-ka-Sarai, 8¾ miles. Ford over the Harro river.	A small village on Branch Trunk Road to Abbottabad; Punjab Northern State Branch Railway Station; Government *sarai*, and encamping-ground. Supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage. Cross the Harro at 2¾ and pass Usman Khutur at 3¾ miles.

Note.—It is proposed to establish telegraphic communication between Haripur and Abbottabad and between Haripur and Hassan Abdal Railway Station.

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Roads, *sarais* and camping-grounds.

Trunk Road, Abbottábád to Hassan Abdál, Panjáb Northern State Railway Station.

(See Routes 3, 4, 9 and 80 &c., 1877 Edition.)

Stages.	Remarks.
Sultanpur, 10 miles. Cross the Dor river, fordable except after heavy rains.	A village removed from the road. Supplies procurable after due notice. *Sarai* with accommodation for European travellers in rest-house. Water from a *pakka* tank fed by an irrigation channel, and from a well. Police station; tonga and bullock train stages. A few Banias' shops and an encamping-ground. Road practicable for wheeled traffic. Country picturesque and fairly cultivated. Descend through the Silhad pass to Kohkar, five miles. A few Banias' shops and a small encamping-ground. Cross the Dor three miles further on.
Haripur, 12 miles. Cross several small streams.	Municipal town, *dak* bungalow, sessions house, Government *sarai*, private *sarai*, dispensary, branch post office, *thana*, head-quarters of *tahsil*, encamping-ground, Tonga and Bullock Train Agency office, Panjab Northern State Railway Traffic Agency office. Supplies and water abundant. Country and road as in last stage. *Nallas* crossed without difficulty. Pass Maksud at six miles. Large clump of trees. Tanks fed by stream; a few Banias' shops and a small encamping-ground. Pass Sarai Salah at nine miles. Large village; letter box; and private *sarai*.
Dehdar, 11 miles.	A small village; a small encamping-ground; tonga and bullock train stages; supplies procurable after due notice; water scarce. Pass Pania village and Kas (ravine) at four miles.
Hassan Abdal, 11 miles. Cross the Harro river, which is fordable except after heavy rain; also several small streams.	A large village. Railway station distant one mile from *sarai* and *dak* bungalow. Tongas ply between Railway station and *dak* bungalow at 12 annas a seat either way. Branch post office, dispensary and *bazar*. Supplies and water abundant. Country hilly on both sides. Steep *nallas*, but passable without difficulty. Pass Shia village and Haro in fifth mile, and Jahlate stream, fordable, three miles further on.
Nathiagali to Kohala, 14 miles. Cross three small streams.	Descent for four miles to Diara-da-seri. Cross two mountain streams fordable at ankle deep. Road open for six miles to Parpauri. Cross nallas. Sarai-da-kus fordable except after heavy rain, two miles further on Bakot police station. Banias' shops; road so far runs along side of hill over ravine (Bakot kus); two miles further on, Kohala *dak* bungalow, *musafir khana*, police *chauki*, post office. Suspension bridge across the Jhelam completed at the joint expense of the British Government and the Kashmir state in 1871. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Water plentiful.

Note.—It is proposed to establish telegraphic communication between Haripur and Abbottabad and Haripur and Hassan Abdal Railway Station. A *sarai* with accommodation for European travellers will probably be finished during 1884-85 at Dehdar.

Trunk Road, Abbottábád to Garhi Habibulla, Route No. 10.

Stages.	Remarks.
Mansahra, 16 miles. Cross five small streams.	A considerable village on the north-west of the road, and on the right bank of a stream (Bhuth Katha, Ghost's canal) which is crossed by a substantial bridge. There is a combined *tahsil* and *thanah*, a post office, a *dak* bungalow, a *sarai* with corner bungalow, in encamping-ground, dispensary and a school. Supplies are procurable after due notice to Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Water plentiful; country hilly; road fit for *ekkas* with careful driving. Starting from Abbottabad there are some Banias' shops at five miles, up to which the road is driveable; it crosses Mangal stream at three miles further, bridged. *Pakka* tank; large shady trees. Trade registration post at 9th mile. Banias' shop. Mangal police *chauki*; about 50 paces to left of road large stone pillar with inscription. It is proposed to establish telegraphic communication between Abbottabad and Mansehra.
Utar Shisha, 8 miles. Cross three small streams.	Village off the road; encamping ground with shady trees; road, country, supplies and water as above.
Garhi Habibulla, 9 miles. Cross the Nainsuk river by a bridge.	Chief village of Khan. Shops, &c. *dak* bungalow near suspension bridge over Nainsuk on right bank of river, which is suitable for unladen camels or laden mules. Encamping-ground, police station, post office, school. Pass Batrassigali Khans' *chauki* at three miles from Utar Shisha. Road, supplies, country, and water as above. Pass over Dubb Hill *en route* to Kashmir, six miles further on. No accommodation.

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Roads, *sardis*, and camping-grounds.

Branch Trunk Road, from Haripur to Torbeyla.

Stages.	Remarks.
Thapla, 8 miles.	A village on left bank of the junction of the Dor with the Sirun, with a few *banias'* shops on roadside. Police *chauki*; ford at the junction called Besharm ("shameless"). (*Note*,—Reason: Water is deep and men and women have to undress to cross.) Country undulating and raviny. Road good and fit for wheeled traffic for the first six miles only, after which it is cut out of the northern slopes of the Gandghar mountain. Water plentiful. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Torbeyla, 5 miles.	A small town, situated on the left bank of the Indus. Police *thana*, Salt customs, rest-house, school, and *patwar-khana*. Ferry for the Khubul people at Khubul on the right bank of the river Indus. Country hilly and wild. Road runs along the banks of the joint stream of the Sirun and Dor on the left bank. Supplies and water as above. From Torbeyla district roads run south along the left bank of the Indus to Ghazi Salt, customs and police *chaukis*, and to Hazro; and a track runs to Darband, Nawab of Amb's ferry, on which about half way, six miles, comes Tavi police *chauki*. The track runs along the banks of the Indus, and is difficult at all times and impassable to laden animals during the rains.

Branch Trunk Road, from Mansehra to Shinkiari and Battal.

Stages.	Remarks.
Shinkiari, 12 miles.	A small village on the banks of the Sirun, with a *bazar*, police *thana*, post office, school, and district fund; nursery for seedling trees. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Road through the Pakhli valley steep, but practicable for wheeled traffic with careful driving. Water as below. About half mile from Mansehra, Jabri spring with masonry reservoir, built by District Committee. Four miles further on cross the Ichar stream, fordable except for an hour or two after very heavy rain; and half a mile further on the off bank the village called Chiti Giti ("white stone") by the Muhammadans and "Gandian" by the Hindus. A Hindu shrine (*shiwala*) on roadside, which gives its name to the village. The Hindus from the surrounding country visit this shrine at night annually on *Sheorath* in the month of February. There is no permanent Brahman over this shrine, which is said to have been built by Raja Gulab Singh over a *shewling*, or large white stone of the *shewling* kind. Water plentiful. Four miles further on Dodial on the banks of the Sirun; no water procurable between Chiti Giti and Dodial. Three miles further Shinkiari. Half way between Dodial and Shinkiari pass, Bedadi, a small village said to be built on the ruins of a large village, Bedadi Nagri, of ancient times.
Battal, 15 miles, crossing river Sirun.	A village on the border in Konsh in the *jagir* of Samundar Khan, *jagirdar* and Honorary Magistrate of Garhi Habibulla. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Road through forest practicable to laden camels; mules usually used. Water plentiful. Country—Konsh valley; forest. The actual border is three or four miles beyond Battal; the border villages are in the plain of Chattar and are called Sirkul, Balimang, Lachumang, and Malukra.

Branch Trunk Road, from Haripur to Darband.

Stages.	Remarks.
Kirplian, 22 miles, crossing the Dor, and Sirun streams.	Cross the Dor at six miles from Haripur; fordable except after heavy rain, when traffic is delayed for hours. Cross Sirun 1½ miles further on; fordable except after heavy rain, when traffic is detained for days, till the floods subside. On the off bank of the Sirun, Kundriala, a small village on the roadside, which gives its name to the ford over the river; 2½ miles further on the two villages of Swabi and Mairah, one on each side of the road, the former the head-quarters of

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Roads, *sarais*, and camping-grounds.

Branch Trunk Road, from Haripur to Darband—continued.

Stages.	Remarks.
Kirplian, 22 miles, crossing the Dor, and Sirun streams.	Nawab of Amb's *tahsil*. From here the road runs along a broad ridge, most of which is cultivated for about six miles; water only obtainable in *katcha* tanks, which dry up in the hot weather. From the ridge the road falls by a gradual descent about a mile long to the village of Nawagraon on the Indus, and then runs about five miles up the river, past the villages of Kirkot, Anora, and Lalo Galli to Kirplian, a small village on a spur on the banks of the Indus. Police *thana* and Trade Registration Post combined. Road not fit for wheeled traffic; practicable for laden camels. Country open and cultivated, except the ascent from the Sirun to the descent from the ridge to Nawagraon. Water plentiful between Haripur and Kundriala, procurable for drinking purposes between Kundriala and Swabi, and not procurable on roadside from Swabi to Nawagraon. Nawagraon to Kirplian road runs along the bank of the Indus; water plentiful. Used to be dangerous; is nearly all under the plough now. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Darband, 8 miles.	Village of Nawab of Amb. Large mart for timber, *ghi*, green salt, piece-goods, &c. Indus crossed by ferry at Darband, the property of Nawab of Amb. Nawab of Amb levies a tax on all exports and imports. Half way between Kirplian and Darband a *takia*, "top," a picturesque spot. Road runs along the foot of the hills and the banks of the river Indus. Country hilly; practicable to laden animals, but not to wheeled traffic. Water plentiful. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

Branch Trunk Road, from Mansehra to Oghi Fort, Agror.

Stages.	Remarks.
Khaki, 9 miles, crossing Ichar and Sirun streams.	A village situated on the right bank of the Sirun; encamping-ground and police *chauki* a mile beyond. Supplies procurable after due notice to Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Water from the river. Country hilly; road practicable for laden camels from Mansehra; cross the Ichar stream at about four miles, and the Sirun four miles further on, and reach Khaki, one mile further on. Road through the Pakhli valley. About half way between Mansehra and Khaki *Fakir* Khan's orchard, where a short rest may be taken. Water and shade.
Oghi, 11 miles.	A village, head-quarters of the Khan of Agror. Fort Oghi in Agror valley about one mile from the village. Below Oghi fort, village *bazar*, from which the road to Sherwan in Amb branches off. Police *thana* and post office in fort, which is garrisoned by military from Abbottabad. *Balakhana*, rest-house for European officers, encamping-ground. Water plentiful from two wells; one inside fort, and one outside, with covered way leading from postern gate and water channels along two sides of encamping-ground. Road, country, and supplies as above. Road runs over the Susal Galli about half-way between Khaki and Oghi, where a *chauki* of the Khan of Agror's people is stationed, through a range of hills thickly wooded and affording good cover for an enemy. The pass (*galli*) on the British side is very steep, the last part being ascended by zigzags. The descent into Agror is easy. Agror is a small, well cultivated valley at the base of the Black Mountain.

Branch Trunk Road, from Abbottabad to Kirplian.

Stages.	Remarks.
Kirplian, 39 miles, crossing the Siran river.	At about seven miles, Sobra village in the Sobra valley. A mile and a half further is the Kotiala shrine, with trees and a tank. Room for a small camp; three miles further village Gudda. A few *banias'* shops on roadside. About five miles further Seri Sher Shah village, where the joint stream of the Mangal and Sirun is crossed by a ferry, the boatmen at which are assisted by a grant of Rs. 6 per mensem from district funds. About two miles from Gudda a track runs

Branch Trunk Road, from Abbottabad to Kirplian—continued.

Stages.	Remarks.
Kirplian, 38 miles, crossing the Siran river.	to Sherwan police station, about two miles to the north of the road; 18 miles further on Lalo Galli, a small village on the roadside, where the road joins the Haripur-Darband trunk road. Road all ascent and descent, but fit for laden mules or horsemen. Water obtainable at about every two miles from springs.

Note.—For further particulars see route Haripur to Darband.

Provincial District Road, Abbottabad to Thandiani Civil Location.

Stages.	Remarks.
Kalapani, 10 miles, crossing Mandroch and Harno streams.	From Abbottabad follow the Abbottabad-Murree upper road for 2½ miles; branch off to village Nawashahr, half a mile further. School, municipal police post, *patwar-khana*. A municipal town. Pass Rawalkot village, half a mile further to left of road, crossing the Mandroch stream and Gali Bania, 1½ miles further to right of road. On roadside, Safaida Gali, *mosafir-khana* for native travellers. Pass Kutheal village two miles further to left of road, and a mile further reach Kalapani. *Dak* bungalow over the Harno stream, bridged. The Peshawar Vale hounds pass the summer at Kalapani in temporary kennels. Road ascent from Nawashahr to Safaida Gali and to Kalapani along the hills. Practicable to laden mules and ponies. Country hilly. Water procurable. Supplies obtainable through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Thandiani, 6 miles, crossing the Dewtian stream.	A civil location, or summer resort for Europeans. *Dak* bungalow. From Kalapani cross the Dewtani at one mile, and five miles further enter the Thandiani location. Road all ascent; fit for laden mules or ponies; country hilly. Water procurable. Supplies—a *bania* is stationed at Thandiani during the summer months from May to October inclusive. No villages near. Other provisions, except milk, obtainable from Abbottabad. Heliographic communication between Abbottabad and Thandiani under the Military, and daily postal communication under the Post Master, Abbottabad, only during summer.

District Road, from Kirplian to Hazro viâ Torbeyla and Ghazi.

Stages.	Remarks.
Torbeyla, 12 miles.	The road in the first five miles from Kirplian passes the villages of Lalo Gali, Anora, Kirkot, and Nawagraon. About half way between Kirplian and Torbeyla is the Tavi police post; six miles further Torbeyla. Cross the conjoined streams of the Sirun and Dor near Torbeyla. Road runs along the left bank of the Indus. Not fit for traffic, except in the winter. During the summer it is passable by pedestrians only, as portions of the road are covered by the flooding of the Indus.
Dalmohat, 6 miles.	A ferry over the Indus, called after two villages, Dal and Mohat, on the left bank of the Indus. The Government supply two boats, and a third is supplied by the boatmen. Road fit for laden camels. The road runs down the left bank of the Indus. There are Salt customs; *chaukis* at intervals of two and three miles, and a police post at Dal.
Ghazi, 6 miles.	Police *thana*, head-quarters of Salt customs'collector, school, and *patwar-khana*. Road and country as above.
Hazro.	About two miles further to the borders of the Rawalpindi district *en route* to Hazro. Supplies procurable at Torbeyla and Ghazi after due notice to Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads, *sarais*, and camping-grounds.

District Road Garhi Habibulla to Kaghan viâ Balakot, Lolusar and border.

Stages.	Remarks.
Balakot, 12 miles 4 furlongs, crossing the Kunhar (Nainsuk), bridged.	A large village with *bazar*, police *thana*. Space for a small camp and a *patwar-khana*. At Garhi Habibulla, the river is crossed by a suspension bridge. The road then runs up the right bank of the river to Bisian, distant from Garhi six miles; at the village of Bisian there is a *bania's* shop. Shade and water. Two miles further village Sohal Najaf Khan, *patwar-khana*, *bania's* shop. Shade and water from springs. There is also a rough native bridge over the river. One mile further, Turhana village; five miles further Balakot. Road runs along the foot of the hills and the banks of the Kunhar, and in places along the faces of precipitous bluffs. Fit for mules. Water plentiful from the river. Country cultivated. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Bela Kavi, 12 miles, crossing the Kunhar (Nainsuk), bridged.	A large village. *Bania's* shop, *patwar-khana*. Space for a small camp. Shade and water from springs. Cross the Kunhar bridged at Balakot, and pass the two hamlets of Khola and Dubri on the left of the road at three miles; and nine miles further Bela Kavi crossing the Kutha (stream) Sungur and Kutha Gamil at two and five miles from Dubri. Water, country, and supplies as above. Road only fit for laden mules.
Jaraidh, 13 miles 4 furlongs, crossing the Kunhar (Nainsuk), bridged.	Space for a camp and cross the river Kunhar village Jaraidh. *Banias'* shops and *patwar-khana*. A track runs *via* village Minur, the Shikara Pass, to Dasa and Kashmir. From Bela Kavi cross the Kunhar bridged, at four miles; pass through Paras, a hamlet of Bela Kavi. *Bania's* shop and many water mills. There is a bridge over the Kunhar here, over which a track leads by the Bhaidri pass to Drawa and the valley of the Kishen Ganga. Two miles further Malkandi. Forest rest-house; head-quarters of Forest Department for Kaghan Range subordinates. Two miles further cross the Bhunja Katha (stream), bridged, and two miles further cross the Kunhar by another bridge to Jaraidh camp. Road, water, country, and supplies as above.
Kaghan, 15 miles.	Space for a camp on the right bank, and across the Kunhar, bridged, the village of Kaghan, prettily situated on the left bank. From Jaraidh cross the Madri stream at about three miles, where there is a *fakir's takia* with large shady trees. Three miles further the village Phogal; three miles further the hamlet of Diwan Beyla; crossing the Nutin stream about half way (Diwan Sheik Ibrahim is said to have been killed by Zaman Shah Syad of Kaghan on the site of the hamlet of Diwan Beyla); three miles further village Jhul, and three miles further Kaghan.
Jhul.	Road, water, and country as above. Supplies not procurable, except milk and goats.
Narau, 13 miles 4 furlongs, crossing the Kunhar (Nainsuk), twice bridged.	The last village in the valley of the Kunhar. A depôt for food for the Gujars who frequent with their herds the pastures in the upper tributaries of that river. From Kaghan camp leaving the Kaghan village, on the left bank of the river at four miles, reach Rajwal, a hamlet of Kaghan.
Narau (N. Nazal).	Nine miles further village Narau, crossing a stream bridged and crossing the Kanur, twice bridged. From Narau a large square lake at about seven miles on the plateau of the Saif-ul-Malukh hill. Saif-ul-Maluk Sur (*sur*, lake) with rich pasturage around and a few huts. A tributary from the lake joins the Kunar at Narau.
Burawai, 13 miles.	A halting-place. No supplies procurable except milk, butter, and goats. Road proceeds along the left bank of the river through rich meadows, affording pasturage for numerous flocks and herds. From Narau hamlet of Bathul at about a mile; two miles further cross water channel, Kutha Dhumduma; four miles further village Soj, crossing a stream Soj near village. Four miles further village Bata Kundi; crossing the Bata Kundi stream, about half way bridged. Two miles further Burawai; crossing the Burawai stream about half way, bridged.
Basur, 12 miles.	A halting-place. Road and supplies as in last stage. From Burawai, five miles, Serian hamlet; seven miles further Basur.
Lolusar or Lolu lake, 9 miles.	A halting-place. Supplies as above. The valley closes in as the *sur* or lake is approached. Huge blocks of sandstone thrown up in the most rugged manner confine the water all round. Elevation 13,000 feet. The Jal Khad (watery ravine) pass leads from the lake over the Ratti (red) Gali (pass) Kotal (fort) to Shardi-ka-Killa in Kashmir.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads, *sarais*, and camping-grounds.

District Road from Haripur to Khanpur and to borders of Rawalpindi District.

Stages.	Remarks.
Khanpur, 15 miles.	A level road practicable for laden camels. Water scarce. Country cultivated. At about four miles from Haripur, village Chechian, water to be had in the village; three miles further, village Mang; well on roadside; five miles further Bijian Komar village; large tank; three miles further Khanpur police rest-house, police station, school, *patwar-khana*; head-quarters of the Khanpur Rajas—Raja Jehandad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Feroz Khan, *jagirdars*. This road runs seven miles further to border of the village of Shalditta in the Rawalpindi district. From Khanpur, within a mile, cross the Harro, fordable except during heavy rain. Road fit for laden mules. Water not procurable, except at the Harro. Country hilly, but cultivated.

District Road from Haripur to Ghazi.

Stages.	Remarks.
Ghazi, 18 miles.	From Haripur pass through village Dhonda at two miles; six miles further Gudwalian village on left of road, seven miles further, Simal Khund village. So far the road is all ascent and descent, and water is very scarce. At Simal Khand are the ruins of an ancient fort, a police *chauki* and *patwar-khana*; three miles further Ghazi police *thana*, Salt customs, rest-house, and school. Last three miles level road. Road fit for laden mules and horsemen. Water scarce except at Ghazi from the Indus. Country hilly. Supplies procurable at Gudwali, Simal Khand, and Ghazi, after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

District Road from Ghazi to Kirplian viâ Dalmohat, Torbeyla and Tavi.

Stages.	Remarks.
Dalmohat, 6 miles.	Dalmohat ferry over the Indus. Road runs along the banks of the Indus, fit for camels. Water plentiful from the Indus. Supplies procurable, after due notice, through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Torbeyla, 6 miles.	Country sandy. Road, water, and supplies as above. Country, stony. Police *thana*, school, *patwar-khana*, Salt customs, rest-house. Water, supplies, and country as above.
Tavi, 6 miles, crossing junction of Siran and Dor.	Road a track only fit for pedestrians and very difficult during the rains; cross the junction of the Sirun and Dor at Torbeyla. Police *chauki* in a *burj* of the Sikh times. Water supplies, country, and road as above.
Kirplian 6 miles.	At three miles Nawagraon village, and thence to Kirplian by the Branch trunk road, Haripur to Kirplian.

District Road from Abbottabad to Murree Lower Road viâ Mari.

Stages.	Remarks.
Mari, 34 miles, crossing the Dor.	Five miles along the trunk road, Abbottabad to Haripur. Branch off just before the bridge over the Salhad stream, quarter of a mile from the Khota-ka-kabar or donkey's grave. The road, which is little more than a track along the foot of the Sarban hill, passes the villages of Barwal and Mamda, and the Dor then has to be forded at Lari, about nine miles from Abbottabad. From the Dor the road crosses a pass called Duka Mohar to Saj Kot, distant from Abbottabad 22 miles. The road from Saj Kot is very bad, particularly at Harnao. Just before rising the hill to Mari police rest-house, it is necessary to ford the Samandar.
Murree, 18 miles, crossing the Harro.	From Mari, five miles along the hills village Nagri, and 13 miles further, crossing the Harro, near Nagri, reach Murree, in the Rawalpindi district. Road only fit for foot passengers. Laden mules travel along this track, but experience much difficulty just before reaching Mari and a

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights, and Measures, and Communications.

Roads, *sarais*, and camping-grounds.

District Road from Abbottabad to Murree Lower Road viâ Mari—continued

Stages.	Remarks.
	mile beyond Saj Kot. The track is an alternative route to Murree during the winter months when the Abbottabad Murree upper road is blocked by snow. Water plentiful Supplies procurable, after due notice, through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, at Saj Kot and Nagri only.

District Road, from Garhi Habibulla to Kohala.

Stages.	Remarks.
Kohala, 34 miles.	Garhi Habibulla to village Dalola, two miles. Four miles further village Bandi Samund. Eleven miles further village Putun Khurd. Road so far runs along the banks of the Kunhar to the junction of the Kunhar and Jhelum, and follows the banks of the Jhelum to Kohala. All ascent and descent. The road, owing to its liability to be washed away by rain, is rarely fit for mules or horses, and persons going from Garhi to Kohala generally cross over into Kashmir territory, and march down the left bank of the Jhelum. Water plentiful. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Kashmir State on the off bank of the rivers from Dalola to Kohala.

District Road from Mangal to Garhi Habibulla.

Stages.	Remarks.
Garhi Habibulla, 16 miles, crossing the Nika Pani stream.	Mangal to village Bandi Dhund two miles, crossing a ravine Nika Pani (little water) and along ravines to village Pair. Along the hills for two miles to Khairabad village; again along ravine to village Dhoga to the banks of the Kunhar, and one mile below the bridge joins the trunk road. Road only fit for laden mules and horsemen, mostly along the bed of streams. Water plentiful. Supplies not procurable, except after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

District Road from Abbottabad to Haripur viâ Shah-ki-Gali, Chamhad, Sarai Niamat Khan, and Sikandarpur.

Stages.	Remarks.
Haripur, 22 miles, crossing the Dor.	From Abbottabad, three miles along the Abbottabad Haripur trunk road. Descent into the bed of the Silhad Kus, a branch of the Dor, and on over the Shah-ki-Galli or pass, down along the bed of the Soka "Kus," or dry ravine, to Chamhad, a village about six miles from the trunk road; 3½ miles further Sarai Niamat Khan village; 10 miles further over a level road to Haripur, crossing the Dor and minor ravines through village Sikandarpur to Haripur. Road fit for laden mules and horsemen. Water plentiful. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

District Road, from Abbottabad to Putun viâ Birangali.

Stages.	Remarks.
Biran Gali, 18 miles, crossing Harno.	Follow the Abbottabad and Murree upper road for eight miles, crossing the Dor, and cross the Harno where the district road, a mere track along the hills, but fit for laden mules, joins the trunk road; 1½ miles further to village Sirbhuna; four miles to Malsa village, and 4½ miles further Birangali village at the mouth of the Dor. Water procurable, except three miles from Sirbhuna to Sawla Ziarat, where there are trees and water. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Country hilly.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads, *sarais*, and camping-grounds.

District Road from Abbottabad to Putun, via Birangali—continued.

Stages.	Remarks.
Putun, 17 miles.	A village on the District Road Garhi Habibulla to Kohala. Road, a track along the bed of the Salol stream and at parts difficult for pedestrians. Monkeys and bears numerous Water plentiful. Supplies procurable at Putun after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Country hilly.

District Road from Khanpur to Lora.

Stages.	Remarks.
Lora, 26 miles.	A village police *chauki*; from Khanpur pass village Bhurreh at eight miles. Water and orchards; four miles further Pakshio village. A hill road only fit for mules and horsemen; all ascent and descent and merely a track. Water plentiful. Country hilly. Supplies procurable after due notice through Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

Rest houses.

There are rest-houses for travellers at the following places :—On the District Trunk Road—Haripur, Abbott-ábád, Mansehra, Garhi Habíbullah. On road from Abbott-ábád to Murree—Bagnotar, Dungagali, Chánglagali. Also at Mári, on the lower road to Murree ; at Kálápáni, on the road to Thandiáni ; and at Kohála, on the Murree and Kashmír road.

Postal lines.

An Imperial postal line enters the district by the road from Hasan Abdál, and goes as far as Abbott-ábád. This line is kept up all the year round. Another line runs from Abbott-ábád to Murree during six months (May to October) of each year. District post lines connect the police station (*thánah*) with the Imperial line, which they join either at Harípur, or at Abbott-ábád. There are also post offices at Baffa and Nawáshahr, and during the summer season at Thandiáni and the European locations on the Murree and Abbott-ábád road. The mails are in every case carried by runners except on the road from Abbott-ábád to Hasan Abdál where there is a tonga service. The district post is little used, except for official purposes, and by the trading classes ; the agricultural classes as yet make very little use of it.

Telegraph.

A branch telegraph line leaves the main line at Hasan Abdál and is carried along the side of the district road through Haripur to Abbott-ábád. The only telegraph station is at Abbott-ábád.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and Judicial.

The Hazára district is under the control of the Commissioner and Superintendent Pesháwar Division, who is assisted by a Civil and Sessions Judge; both are stationed at Pesháwar. The former with his office moves to Abbott-ábád, the head-quarters of the Hazára district, in the summer, and the latter usually visits the Hazára district once a quarter to dispose of sessions cases. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, and a Native Extra Assistant Commissioner; the Assistant Commissioner is also Treasury officer, Superintendent of the Jail, and Secretary of the Local Funds. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldár* assisted by a *náib*. During the summer the *náib tahsíldár* Abbott-ábád is transferred to Dungagali where he holds his Court as *náib tahsíldár* of the Galis with special powers. During the summer there is no *náib tahsíldár* at Abbott-ábád. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There is a *munsiff* in the district who sits for 15 days alternately at Abbott-ábád and Haripur. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in the Table No. XXXIX.

Tahsil.	*Qanungos and Naibs.*	*Patwaris and Assistants.*
Abbott-abad	2	37
Haripur ..	2	50
Mansehra ..	2	32
Head-quarters	2	..
Total ..	8	119

Criminal, Police and Jails.

The executive staff of the district is assisted by Honorary Civil Judges Samundar Khán, Khán of Garhi Habibulla, and Khanizamán Khán, Khán of Khilabat, who have powers within the limits of their respective *jágírs*.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent who is assisted by an Inspector. The strength of the force as given in Table No. I. of the Police Report for 1881-82 is shown in the margin. The *thánah* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chaukís* or police outposts and road posts are distributed as follows :—*Tahsíl Abbott-ábad.*—

Class of Police.	Total strength.	*Distribution.*	
		Standing guards.	Protection and detection.
District Imperial	453	63	390
Cantonment ..	..	..	..
Municipal ..	43	..	43
Ferry	3	..	3
Total ..	499	63	436

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal, Police and Jails.

Thanas— Abbottábád, Nára, Bakot, Sherwán, Lora and Dungagali. The last during the summer only. *Chaukís*—Sultánpur and Mangal, ferry police *chauki* Kohála. Summer *chaukis*—Bagnotar, Bárágali, Kálabágh, Nathiagali, Chánglagali, Khairagali on the Abbottábád and Murree road, and Thandiáni. *Tahsíl Haripur.*—*Thanas*—Haripur, Khánpur, Ghazi, Torbela and Kirplián. *Chaukís*—Tavi, Dalmohat, Hattar, Thapla, Sirikot and Shingali. *Tahsíl Mansehra. Thánas*—Mansehra, Shinkiári, Oghi, Bálákot, Garhi Habíbulla. *Chauki* Kháki and *chaukís* at Battal and Jabori to watch the border. There are cattle-pounds at Abbottábád, Haripur and Khánpur only. The Deputy Commissioner Hazára and the Commissioner Peshawar Division are *ex-officio* respectively Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector-General of Police. The district lies within the Peshawar Division.

In addition to the regular police, there are 419 village watchmen or *chaukidárs*. Each watchman's beat contains on an average 139 houses. Large villages have two or more watchmen, while smaller villages are placed, two or more together, under the charge of one watchman. The watchman's pay is derived from a cess levied on every house, the houses in each beat being charged an annual rate sufficient to make up the sanctioned pay. The rate is collected by the village headmen, in two instalments, at the time of harvest, and is paid by them to the *tahsildárs*, who disburse it to the watchmen. The pay of each watchman ranges, in the Haripur *tahsíl* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per month, and in the other *tahsíls* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

The district lock-up at head-quarters contains accommodation for 36 prisoners. This is supplemented by a temporary wooden jail barrack capable of containing 30 prisoners. Long term convicts are transferred to the Ráwalpindi jail. The construction of a new third class jail at Abbottábád is under consideration. Table No. XL. gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI. of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII. of convicts in jail for the last five years. There are no criminal tribes in this district.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., XXXIV., and XXXIII., give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax and Stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices. The only distillery for the manufacture of country liquor is situated at Haripur. The cultivation of poppy is not forbidden in this district, and is governed by the rules under the Excise Act X. of 1871. The administration of Customs and Salt revenue is described in the next paragraph. Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 51 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsíls*, and of the Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, and the Executive Engineer as *ex-officio* members; the Deputy Commissioner as President; the Assistant Commis-

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

sioner as Secretary; and the Extra Assistant Commissioner as Native Secretary. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from Provincial properties for the last five years is shown below in the margin. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 158 and 167, and the cattle pounds at page 169. The principal Nazúl properties consist of 315 acres of land, for the most part let for cultivation. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII. and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding Section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration is treated of.

Source of Income.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. without do. ..	3,975	4,624	4,136	5,041	5,429
Staging bungalows, &c. ..	2,741	2,460	2,232	1,753	2,446
Encamping-grounds ..	98	99	80	45	64
Cattle-pounds	209	412	353	420	690
Nazul properties	496	1,104	1,279	1,800	1,926
Total Rs. ..	7,609	8,699	8,080	9,059	10,555

Customs: Salt.

In this district there is only one beat of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 21 miles long, with nine guard posts along the Indus to prevent the entry of Kohát salt from the trans-Indus districts. The head-quarters of the beat are at Gázi, where an Inspector is stationed. The establishment consists of 53 men in all, and is maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,199 per annum.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last 14 years. Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current settlement will be found below in Section C. of this Chapter. The land revenue as at present assessed falls at the rates given in the marginal table as compared with those of the province at large.

—	*Rate per acre on*								
	Cultivation.			Cultivated and culturable land.			Total area assessed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hazara district ..	0	12	7	0	11	11	0	11	6
Average of Province ..	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

The coercive processes requisite for the collection of the revenue are few in number. The severer processes are entirely unknown.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided middle and primary schools of the district. There are middle schools for boys at Abbottábád and Haripur, while the primary schools are situated at Abbottábád, Nawáshahr, Malmúla and Sarai Niámat Khán in the *Abbottábád tahsíl;* at Haripur, Sarai Saleh, Torbela, Kot Najibulla, Gházi, Simalkhand, Manakrai,

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Education.

Jagal, Khánpur, Bágra in the *Haripur tahsíl;* and at Baffa Garhi Habibulla, Dhudiál, Sandasar, Sherpur and Beháli in the *Mansahra tahsíl.* The middle schools at Abbottábád and Haripur are also primary schools. English and vernacular are taught in the middle schools. The district lies within the Ráwalpindi Circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ráwalpindi. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881. Besides these schools Arabic is taught by village *mullas*, and Gurmukhi and Shástri by village *pandits* to private students. Including the indigenous schools, there were, in March 1881, 565 schools in the district, at which 3,560 children were taught.

Abbottábád Distric School.

The Abbottábád district school was founded in 1861. The school building lies without the limits of the Abbottábád municipality, and is situated near the District and Police Courts. The school is carried on by the Head Master under the superintendence of the Inspector of Schools, Ráwalpindi Circle. The staff consists of six masters and a monitor. The figures in the marginal statement show the working of the school for the last five years. Most of the students attending the school are sons of *munshís* or shopkeepers, and nearly all of them are outsiders.

Year.		Expenditure.	No. of pupils.
		Rs.	
1878-79	..	2,517	96
1879-80	..	2,642	88
1880-81	..	2,642	105
1881-82	..	2,795	101
1882-83	..	3,118	96

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII. gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries in the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, who is the Regimental Surgeon of one of the corps at Abbottábád. The dispensary at Abbottábád is in the charge of a Hospital Assistant, supervised by the Civil Surgeon, while that at Haripur is in the charge of an Assistant Surgeon. There are also Police and Jail Hospitals in the charge of one Hospital Assistant under the general control of the Civil Surgeon. There is a native hakím at Haripur paid from the municipal funds. The vaccination staff of the district consists of one Native Superintendent and two vaccinators under the control of the Civil Surgeon.

Abbottábád dispensary.

There is no record of the date of the foundation of this dispensary; but it has probably been in existence for more than 30 years. It is a handsome, substantial stone building, standing in a spacious and well wooded compound in the Civil station of Abbottábád adjoining the military cantonment, and is the *sadr* dispensary of the Hazára district. It contains three large and lofty wards and five small verandah wards for patients, 22 males and 5 females; also a large dispensary, medicine and operating room. The staff consists of a native doctor, 2 dressers, and menials, and is under the immediate supervision of the Civil Surgeon of Hazára.

The object of the institution is to afford gratuitous medical aid to the people of the district, and to any beyond British territory who may come to the dispensary. It also receives a certain number of in-door patients, both British subjects and others; and feeds such patients during their treatment as are unable to feed themselves.

Chapter V, B.

Military and Frontier.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small Church at Abbottábád capable of seating some 150 persons, and one at Dungagali holding 96 persons. A Chaplain is posted to the district, and holds service at the Abbottábád Church throughout the winter, and on the 1st Sunday in the month during the summer. The remaining Sundays during the summer months he holds service at the Dungagali Church and the other Gali locations as far as Ghora Dháka. During the intervening Sundays in the summer months, Divine service is performed in the Abbottábád Church by the Station Staff Officer, or other officers.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

The Trunk road in the district, length 97 miles from Kála-ki-Sarai to Garhi Habíbulla, the public buildings, and the military works, are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Pesháwar Provincial Division, whose head-quarters are at Abbottábád, assisted by an Executive Engineer in charge of the Hazára Sub-Division, whose head-quarters are also at Abbottábád, under the control of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Panjáb, whose head-quarters are at Ráwalpindi. The Government Reserve Forests are under the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hazára Division, whose head-quarters are at Abbottábád and Chánglagali. The Post Offices are controlled by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Ráwalpindi. There is an Amalgamated Post and Telegraph office at Abbottábád ; the Telegraph office is controlled by an Assistant Superintendent or Sub-Divisional officer at Ráwalpindi, and in communication with Ráwalpindi and Murree. During the summer, messages are received from and despatched to the Military hutted camps on the Murree and Abbottábád upper road. These offices are managed by the Military.

SECTION B.—MILITARY AND FRONTIER.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

The town of Abbottábád is the head-quarters of the Punjáb Frontier Force, and the principal cantonment of this district. There is also an outpost at Oghi in Agror, to which a small garrison is detached from Abbottábad During the summer months, detachments of British Infantry, and sometimes of Mountain Artillery, are stationed on the hills between Murree and Abbottábád, at Khairagali, Changlagali, Kálábágh and Bárágali, on the Murree and Abbottábád (upper) road. The principal military station in the district is the cantonment of Abbottábad which adjoins the Civil lines. The ordinary garrison consists of a Mountain Battery, a Gurkha Regiment (local), and a Regiment of Native Infantry. A detachment from the Gurkhás and Native Infantry alternately garrisons the Oghi fort in the Agror valley. The garrison belongs to the Punjab Frontier Force, and is commanded by the senior officer in command of one of the Regiments stationed here. The total garrison of the district as it stood in July 1882 is shown in the margin. The figures are taken from the Station Staff

Station.	Regimental and Staff Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		
		rtillery.	V. Gorkhas	Native Infantry
Abbottabad Cantonment,	19	186	856	798

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Cantonments, troops, &c.

Officer's distribution list for that month, and include those who are sick or absent. The available transport is shown in the margin. Besides these each of the Infantry Regiments has eight *pakhál* mules. The Battery and the Regiments are each equipped with half the transport required by them on active service, as laid down in the new transport regulations. There are no defensive works of any kind, nor is there any settled plan of defence in case of an attack. The cantonment is an open one between two ranges of hills, both of which command it within easy range; on the north-east is an open plain, and on the south the Haripur road is through a steep pass for about four miles, and is commanded on both sides by steep hills.

Artillery.	Baggage mules
No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery	48
1st Sikh Infantry	178
5th Gurkhas	205
Total ...	431

The tribes of the Hazára border.

The following note has been kindly furnished by Mr. Merk, and is partly based upon Paget's expeditions on the N. W. Frontier revised by Lieut. Mason, R.E.

The country between the western border of the Hazára district and the Indus consists of a series of glens and narrow valleys draining into the Indus. Commencing at the northermost point of the Hazára district, the valleys of Chilás and Kohistán are inhabited by a non-Afghán race who by language and descent are evidently closely allied with the people that holds the northern part of the Swát valley and the country from Gilgit to Chitrál. They appear to be a peaceful and inoffensive race. They have few relations with British territory, and their *jirgas* or representatives are rarely or never seen at Abbott-ábád. They have but little to do with the Hazára district, and practically have no connection with British territory. South of them live the Swátís, a non-Afghán race that appears to have occupied its present settlements some time during the 14th and 15th centuries, after having been expelled from trans-Indus tracts (probably from Swát, Buner and Bajaur) by the irruption of the Afghán clans who now, under the name of Yusafzais, Taraklánís, and Mohmands, occupy the former seat of the Swáti race. The Swátís themselves have fallen sufficiently under the influence of their Afghán neighbours to talk Pashtú. Their tribal constitution is modelled more or less on that of the Afgháns; and the Swátís, although unable to trace their descent from any ancestor, are divided into clans, who are again sub-divided into sections and sub-sections, as is the case with pure Afgháns. The character of the Swátís has already been described in Chapter III. at page 72; and there is little in them to attract observation, or to justify the propriety of their occupying the lovely valleys and glens in which they are located. Perhaps the majority of the Swátís live in British territory, in the Mansehra *tahsíl* of the Hazára district, where they hold the Pakhli, Agror, Bhogarmang, Konsh and Kunhár Valleys. The titular chief of the whole Swáti race is a British jágírdár, whose seat is at Garhi

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The tribes of the Hazára border.

Habibulla. The principal seats of the independent Swátís are the Allai valley, and further south the group of valleys of which the drainage falls into the Indus at Thakot, and which are comprised in the glens of Tikri, Deshi, Parári and Nandahár. With the Swátís of independent territory our relations are comparatively more intimate than with the distant inhabitants of Chilás and Kohistán; but as a whole they are little dependent upon British territory. From their position, communication with the inhabitants of the southern Swáti settlements of Nandahár, Tikri and Deshi is necessarily more frequent than with the Allaiwáls, who are separated from the Hazára district by the intervening tract of Nandahár. Of late years, however, our relations with the Allaiwáls have been drawn more close.

Relations with the Allaiwáls.

The first occasion on which they came in collision with the British was in 1868, when a party of Allaiwáls attacked Mr. Scott, while surveying in Bhogarmang, in August 1868. In the course of the subsequent expedition to the Black Mountain in the same year, it was proposed to enter the Allai valley and punish the inhabitants for this outrage, but the intention was subsequently abandoned, as it was considered at the time inexpedient to extend military operations beyond the Black Mountain. In November 1874, the Allaiwáls, headed by Arsala Khán, a leading man, made a raid within British territory upon some Kohistánís with whom they were at feud. They murdered three men and carried off their flocks. This was at once punished by the seizure of all the Allaiwáls that were found in British territory, with flocks numbering about 4,000 heads. A blockade of the tribe was proclaimed, and eventually their *jirga*, for the first time in their history, came in and made their submission to the British Government. For the next three years the Allaiwáls gave no trouble. But in November 1877 they again committed an act of aggression on the British border, which rendered a blockade of the tribe necessary. The Allaiwáls attacked the village of Battal in the Konsh valley on the 16th of November at the instance of Arsala Khán, who was himself present in person and led the gang of raiders. The main cause of the raid appears to have been rivalry between Arsala Khán and Samandar Khán of Garhi Habibulla, a chief who, though a resident of British territory, owns large possessions in Nandahár. In this raid 2 Hindús of Battal were killed and 12 were carried off. The village was burnt, and property valued at Rs. 37,000 by the owners was taken. The raiders, who numbered 300, were estimated to have lost 13 men killed, and 12 were taken prisoners. On the 2nd of December, the hamlet of Nílband in the Konsh glen was attacked by Allaiwál, two villagers being killed and one wounded. On the 9th of the same month an attack was made on Jabbar by men of Allai. Five villagers were wounded and one woman carried off. In consequence of these offences the Allaiwáls were blockaded; and all the men and cattle belonging to them and found in the Hazára district were seized. As, however, Allai is not much dependent on British territory, it was not found easy to carry out the blockade in an effective manner,

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Relations with the Allaiwáls.

so as to bring pressure on the tribe. But after some hesitation, in August 1880, the Allai *jirga* brought in the Hindu prisoners. In consideration of the surrender of the captives, 29 men of Allai who had been seized by way of reprisal in British territory were released; and the following terms were communicated to the *jirga*:—(1) The robbers captured in the attack on Battal to be released on payment of a ransom of Rs, 500. (2) The payment of a fine of Rs. 5,000 for the raid on Battal. (3) The payment of a further fine of Rs. 500 for the still unexpiated attack on Mr. Scott in 1868. (4) The submission of Arsala Khan.

In February 1881 a deputation with the ransom money arrived at Abbottábád, and the surviving prisoners captured during the raid on Battal were released. The other conditions are at the present moment (1884) unfulfilled; and although the embargo on the Allaiwáls has been removed and they are permitted to visit British territory, our relations with the tribe, and especially with Arsala Khán, are not yet on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, though symptoms are not wanting of a disposition to assume a more conciliatory attitude, and to resume friendly relations with us.

the southern Swátís.

As regards the more southern settlements of the Swátís, we have come more frequently in contact with them, principally where they approach the Agror valley. The open character of the country, and the facilities for invading it direct from Agror, led in pre-annexation days to Tikri and Deshi being over-run by the Sikhs. Our relations with the men of Deshi, Tikri and Nandahár appear to have been friendly up to 1868. In that year contingents from this section of the Swátís joined in an attack on the police post at Oghi; and in the expedition that followed, British troops marched through the whole of these valleys and levied fines from the inhabitants. Since then their conduct has been fairly good. They occasionally commit offences of a more serious character than the ordinary type of border crime, but it has not been found difficult to exact such punishment as was necessary in each case. This section of Swátís is to some extent mixed up with the factions of that hot bed of intrigue—the Agror valley—and it is more due to the working of party spirit than to any predatory or restless instinct of the Swátís that the occasional petty raids of this portion of the frontier occur.

The Afgháns of the Hazára border.

South of the Swátís, and located on the slopes of the Black Mountain and along the Indus, come the pure Pathán races of the Chigharzai on the northern part of the Black Mountain, and of the Akázai and Hassanzai in the central and southern portions of the range. The two latter, together with the Maddakhel who live trans-Indus, compose the Isázai. The Afgháns have little concern with the Swátís. On an occasion of general excitement on that part of the border these two distinct races would no doubt to a certain extent coalesce, but, as a rule the Swátís do not mingle with the Afgháns, nor are the latter prepared to espouse the cause of the former. It may be mentioned that signs are not wanting to show that the Afgháns are gradually and surely encroaching upon the weaker Swátís. A number of Chigharzai have settled

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in the Parári valley, and have virtually converted it into a Chigharzai settlement, while the Akázai are pressing on Agror, more particularly on the north-west corner of the valley round about Sháhtút. With the Chigharzai we have little to do. Their trade with British territory is insignificant, and they live at too great a distance from the border to have much intercourse with British subjects. A section of the tribe is located beyond the Indus, and sent a detachment to join in the fighting at Ambeyla. As regards the Cis-Indus Chigharzai, our relations with them, such as they are, have been almost uniformly friendly. In 1868 the Chigharzai did not escape the general excitement; some members of the tribe were present at the attack, which will be noticed below, on the police post at Oghi in the Agror valley; and in October of the same year a contingent from the tribe joined the Hassanzai and Akázai in opposing the advance of British troops in the Black Mountain expedition; but shortly afterwards they submitted, and since then we have had little cause to complain of them.

The Akázai and Hassanzai.

It will be convenient to treat the Akázai and Hassanzai together, as their interests are almost identical, and the history of their relations with the British Government is virtually the same. From their position, the Akázai are closely connected with the Khán of Agror and the inhabitants of that valley, while the Hassanzai are equally divided in their relations between the Khán of Agror and his neighbour, the Nawáb of Amb. The Akázai have no distinct tribal chief, whereas the Hassanzai have a Khán Khel, whose head for the time is the nominal leader of the Isázai tribes, but, as a matter of fact, has little influence beyond the limits of his own immediate relatives, the Khán Khel. The present holder of the Khánship is Háshim Ali Khán; his sister is married to the Khán of Agror. His predecessor was his brother Ahmad Ali Khán, who in 1880 was murdered by a kinsman called Fíroz Khán. Ahmad Ali Khán's predecessor was also murdered by Fíroz Khán, and the history of the Khán Khel for the last 10 years is in fact an account of the struggles for the Khánship of the rival parties in the family. Fíroz Khán's party has the support of the Nawáb of Amb; while Háshim Ali Khán, as stated above, is bound by ties of relationship and alliance to the Khán of Agror.

Relations with the Hassanzai.

The first occasion on which we came in contact with the Hassanzai was in 1851, when in November of that year two officers of the Salt Department were murdered near Torbela without cause and in sheer wantonness, by a gang of the Hassanzai. An expedition visited their hills in December 1852, burnt their villages, and exacted retribution for the offence. For some time the Hassanzai remained quiet; but at the time of the Ambeyla expedition in 1863 they attacked some hamlets in the Shunglai valley, which forms part of the *jágír* of the Nawáb of Amb, incited thereto, it is not improbable, by the Khán of Agror. Subsequently the Hassanzai came in, made their submission, and entered into engagements which were adhered to till 1868, when they were induced by Atá Muhammad Khán of Agror to join in the atttack

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on the Oghi *thána*. In November 1867 it was determined to establish a body of police in the Agror valley, and they were temporarily placed in the village of Oghi until a fortified police post could be built. At daylight on the morning of the 30th July 1868, this body of police was attacked by a number of men belonging principally to the Akázai and Hassanzai tribes, with some of the Chigharzai and Saiyads of Parári. The enemy were, after a hand to hand fight, driven off. The cause of the raid was considered to be the intrigues of the Khán of Agror. He held a *jágír* in the Agror valley which had been given him by the Sikhs in 1841 and had been continued by the British Government. He was, however, discontented, and longed to occupy a more independent position like his neighbour, the Nawáb of Amb. He had not disguised his dissatisfaction at the location of the police post in the valley, the establishment of which he apprehended would lessen his dignity, diminish his influence and repress his unlawful exactions. There appears to be reason to believe that Atá Muhammad Khán had also a genuine grievance, as in the course of the earlier Settlement of the Hazára district he had been deprived of proprietary rights in the Agror valley which were his undoubted due. Smarting under a sense of injustice, which was intensified by the arrival of the police, portending a more vigorous grasp on the administration of Agror by the British Government, he instigated his faction among the tribes in independent territory to attack the police, in the hope that he would be called in to allay the storm that he had raised, that the police would be withdrawn, and that the result of his operations would be to leave him more independent than he had been before. Atá Muhammad Khán was immediately seized and deported to Abbottábád, and troops were moved to Oghi. Meanwhile the excitement had spread among the tribes, and a series of raids and attacks on British territory followed, culminating in an engagement of the tribes with the troops at Oghi on the 12th of August 1868.

The Black Mountain expedition.

It now became necessary to send an effective expedition against the Black Mountain clans; and on the 3rd of October 1868, a force consisting of 14,500 Infantry, 1,500 Cavalry, and 26 guns advanced from British territory. All resistance in the face of so large a body of troops was of course useless, and the tribes confined themselves to impotent demonstrations and to harassing detached bodies of the troops wherever opportunity offered. The chief difficulty met with in the course of the expedition arose from the very rugged and difficult nature of the country. The British troops easily overran the whole of the Black Mountain Range. On the 15th of October the column proceeded to enter Tikri; on the 17th it marched to Nandahár, and on the 20th returned to British territory. On the 8th and 9th of October the headmen of the different tribes concerned had come in and made their submission. No special punishment appears to have been inflicted; the Commissioner explaining that in dealing with the Pathán tribes of the border on an occasion like that of this expedi-

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tion, the object of the British Government should be rather to effect what is called in oriental phraseology "lifting up their *pardas*," than to kill any number of them, to impose fines, to unroof or burn villages, or to destroy crops; and as regards this particular expedition he was satisfied that the aims and objects of Government were fully attained when the British troops, at slight sacrifice of human life, established themselves in a most commanding position in the enemy's country, and that enemy had submitted to us.

Subsequent relations with the Akázai and Hassanzai.

However this may be, raids on the Agror valley did not cease after the termination of the expedition. In July 1868 two hamlets in Agror were burnt by Hassanzai, Akázai and Parári Saiyads; 4 villagers were killed and 17 wounded. In August 1869 the village of Jaskot was attacked and several villagers and a police constable were killed. In consequence of these outrages a fresh force moved into the Agror valley, and on the 7th of October the village of Sháhtút belonging to the Akázais was destroyed, the lands of Sháhtút were declared to be confiscated, and a formal proclamation was issued prohibiting the Akázai from occupying it again without the permission of Government. It was also determined that a force should be permanently stationed in the valley of Agror sufficient to meet all attacks and follow up raiders beyond the British border; and by order of the Supreme Government the Agror valley was removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and the operation of the general laws. During the winter of 1869-70 the valley was unmolested; but as soon as the snow melted on the Black Mountain, the raids recommenced. On the 9th of April the village of Barchor was attacked by a party of Akázai, and the headman was killed. On the 15th the village of Sambalbút was burnt by Akázai and Khán Khel Hassanzai; and on the 23rd the village of Bholú shared the same fate. As the villages were all situated on the slopes of the Black Mountain, the British troops who were encamped in the valley were powerless to prevent these outrages; but their presence no doubt prevented more extensive attacks, and secured the safety of the villages in the central portions of the valley. Meanwhile an inquiry into the agrarian condition of Agror disclosed the fact that has been stated above, *viz.*, that the Khán of Agror had no doubt been deprived by the British Government unwittingly of ancient rights that he and his ancestors had enjoyed in the valley. He was accordingly restored to Agror, and for a time all went well, the troops being withdrawn late in the autumn. A small detachment has, however, ever since then been permanently stationed at Oghi. But in June 1871 a fresh raid was made on the outlying villages in Agror by a party of Akázai. In 1872 a body of Hassanzai were about to force their passage through Agror to attack the Swátís of Deshi. A reinforcement of British troops was immediately sent out, and the Hassanzai abandoned their attempt. During the year 1872 several offences were committed by the Akázai on the Agror border, although not of a serious nature. At the begining of 1873 a section of the Hassanzai raided upon Nikpáni, a village of the Nawáb of Amb, in which 4 villagers were killed and 6 wounded. The raid was the result of inter-tribal disputes

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in which the Nawáb was mixed up. The aggressors were punished by a retaliatory attack from Amb. During 1874 the differences between the Nawáb of Amb and the Khán Khel section of the Hassanzai continued, and raids were made by both parties, but with insignificant results. During this year the Akázai also continued to give trouble on the Agror border. In May 1875 the Akázai and some sections of the Hassanzai made a combined attack upon the village of Ghanian, but were beaten off with a loss of 2 killed and 2 wounded on one side. After this a resort to military coercion appeared inevitable ; but in September 1875 the Akázai *jirga* submitted, and were readmitted to friendly relations on the basis of pardon for past offences. In December of the same year the Hassanzai also made their peace with the British Government. Towards the end of the year Atá Muhammad Khán, owing to whose intrigues many of the complications of this section of the frontier had arisen, died, and was succeeded by his son, then a minor, but now of age, and acting as Khán of Agror. Since the settlement with the Akázai in 1875 the conduct of the tribe has been satisfactory as a whole. The *jirga* at that time consented to the occupation and cultivation of Sháhtút by men of Agror. The village of Sháhtút had been held by the Akázai from pre-annexation days till it was confiscated in 1870. Action was, however, deferred in the first instance at the request of the Akázai, and the scheme was subsequently allowed to fall out of sight. The lands consequently lay uncultivated, and the site of the village remained uninhabited. This state of things was considered undesirable and unsatisfactory, and in 1882 steps were taken with a view to the reoccupation of Sháhtút by the Akázai, subject to the condition of the whole tribe accepting an agreement binding them to be of good behaviour in Sháhtút, and to comply with the requirements of the British Government. Negotiations in the matter are still pending (1884). Since 1875 the Hassanzai have given less trouble on our border. In November 1878 the party among them which is opposed to the Nawáb of Amb, quarrelled with him, and in the fights which ensued lives were lost on both sides. Last year Háshim Ali Khán murdered Muzaffar Khán and Sumandar, maternal relatives of Fíroz Khán, who were living in British territory in the village of Kolakka near Oghi. The act was committed in revenge for the murder of Háshim Ali Khán's brother by Fíroz Khán mentioned above. Muzaffar Khán and Sumandar were charged with complicity in the deed by Háshim Ali Khán. For this violation of British territory Háshim Ali Khán has been called upon to pay a fine.

Management of the Hazára border.

As regards general border management, that of the Hazára district frontier differs little in principle from the management of the frontier tribes that live along the Pesháwar and Kohát districts. As far as possible, direct personal relations are maintained with the different sections. The usual difficulties arising from faction and intrigue by chiefs and leading men residing within the British border appear in Hazára, as elsewhere on the frontier ; while the fact that the border tribes depend but little for their maintenance or for the necessaries of life upon British

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Management of the Hazára border.

territory, and that their trade with the Hazára district is insignificant, makes coercive or retaliatory measures, short of resort to arms, more difficult of execution than in the case of clans who either draw their supplies from British districts or engage in commerce with our subjects. The usual, what may be called non-military, methods of reducing a tribe, such as blockades and reprisals, are not so efficient in Hazára as they have been found to be trans-Indus ; and towards the north, the Alpine character of the country adds a further element of difficulty in dealing with the tribes. On the other hand, there is no bond of union among the dissimilar races along the Hazára border ; and the unwarlike character of the Swátís, and even of the more manly Pathán inhabitants of the Black Mountain, has rendered it unnecessary to adopt special measures in this district for the protection of the border. There exists no Border Police or Militia, and with the exception of the military out-post of Oghi and the police posts at Badal and Jabori, there are no detachments of troops or of police specially devoted to guarding the frontier line. None of the Hazára border tribes have entered into engagements with the British Government for the security of a trade route, inasmuch as none exists of sufficient importance to lead to the adoption of any such measure. Few, if any, of the independent clans own or cultivate lands to such an extent within our border as to enable us to gain a firm hold on them by means of commanding their source of livelihood, and it will therefore be seen that while the conditions of grave or widespread disturbances on the Hazára border are wanting, it is, on the other hand, not easy to prevent, or to punish petty raids, which, although not dangerous, are sufficient to annoy and harass our subjects. It is especially to the south-western part of the Hazára border that these remarks would seem to apply ; and here it appears especially necessary to guard against local intrigue, which the history of our relations with the Black Mountain tribes unhappily gives reasonable ground to suppose has been at the bottom of many of the troubles that in former years disturbed the Agror valley and the neighbouring tracts of the district.

SECTION C.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Sikh Revenue system.

The system under which the Sikh rulers of Hazára collected the land revenue was the same as in the rest of the Panjáb. They aimed at taking the entire rent of the land, in fact the highest rent that the cultivators could pay. The theory was that the state was entitled to half the produce. The system of management varied according to the circumstances of each tract or the whim of the local *kárdár*. Commonly the produce of a village would be appraised at harvest time, and a heavy asssessment of the value of the State's share (half-produce) made at rates considerably above the current market value of grain ; in this case each occupant had to pay in cash the rateable quota of his holding. In other cases a village would be leased to a farmer who would then himself levy the half share of the produce due to the State,

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either in kind or by cash appraisement, at harvest time. In 1884 the *kárdár*, Diwán Múlráj, gave leases to the great majority of the villages, pitched at a more moderate scale than had been customary under his predecessors. But though the ultimate aim of the Sikh revenue collectors was the same everywhere, the amount of revenue actually collected in a district such as Hazárá was necessarily much affected by the circumstances of the country. No doubt in the immediate vicinity of their forts (*e.g.*, in the Hazárá plain round Haripur, in the lower portion of the Khánpur tract, in the Rash or Orásh plain round Nawáshahr) they were able to realize half the produce. But in the newly-conquered hill tracts, such as the Dúnd hills and the Swáti glens at the north of the district, they were necessarily content to take less.

Consequently it may fairly be doubted whether the Sikh rulers of Hazárá, as a matter of fact, ordinarily collected more than one-third of the total grain produce of the district, including the revenue alienated to *jágírdárs* and assignees.

The strain on the country represented by this demand should not be under-rated. It should be remembered that the demand was very unequally distributed. The main rule of assessment was how much it was safe to extort from any given village ; and while the refractory and turbulent portions of the country were less pressed, the tracts which had been completely subdued were assessed up to their highest paying power. It is needless to add that the actual collection of the revenue was carried out wit much harshness, and that recusant defaulters were commonly tortured to compel them to pay the full assessments.

Major Abbott's Summary Settlement of 1847-48.

When Major Abbott was sent to Hazárá in 1847, as described in chapter II. in order to make an equitable assessment of the Land Revenue, he was directed to reduce the standard of the State's demand from one-half to one-third of the produce. The latter standard was then regarded as fair and liberal, calculated both to yield a sufficient revenue to the State and to secure the prosperity and content of the people, provided it was equitably assessed and evenly distributed and collected with due consideration. But it was not prescribed as a rigid standard. The Acting Resident at Lahore, Mr. John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, wrote thus concerning it :—"In saying that one-third of the produce may be "considered a fair demand, I by no means propose that you "should invariably exact that proportion. In all cases, after "taking into consideration every demand, I would fix the revenue "so as to leave the villagers not only sufficiently well off absolutely, "but relatively better off than they have hitherto been. In wild, "desolate, and thinly-peopled tracts, a fourth, a fifth, or even a "sixth, is probably not paid to Government."

Major Abbott's proceedings.

The records of Major Abbott's proceedings during his Summary Settlements are few and incomplete. A short report on the Land Revenue of Hazárá written by Major Abbott on the 30th September 1847, after he had been a few months in the district, will be found at page 71 of the Punjab Papers of 1847 to 1849 presented to Parliament. Major Abbott's assessments were not based on any measurements, nor were there any village papers to guide him.

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The method of assessment followed seems to have been to ascertain the sums levied by the Sikh Government during the few years preceding, and, after enquiry into the circumstances of each village, to assess on the average 15 per cent. lower than the previous payments.

Revised Summary Settlement of 1852-53.

The leases of the first Summary Settlement were given for a term of three years. At the close of the year 1851 Major Abbott obtained the permission of the Board of Administration to revise his first Settlement. The principal cause which made this necesssary was the great fall that had taken place in the price of grain since 1847. While this fall in prices made further reductions necessary in the plain tracts of lower Hazárá, some of the hill tracts, and Pakhlí especially, had so much improved in cultivation and population during the previous four years as to render an increase in their revenue justifiable. Major Abbott had also acquired a much greater acquaintance with the district than he possessed in 1847, and was therefore in a good position to remedy inequalities. Accordingly during the year 1852 Major Abbott revised the leases of the whole of the district except in a few hill tracts, in which he was prevented from completing his work by the outbreak of disturbances in Kágán and on the Tanáwal border. No report of his proceedings was submitted by him.

Analysis of the financial results of the Summary Settlements.

The extent to which the assessments of the second summary Settlement differed from those of the first, and from the annual amount of revenue levied by the Sikh Government in the years immediately preceding Major Abbott's arrival in Hazárá in 1847, is shown by the following figures. In 364 estates, paying 30 per cent. of the whole assessment of the district, the previous assessments remained unaltered. In the majority of these estates the assessment of 1847 was maintained by Major Abbott, because he found it to be appropriate. But in 159 and a few other cases out of these 364 estates, no revision of the recorded assessment took place for the following reasons: In the cases of the Danna, Bakot, Bhogarmang, and Agror tracts, Major Abbott had not leisure to revise the assessments before he left the district in 1853; and in most of the other instances the chiefs or proprietors themselves held the villages in *jágír*, the assessment being merely nominal by way of valuation of the *jágír*. In 343 villages the previous assessments were raised; in 176 estates the previous assessments were reduced. Taking the several tracts of the district separately, and examining the results of the revision in each tract as a whole, it appears that the principal increases occurred in the Garhián tract and in the Pakhlí valley (Bhairkund, Shinkiári, and Mansehra *iláqas*), and that the principal reductions were given in the plain tracts round Haripur. In the following statement the total results of the two Summary Settlements are shown, and they are compared with each other, and also with the revenue levied by the Sikh Government before 1847. The revenue of the last year of the currency of the Summary Settlements is also given.

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Analysis of the financial results of the Summary Settlements.

Tahsil.	Last Sikh leases.*	Summary Settlements of 1847. Amount.	Summary Settlements of 1847. Per cent. reduction on Sikh last leases.	Summary Settlements of 1852. Amount.	Summary Settlements of 1852. Per cent. reduction on Sikh last leases.	Jama of 1871-72. Amount.	Jama of 1871-72. Per cent. reduction on sum assessed in 1852.
Haripur	1,40,299	127,802	14	120,090	20	119,057	...
Abbott-abad ...	78,586	70,026	21	62,142	21	60,136	3
Mansehra ...	53,968	46,124	15	50,602	6	50,411	..
Total ...	2,81,853	235,933	16	232,834	17	229,604	1

Proportion of total produce covered by these assessments at the time they were imposed.

The question of the proportion of the total produce covered by these Summary Settlements is one of much interest. Owing principally to the fact that they were made by Major Abbott without the aid of any measurements or detailed village accounts, it is a question that cannot be answered precisely. His instructions were to take one-third of the produce in good tracts and less in inferior tracts, and in almost every case to give a reduction on what the Sikh Government levied. If, therefore, we assume (what is probably the case) that in the plain tracts round Haripur the Summary Settlement in most cases represented one-third of the total produce, and make allowances for the hill tracts and the tracts in the north of the district, in which we know the assessment took a smaller share of the produce, we shall probably be correct in concluding that Major Abbott's assessment did not in the whole district exceed a fourth of the total produce. The marginal figures show the fall in prices which took place. The question is one of much difficulty, for the revenue assessed was paid in the greatest part of the district with ease in the face of a fall in prices quite unprecedented, both as regards its extent and its suddenness. The increase in the cultivated area, and the improvement in the general circumstances of the district, must have been great to enable Major Abbott to maintain in 1852 his original assessments to the extent shown in the table at the end of the previous paragraph.

—	Year.	Wheat 24 per cent. of cultivation.	Barley 17 per cent. of cultivation.	Maize 32 per cent. of cultivation.
Sikh leases	1845	30	50	50
	1846	48	72	54
First Summary Settlement	1847	30	42	36
	1848	40	55	44
	1849	40	60	55
	1850	50	102	60
	1851	76	125	112
Second Summary Settlement	1852	84	140	100
	1853	40	72	43
Average of the years ...	1853-60	47	75	56

Working of the Summary Settlement.

As shown in the statement at the top of the page the assessments thus made in 1852 stood almost without alteration for 20 years. No coercive processes of any severity were used for the

* The sums given in this column do not include the extra cesses levied by the Sikhs, which Major Abbott's Settlement abolished. It is impossible to ascertain their amount; but there are grounds for stating that, all told, they were not less than 12 per cent. on the stated amount of the Sikh leases.

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recovery of the periodical instalments. The revenue was collected uniformly with the greatest ease. The increases and decreases which took place during the Summary Settlement were wholly insignificant, and chiefly due to river action or acquisition of land for public purposes.

The increase which took place between the years 1847-1860.

The increase in cultivation which took place between the years 1847 and 1860 can only be measured by information of a general character. We know that Major Abbott found the district generally in a most depressed state, owing to the harsh character and exactions of the Sikh rule. We also know that, though the Sikhs were masters of the district, there were parts of it in which life and property were alike insecure up to 1847. The increase in population and general prosperity which in every part of the district followed the introduction of our rule, are also matters of which we are ourselves cognisant. With reference to all these circumstances, it is safe to accept as correct the general testimony which meets us on all sides that a great increase of cultivation occurred between 1847 and 1860. No different opinion has ever been expressed by any one acquainted with the district. We can state this of the district generally, but in some tracts we have more exact information. For instance, the Badnak and Kulal tracts, in *tahsíl* Haripur, the north-west portion of the Sherwán *iláqa*, and nearly the whole of the Garhián *iláqa*, the Mángal *iláqa*, and the greater portion of the Pakhlí plain, were, during the Sikh rule, the tracts in which greater insecurity prevailed than in the lower portion of the district. These tracts were rapidly brought under cultivation in the first years of the Summary Settlements.

The increase which took place between the years 1860-69.

A comparison of the returns of the measurements made in 1860—63 with those made at the Regular Settlement in 1869-70 shows that in the period which elapsed between these two measurements the cultivated area of the whole district increased by 26 per cent., *viz* :—

Tahsil.	*Cultivated area in acres.*		*Increase in cultivated area.*	
	According to the measurement of 1860-63.	According to the measurement of 1869-70.	Acres.	Per cent.
Haripur	1,09,088	1,36,451	27,363	25
Abbott-abad	87,030	1,13,747	26,717	31
Mansehra	1,16,862	1,43,720	26,858	23
Total district	3,12,980	3,93,918	80,938	26

or, arranging the figures according to the main assessment divisions already described :—

Irrigated plain tracts	39,076	46,641	7,565	19
Unirrigated plain tracts	66,689	81,015	14,326	21
Low dry hills	11,243	17,174	5,931	53
Temperate hills and high lands	1,05,918	1,33,344	27,426	26
Cold mountain tracts	90,054	1,15,744	25,690	29

After allowing for the known incompleteness of some of the measurements, Major Wace is of opinion that we may safely

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assume that the cultivated area of 1871 exceeded the area which was cultivated when the Summary Settlement of 1852 was made by 30 per cent. It is probably true that the lands last reclaimed from waste are in most cases inferior to the old cultivated lands. But, on the other hand, it is beyond question that the character of the agriculture on the old cultivated fields had greatly improved during the past 27 years. And the latter argument may fairly be balanced against the former without carrying it to such a length as would infringe on the considerations due to special exertions of agricultural industry.

The increase which took place between the years 1860-1869.

Resumé of fiscal history of the district since annexation.

The fiscal history of the district since annexation has been one of unsurpassed prosperity. When Major Abbott made his first Summary Settlement in 1847, the district was suffering from the exhausting effects of Sikh exaction and misrule; the country was generally insecure; the village communities were in a weak and depressed state: large areas of land were out of cultivation; land had no value; there was little or no trade, either export or imports; grass and wood had no selling value; cattle and milch produce sold at half their present rates. Now the district has had 28 years of peace (the war of 1848-49 excepted); speaking generally, we may say that every acre of culturable land is under the plough, the greatest portion of new cultivation dating more than 10 years back; agricultural produce is worth from two or three times the average prices current from 1847 to 1852 A.D.; cattle and milch produce have increased and doubled in value; there is now a large and thriving export trade both in butter and in grain, worth at least 10 lakhs per annum; grass and wood are valuable assets; land is worth much more than 30 years' purchase of the State's revenue; and the agricultural classes generally are much better fed and clothed than they were before our rule, and are abundantly thriving and prosperous. Whereas Major Abbott's assessments are believed to have absorbed in 1852 a fourth of the total produce, the rise in the value of grain alone reduces that proportion to one-eleventh nor nine per cent. And if we further allowances for the increase in the cultivated area, make in milch produce, and in the saleable character of minor assets (fruit, grass, and wood), it is probable that in 1871, when the new assessments were made, the Summary Settlement assessment did not cover six per cent. of the total produce.

The Regular Settlement 1868-1873.

The assessments of the last Summary Settlement remained in force for 20 years. A Regular Settlement was commenced in 1868 by Major Wace, who reported the results in 1874.

Division of the district into assessment circles.

In dividing the district into assessment circles, Major Wace adopted, in the first instance, the old *iláqa* limits, which had come down to us from Sikh rule and from times anterior thereto. These were 37 in number. These *iláqas* are mainly based on natural divisions of territory, and their limits generally coincide with those of the tribal systems which are the basis of the rights in the soil. In a few cases where he found such a course necessary, he sub-divided these *iláqas* into *chaks* or sections. But an examination of the district showed that these

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Division of the district into assessment circles.

37 circles with their sections might be grouped into five principal tracts, corresponding with the agricultural tracts already described at length in Chapter IV. The following table shows their distribution and cultivated area.

AGRICULTURAL TRACTS, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION AND CULTIVATED AREA.

Tahsil.	Irrigated Plain Tracts.		Unirrigated Plain Tracts.		Low Dry Hills.		Temperate Hills and High Lands.		Cold Mountain Tracts.	
	Ilaqa.	Cultivated acres.	Ilaqa	Cultivated acres.	Ilaqa.	Cultivated acres.	Ilaqa.	Cultivated acres.	Ilaqa.	Cultivated acres.
Haripur ...	Tarbela ...	5,136	Khari ...	8,071	Gandgar ...	8,389	Bagra Dhaka ...	1,292	Khanpur, Dhaka, Utla ...	6,205
	Khalsa ...	13,832	Kulai ...	2,473	Srikot ...	2,155				
	Sarai Salih ...	7,006	Badnak Maidan	6,200	Badnak, Dhaka, Khanpur, Dhaka-Tarla.	3,451				
	Manakrai ...	6,473	Jagal ...	11,941		3,179				
	Haripur ...	7,660	Kot Najibulla ...	13,204						
	Khanpur Panj Katha ...	6,534	Kandi Kahl ...	11,823						
			Bagra Tir Maira	4,598						
			Khanpur Baharwal ...	6,829						
Abbott-abad ...	...	...	Shingri Maidan	4,450	...	...	Shingri, Kandhi,	1,394	Nara	12,988
			Rajoia Gujrat, Dhanagar ...	11,426	...	...	Kachi ...	4,148	Danna	9,898
							Babarhan ...	3,470	Bakot	10,845
							Sherwan ...	4,928	Nawashahr, Dhaka	1,249
							Gharian ...	2,934	Dhamtaur, Dhaka	3,181
							Mangai ...	7,713	Boi	16,590
							Nawashahr, Orash ..	7,078		
							Dhamtaur, Orash	6,140		
							Rajoia Gujhail .	2,131		
							Do. Marhad...	2,317		
							Do. Dhaka ...	887		
Mansehra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhian ...	13,582	Agror	20,050
							Mansehra ...	22,012	Konsh	16,159
							Garhi Habibulla	5,947	Bhogarmang ...	7,613
							Balakot ...	10,088	Kagan	10,986
							Shinkiari ..	21,651		
							Bhairkund ...	15,682		
Total District ...	...	46,641	...	81,015	...	17,174	...	1,33,344	...	1,15,744

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In an earlier portion of this Chapter it has been shown that the standard of the Sikh assessments was half the produce, and that of the Summary Settlements of 1847 and 1852 one-third of the produce. In assessments made by Major Adams and Mr. Cox in 1862-63, but never announced or acted upon, one-sixth was assumed as the share due to Government. In making the assessments of the Regular Settlement, Major Wace assumed one-sixth as the Government share. Looking to the fact that the Summary Settlement standard was one-third of the produce, the liberality of a standard of one-sixth can scarcely be questioned. The Government's object is to take half the rent. If the statistics of occupancy and grain rents given in Chapter III. be referred to, it will be seen that of the lands paying grain rents ·31 per cent. pays more han one-third produce, 38 per cent. pays one-third produce, 31 per cent. pays principally one-fourth produce; but these lands for the most part pay also a cash contribution in addition to the grain rent. In assuming one-sixth of the produce to represent a fair demand on the Government's behalf, Major Wace did not lay down a rigid rule of assessment; on the contrary, the rich lands, of which the rents exceed one-third produce, could fairly be assessed higher than one-sixth, and similarly those which pay less than one-third produce, at less than one-sixth. In finally fixing the assessment of each village such circumstances were taken into consideration so far as appeared to be necessary. It had also to be remembered that half the cultivated lands are cultivated by the proprietors themselves, and that in the case of coparcenary communities, this half includes the best lands.

The prices assumed in valuing the share of the produce due to Government.

Having estimated the produce and decided the share due to Government, it remained to value that share. The history of prices under the Summary Settlement has already been discussed at page 149. Owing principally to the position of the district on the frontier, it was thought advisable not to take advantage of the great rise of prices which had occurred during the preceding 12 years, and to value the produce at prices much lower than those current for some years past. Accordingly the average of the prices prevailing during the 26 years, commencing A.D. 1844 and ending A.D. 1869, was struck, and the prices so obtained were adopted as the basis of the assessment valuation of the produce. The prices thus deduced are for the most part slightly higher than those which prevailed between 1853 and 1860. According to them the total estimated yield of the district was valued at Rs. 22,23,441; while its value at prices current between 1868—72 would have been Rs. 47,48,258, or 113½ per cent. in excess of the estimate actually adopted.

Revenue rates adopted.

The soil rates adopted by Major Wace in his assessment are given in full in Appendix B. to his report, and are discussed at length in pages 211ff of the same volume.

The rates charged at the Regular Settlement on the superior irrigated lands were much the same as those of previous assessments. Those charged on the superior unirrigated lands were higher. Those charged on the inferior lands, both irrigated

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Revenue rates adopted.

and unirrigated, were much lower. This was especially the case with the inferior unirrigated lands. The officers who fixed t h previous rates evidently considered that the worst lands couelo pay at least twelve or eight annas an acre. But Major Wacp valued sixteen per cent. (*kalsi*) of the lands at two annas per acre and some 24 per cent. (*retar, rakkar,* &c.) principally at four, five and six annas. As the increased cultivation since 1863 was probably mainly composed of inferior soils, this leniency no doubt principally affected the lands last reclaimed from waste.

Principle followed in the assessment of irrigated lands.

Some remarks are called for on the manner in which the question of the assessment of irrigated lands was treated. The system always followed in Hazárá has been to assess such lands by a single rate as irrigated land. The system in vogue on the canal irrigated lands of the Punjab is to assess such lands at dry rates, and to add an irrigation or water-advantage rate, the total charge for the latter item varying every year with the area irrigated; for any year in which his land is not irrigated, the owner pays only dry rates. It is obvious that the latter system is principally useful where the extent of the irrigated area varies considerably each year, or where the irrigation is capable of considerable expansion. In Hazárá neither of these conditions exists. Nearly all the irrigable area is under irrigation; the undulating levels of the valleys and the intersecting ravines are such as to make any considerable extension of irrigation very difficult; and the lands which irrigation does reach are regularly irrigated without intermission. Government would therefore gain nothing by introducing the dry rates and water advantage system into Hazárá, except the trouble, expense, and loss involved in yearly measurements. The system would also be very unpopular among the proprietors, because the irrigation supply being comparatively certain and the irrigated crops rarely failing, they too would get no advantage from the variable character of the *jama*. Accordingly the system of fixed assessment was followed both for canal and well lands. The latter were charged Rs. 4 per acre in Kharí and Rs. 4 or Rs. 6 in Jágal and Kot Najíbulla, according as cereals or garden produce were raised upon them.

The policy involved in the assessment of the Hazárá district.

Major Wace has the following interesting remarks on the policy involved in the assessment of the land revenue in Hazárá:—

"Both because the district is a mountainous one and because it is situate on our frontier, it has always been a cardinal point in our policy to assess the district lightly. Any one who will carefully examine the account given in the preceding paragraphs of the manner in which the new assessment was estimated, will admit the extreme leniency of the calculations. The standard of the State's demand has been reduced from a third or a quarter of the produce to one-sixth; the rich lands that bear two crops per annum have been charged only one crop; the agricultural produce has been valued at rates far below the actual values current for some years past; the inferior lands have been rated at almost nominal rates, *e.g.*, two, four, and six annas per acre; and in the revenue rates no account has been taken of large assets derived from the waste and milch produce. On the other hand, since the last Summary Settlement was made in 1852, the progress of the district has been such as to amount to a complete change in its fiscal status. The main features of this change have been already summarised; suffice it to say, that the change is so great that the assessment which in 1852 represented 25 per cent. of the

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The policy involved in the assessment of the Hazárá district.

produce, in 1872 no longer represented seven per cent. of the produce of the district.

"This change was so great as almost to make the question of the extent to which the revenue should be raised independent of exact revenue calculations. Calculations with any pretence to exactness would indicate an increase in the State's assessment so large as to be embarrassing. The principal causes of this great prosperity were not originated by the industry of the people. The rise in prices, and the great security of the country enabling the people to reap the full advantage of that rise, were due, the former to extraneous circumstances, the latter to the good administration of the Government. The Hazára people could not affect ignorance of these changes, nor of the State's claim to an increased revenue as their necessary result. The previous history of Hazárá and the circumstances of the neighbouring district (Kashmír, Feudal Tanáwál, and our own districts of Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi), are alike such as to make the people regard a moderate assertion of the State's interest in the land as the first consequence of any form of government. And they were well prepared for such an increase in the assessment as would give some return to the State for the great benefits it had conferred on them."

"It was necessary also to take into consideration the great inequalities produced by the continuance of the assessment of 1852 through 20 years of so great changes as occurred between that date and 1872. The effect of such misgovernment as preceded our rule in Hazárá is not merely to depress the whole country generally, but also to produce great inequalities of condition between different villages and tracts. Tracts in the heart of the country will retain a measure of security and prosperity long after the outlying tracts have largely fallen out of cultivation, and the same process will occur in each tract; the weaker or exposed villages deteriorate at once under conditions of insecurity and misgovernment, whereas the stronger villages will not suffer so quickly, or may even be specially helped by the ruler, who is rarely so short-sighted as not to care for the welfare of the villages that pay him best. When a state of misgovernment is replaced by strong rule, as happened in Hazárá in 1849, the inequalities of condition which I have thus described become rapidly remedied. Tracts before insecure and neglected become populated. The weaker villages in each tract extend their cultivation and grow strong. But it is obvious that under such circumstances an assessment fairly made and distributed at the commencement of our rule will have an extremely unequal incidence 20 years later. And in revising the assessment justice requires that its incidence should be approximately equalized, either by charging the newly-cultivated land with rates approximating to those customary in the older villages, or by such a redistribution of the assessment as would transfer a portion of the rates paid by the older cultivation to the newly cultivated lands. I presume that no one who is acquainted with the fiscal history of the past 20 years in Hazárá would assert that there was any occasion to adopt the latter of these two alternatives.

"And, lastly, it was proper to consider the claims of our principal *jagirdars*, men to whom we had assigned our land revenue in considerable tracts and clusters of villages scattered through the district; and between whom as lessors, and the landowners as lessees, we were bound no less by the terms of our grants than by the interests of our administration in these frontier tracts, to insist upon a fair account of the customary land revenue.

"Taking all these matters into consideration, it seemed to me that a considerable rise in the land revenue of the district was fully warranted, and would not involve any departure from the policy hitherto followed by Government in the administration of its frontier tracts. There is also one other argument which from such acquaintance as I possess with the character of the Hazára people seems to me to be not wholly beside the case. It is possible to carry leniency to such a length as will foster, not loyalty, but an impatience of sound government. I conceive that that point is reached when, after going great lengths to reduce our revenue claims to a low standard, we forego even the increase indicated by that

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standard. It is one thing to treat a frontier district with adequate leniency; it is quite another to forego what the people themselves regard as the just dues of the best Government that ever ruled them. Let us deserve their confidence by our moderation and considerate treatment of them. But if we would wean them from their old traditions of disorder, and train them into orderly subjects, we must surely require them to respect our just claims—claims which we deliberately pitch at less than half the figure which former Governments, and Governments such as that now existing in the adjoining country of Kashmír, would have demanded in times of peace and prosperity like the present."

The reasons why the increase in the demand was imposed at once, and not in the forms of progressive assessments, are given in full at pages 222-3 of Major Wace's report. The principal reason appears to have been that the people were so primitive and their conception of rent so crude, that it was doubtful whether rents would rise with the periodical increase in the demand; while, on the other hand, the assessment was so lenient and the prosperity of the people so great, that the cases were few in which any hesitation need be felt; and in them it was thought better to slightly reduce the demand.

Results obtained by the assessment rates above described.

It remains to describe the results obtained by the application of the rates and standards of assessment above described. The principal figures are shown in the table on the next page. Further details, and a separate discussion of the assessment of each tract, will be found at pages 225—232 of Major Wace's Settlement Report.

Compares incidence of new assessment with that of expired Settlement per acre cultivated.

Owing to the circumstance that the Summary Settlement was not based on any ascertained measurements, it is not possible to compare exactly the incidence of the expired assessment at the time it was made in 1852 with that of the new assessment now reported. But we can do so approximately. When the census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st January, 1855, the incidence of the land revenue of Hazárá was estimated at Rs. 1-4-6 per acre cultivated.* As the cultivated area of the district was measured during the operations of 1861—64, we are able to compare the incidence of the Summary Settlement *jama* then current with the cultivated area then found to exist. This is done in the following statement:—

1		2	3
Assessment Divisions.		Incidence per acre cultivated	
		Of assessment of 1852 reckoned on area cultivated in 1862-63.	Of new assessment reckoned on area now cultivated.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Irrigated plain tracts	In *tahsil* Haripur	1 6 10	1 5 11
Unirrigated Do.		0 13 9	0 14 3
Low dry hills		0 15 1	0 11 9
Temperate hills and high lands	*Tahsils* Haripur and Abbott-abad ...	0 13 6	0 13 5
	Tahsil Mansehra	0 8 4	0 10 1
Cold mountain tracts ...	*Tahsils* Haripur and Abbott-abad ...	0 10 5	0 10 2
	Tahsil Mansehra frontier tracts ...	0 4 11	0 5 8

* *Vide* published Report in "Selection from Records of Government of India, No. XI. of 1856 (Appendix I., column 13).

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Results obtained by the assessment rates above described.

	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	—		Summary Settlement *jama* in force in 1871-72.	*Estimated value of the Government's Revenue*			Actually assessed.	Add assessment on mills.	Total new assessment.
				At one-sixth produce rates.	At soil rates.	At plough rates.			
Results arranged under main Assessment Divisions.	Irrigated plain tracts.	Rupees ...	55,297	68,270	76,717	67,837	63,785	2,852	66,637
		Per cent. increase,	..	23·5	38·7	22·7	.	..	20·5
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	1 3 0	1 7 5	1 10 4	1 7 3	1 5 11	...	...
	Unirrigated plain tracts.	Rupees ...	56,676	81,070	93,578	83,576	72,097	1,209	73,300
		Per cent, increase,	...	44·6	65·1	47·5	..	..	29·3
		Rate per acre cultivated ..	0 11 2	1 0 2	1 2 6	1 0 6	0 14 3	...	...
	Low dry hills...	Rupees ..	10,587	12,079	13,999	12,546	12,598	86	12,684
		Per cent. increase,	...	14·1	32·2	18·5	...	...	19·8
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 9 10	0 11 3	0 13 1	0 11 8	0 11 9	...	...
	Temperate hills and high lands. (1) In Haripur and Abbottabad *tahsils.*	Rupees ...	28,870	41,162	36,461	44,232	37,190	1,089	38,279
		Per cent. increase,	...	42·6	26·3	53·2	...	...	32·6
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 10 5	0 14 10	0 13 2	0 15 11	0 13 5	...	...
	(2) In Mansehra *tahsil.*	Rupees ...	35,906	81,791	63,491	71,999	55,895	2,137	58,032
		Per cent. increase,	...	127·8	76·8	100·5	..	...	61·6
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 6 6	0 14 9	0 11 5	0 12 11	0 10 1	...	...
	Cold mountain tracts, Haripur and Abbottabad.	Rupees ...	27,763	45,126	47,739	49,078	38,576	796	39,372
		Per cent. increase,	..	62·5	72·0	76·8	38·9	...	41
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 7 3	0 11 10	0 12 6	0 12 11	0 10 2	...	...
	Mansehra ...	Rupees ...	14,505	42,374	32,473	32,047	19,520	564	20,084
		Per cent. increase,	..	192·1	123·9	120·9	...	...	38·5
		Rate per acre cultivated ..	0 4 3	0 12 4	0 9 6	0 9 4	0 5 8	...	...
Results arranged by *Taluqs.*	Haripur ...	Rupees ...	1,19,057	1,57,234	1,76,406	1,56,538	1,43,778	3,592	1,47,370
		Per cent. increase,	...	32·1	48·2	31·5	...	...	23·8
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 14 0	1 2 5	1 4 8	1 2 4	1 0 10	...	...
	Abbott-abad ..	Rupees ...	60,136	91,373	92,028	1,00,731	80,468	2,440	82,908
		Per cent. increase,	...	51·9	53·0	67·5	..	...	37·9
		Rate per acre cultivated ..	0 8 6	0 12 10	0 12 11	0 14 2	0 11 4	...	...
	Mansehra ...	Rupees ..	50,411	1,24,165	95,964	1,04,046	75,415	2,701	78,116
		Per cent. increase,	...	146·3	90·4	106·4	...	...	55·0
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 5 7	0 13 10	0 10 8	0 11 7	0 8 5	...	...
Total district ...		Rupees ..	2,29,604	3,72,772	3,64,458	3,61,315	2,90,661	8,733	3,08,394
		Per cent. increase,	...	62·5	58·7	57·4	...	...	34·3
		Rate per acre cultivated ...	0 9 4	0 15 2	0 14 10	0 14 8	0 12 2	...	...

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Compares incidence of new assessment with that of expired Settlement per acre cultivated.

or the same by *tahsíls* :—

1	2	3
Assessment Divisions.	Incidence per acre cultivated: Of assessment of 1852 reckoned on area cultivated in 1862-63.	Incidence per acre cultivated: Of new assessment reckoned on area now cultivated.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tahsil Haripur	1 1 7	1 0 10
Do. Abbott-abad	0 11 5	0 11 4
Do. Mansehra	0 6 11	0 8 5
Total district	0 11 11	0 12 2

(NOTE.—In deducing the above rates, the revenue payable by mills has been deducted from columns 3 and 4).

If allowance be made for the increase of cultivation which took place between 1852 and 1862, and the consequent error in column 2 of this statement, it follows that, in spite of the great rise taken by the new assessment, its average incidence on the cultivated area is absolutely lighter than the assessment of 1852 was at the time it was made, and this although the value of the assets from which it is levied has more than doubled, and all the other circumstances of the district have vastly improved.

Share of produce represented by new assessment.

At pages 234-35 of his Report, Major Wace discusses the share of the gross produce represented by his assessments. He shows that they represent only 14 per cent. of the value of the total produce estimated at purposely low rates, excluding milch produce, hay, and other fodder and waste products, and the second crop on double-crop land, if that produce be valued at the exceedingly low prices assumed for assessment purposes; while if the prices current from 1868 to 1871 be adopted, the new demands only amount to 6·5 of the total value. His final conclusion is that his assessments do not *at the very outside* absorb more than one-tenth of the gross produce.

Relation of the assessment of each *tahsíl* to its political circumstances.

In making the new assessments care was taken to moderate them in proportion to the political circumstances of each *tahsíl*. The Haripur *tahsíl* has been longer under settled rule than any other part of Hazárá. The Abbott-abad *tahsíl* is a hilly tract, but has no connection with our frontier. Of the Mansehra *tahsíl* the mountain glens at its north, Agror, Konsh, Bhogarmang, and Kágán, were brought under settled rule almost for the first time at our annexation. The assessments in each of these tracts compare as follows :—

Tahsil.	Average rainfall in inches.	Per cent. of cultivated area irrigated.	Rate of new assessment per acre cultivated.
			Rs. A. P.
Haripur	32·3	15	1 0 10
Abbott-abad	48·1	5	0 11 4
Mansehra, southern portion	35·5	7	0 9 10
Mountain tracts in its north		9	0 6 8

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Mills.

The Summary Settlement *jamas* included the revenue due from mills and *muaharfa*. Details of those mills and their location are given in Chapter IV., page 145. The great rise in the price of grain would have warranted some addition to the previously current rates of mill revenue. The mills are paying-concerns, and could have borne such an increase. But the aggregate increase which could have been obtained would have been small, and could fairly be foregone with reference to the considerable increase taken on the land. For these reasons, and because the mills are a source of much convenience to the villages, the rates at which they were assessed in 1852 were not increased at Regular Settlement.

The amount of mill revenue included in the Summary Settlement *jamas* cannot in every instance be clearly ascertained, but it is believed to have amounted to Rs. 7,005. The number of the mills increased during the next 20 years, and by correctly enumerating them, and charging all with the rates previously established, the total assessment of the mills has risen to Rs. 8,733.

The following table shows the rates charged* :—

Assessed at	*Flour and Snuff Mills.*						*Mills for Husking Rice and Cleaning Cotton.*		*Total.*	
	Tahsil Haripur.		*Tahsil* Abbott-abad		*Tahsil* Mansehra.		*Tahsil* Mansehra.			
	Number.	Amount Assessed.	Number.	Amount assessed.	Number.	Amount assessed.	Number.	Amount assessed.	Number.	Amount assessed.
Re. 1 and under . . .	51	51	314	251	114	94	73	58	552	454
Over Re. 1 and up to Rs. 4	292	858	322	732	523	1,377	98	216	1,235	3,183
" Rs. 4 " " 8	177	1,081	171	1,025	134	815	2	10	484	2,932
" Rs. 8 " " 24	148	1,601	42	432	13	130			203	2,163
Not assessed . . .	. .	.	4		115	.	...	...	119	. .
Total ...	668	3,592	853	2,440	899	2,417	173	284	2,593	8,733

Increase in amount of Government demand and assigned revenue by new assessment.

The statement on the next page shows the extent to which the new assessment benefits respectively the Government Treasury and assignment of land revenue.

Thus the net result of the Settlement has been to increase the Government's rent-roll by Rs. 59,197, which is 36·6 per cent. on the rent-roll sanctioned at the commencement of the year 1872-73 before the new *jamas* were announced.

Village cesses levied from commencement of Summary Settlement to date in addition to assessed revenue.

When the Summary Settlement of 1847 was made, the only cess imposed was five per cent. for the payment of village headmen. At the Settlement of 1852 a further cess of one per cent. for district roads was added. In 1856 a cess for the payment of *patwáris* was imposed; the rate charged varied from 8 to 2½ per cent. on the revenue. The higher rates were imposed on the tracts lightest assessed, and the lighter rates on the plain tracts round Haripur. In 1869 the *patwárí* cess was increased

* Fractions of a rupee omitted throughout. The mills not assessed are, with the exception of four, situated in the Agror *ilaqa*, in which mills were not assessed at all.

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Increase in amount of Government demand and assigned revenue by new assessment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil.	Detail.	Total assessment (colums 4 and 5.)	Assigned revenue.	Unassigned revenue.	Nazarana on assignments.	Total Government demand, colums 5 and 6.
Haripur.	Expired assessment ...	1,19,057	32,888	86,169	1,520	87,689
	New assessment	1,47,370	43,631	1,03,739	2,274	1,06,013
	Increase ... Amount ...	28,313	10,743	17,570	754	18,324
	Increase ... Per cent....	23·8	32·7	20·4	49·6	20·9
Abbottabad.	Expired assessment .	60,136	18,367	41,770	400	42,170
	New assessment	82,908	21,587	61,321	815	62,136
	Increase ... Amount	22,772	3,220	19,551	415	19,966
	Increase ... Per cent.	37·9	17·5	46·8	103·8	47·[illegible]
Mansehra.	Expired assessment ...	51,117	19,122	31,995	105	32,100
	New assessment ..	78,116	25,215	52,901	105	53,006
	Increase ... Amount ..	26,999	6,092	20,907	..	20,907
	Increase ... Per cent. ...	52·8	31·9	65·3	...	65·1
Total district.	Expired assessment ..	2,30,310	70,377	1,59,933	2,025	1,61,958
	New assessment ...	3,08,394	90,433	2,17,961	3,194	2,21,155
	Increase . Amount ...	78,083	20,056	58,021	1,169	59,197
	Increase . Per cent. ...	33·9	28·5	36·4	57·7	36·6

Note on above Statement.—The entries concerning the expired assessment agree with the rent-roll sanctioned for the official year 1872-1873. Fractions of a rupee are omitted throughout.

Village cesses levied from commencement of Summary Settlement to date in addition to assessed revenue.

by four per cent. on the revenue, the *patwári* establishment originally sanctioned being found too small for the work required of them. In 1871 the Punjab Local Rates Act was enacted, and under it a further cess of half an anna per rupee of annual value was imposed on the land with effect from the *rabí* harvest of 1871. As the annual value is computed at twice the amount of the assessed revenue, the cess is equal to a rate of one anna per rupee, or 6¼ per cent. of assessed revenue. From the *kharíf* of 1872, when the new assessments were enforced, the *patwári* cess was equalized throught the district, and charged at a uniform rate of 6¼ per cent. on the revenue ; an educational cess of one per cent. on the revenue was imposed for the first time, as also a district post cess of half per cent. The only exceptions to these rates occur in the Agror *iláqa*, where the rate of the district post cess is one-fourth per cent on the revenue and that of the *patwári* cess three per cent. ; the Agror *iláqa* was assessed before the rest of the district, and it was not worth while to make petty alterations in the cesses that were assessed in that tract. In 1878 the local rates cess was raised to Rs. 8-5-4. Thus the present cesses are shown below :—

Cess.	Agror.	Rest of district.	Cess.	Agror.	Rest of district.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Local rates	8 5 4	8 5 4	Post (district)	0 4 0	0 8 0
Roads	1 0 0	1 0 0	*Lambardari*	5 0 0	5 0 0
Schools	1 0 0	1 0 0	*Patwari*	3 0 0	6 4 0
			Total	18 9 4	22 1 4

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The five per cent. cess for payment of headmen.

The arrangements in respect of the remuneration of the village headmen under the Summary Settlement were not uniform, especially in the earlier years of that Settlement. In some villages the *lambardár* held an *inám* instead of the *pachotra*; in others his holding was omitted from the internal distribution (*bách*) of the revenue, thereby escaping all charges, but proportionately increasing the charges on the other holdings; in others the *lambardárs* levied the revenue from all occupants by kind rents; in others (the majority of the villages) the five per cent. was duly levied. Under the Regular Settlement the five per cent cess for the payment of village headmen has been uniformly imposed.

Instalments of Revenue.

Previous to the Regular Settlement the Hazárá land revenue was paid on the same dates as were laid down for the rest of the Punjáb by the Board of Administration, *viz.*,

Kharif harvest,	1st	instalment	1st December.
Do.	2nd	Do.	1st February.
Rabi harvest,	1st	Do.	15th June.
Do.	2nd	Do.	15th July.

From inquiries instituted in 1869 it was found that comparatively few villages availed themselves of the privilege of paying each harvest's revenue in two instalments. For this reason it was enacted in Section I. of the Hazárá Settlement Rules that "from the time the new assessments come "into force the revenue of each harvest shall be payable in one "payment instead of two as heretofore;" and these rules further required the Settlement Officer to fix the dates by which these single instalments should be payable. Secretary to Government of Punjab's No. 861, dated 2nd July, 1872, prescribed that the land revenue of the Hazárá district should be payable by each tract in the following instalments, of which the *kharíf* instalment should be payable by 15th January and the *rabí* instalment by 15th July.

Tahsil.	*Ilakas.*	*Share of Land Revenue payable.*	
		At the Kharif.	*At the Rabi.*
Haripur	Khanpur and Bagra	3	2
	The rest of the Haripur *tahsil*	1	1
Abbott-abad... ..	Kachi, Babarhan, Sherwan, Garhian and Shingri	1	1
	Mangal, Nawashahr, Dhamtaur, Rajoia, and Boi	3	2
	Nara, Dana, and Bakot	2	1
Mansehra	Garhian and Garhi Habibulla	1	1
	Bhairkund, Shinkiari, and Mansehra	3	2
	Agror and Konsh	2	.
	Kagan, Balakot and Bhogarmang	All.	*Nil.*

The proportion of the assessment payable under the above rules at each harvest is, with a few unimportant exceptions, the same as was paid by each tract under the Summary Settlement. The proportion fixed in each tract agrees approximately with the ratio which the two harvests bear to each other, and any disturbance of old standing arrangements of this nature on merely theoretical grounds would be undesirable. Tenants' cash rents are generally payable at each harvest in the same proportion as the Government's assessment. Major Wace writes:—

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Instalments of Revenue.

"It will be noticed that the frontier mountain glens of Kágán, Bálákot, and Bhogarmang pay their entire revenue on the *kharíf* harvest. These mountain glens suffer a severe winter, with the result that their *rabi* harvest is of little value. If we had been starting with a *tabula rasa* I should have been inclined to recommend that they should nevertheless pay one-fourth of their revenue on the *rabi* harvest. But the *kharíf* harvest being the first of the two harvests in the order of the agricultural year, and the existing practice which gives us all the revenue from the *kharíf* harvest being satisfactory to the *zamíndárs* concerned, it seems to me unnecessary to interfere. Owing to the lightness of the assessment in these tracts the arrangement causes no inconvenience to the *zamíndárs*. And while, on the one hand, it operates in Government's favour, giving us in advance a share of the revenue which might have been thrown on the *rabi*, on the other hand the practice in the eyes of the *zamíndárs* probably takes the form of an exemption of the *rabi* harvest from revenue; at least they would perhaps regard the demand of any revenue on the *rabi* as a new impost, though, as a matter of fact, in calculating the assessments of these tracts, the small produce of their *rabi* harvests has always been duly reckoned."

Term of Settlement.

The new assessments were announced at the end of May 1872, and came into force from the *kharíf* of that year. They have been sanctioned for a term of 30 years. They were almost without exception readily engaged for.

Demand statement.

The demand statement, as it stood on 1st October, 1874, after sanction of the new assessments, is given below, :—

Demand Statement of the Hazará District according to the new Settlement, corrected to the 1st October, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Assigned Revenue.				*Government demand.*			
Tahsil.	No. of Estates.	*Jagir.*	*Inam.*	*Maafi.*	Total.	*Nazarana* on assignments.	*Khalsa* or unassigned revenue.	Total.	Total new assessment (cols. 8 and 6).
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	R. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Haripur ...	310	36,533 0	6,003 0	1,035 0	43,631 0	2,274 0	1,03,739 0	1,06,013 0	1,47,370 0
Abbott-abad	358	17,619 5	3,834 0	133 12	21,587 1	815 0	61,320 15	62,135 15	82,908 0
Mansehra ...	218	20,803 0	4,375 0	36 8	25,214 8	105 0	52,901 8	53,006 8	78,116 3
Total district	886	74,955 5	14,272 0	1,205 4	90,432 9	3,194 0	2,17,961 7	2,21,155 7	3,08,394 0

	Rs. a.	
Amount of last annual rent-roll (1872-73), sanctioned under the expired Settlement.	1,61,959 8	
Increase by new Settlement	59,195 15	or 36·5 per cent

Rama-shumári, or tax on sheep and goats.

Under the Sikh rule their governors imposed a tax on all sheep and goats grazed in the district. The tax was called *Rama-shumári* (*Anglice*, flock-counting). It was levied at the rate of five *Gonda* Rs.=Government Rs. 4-6-0 per 100 head. Major Abbott, at the Summary Settlement of 1847, forbade the collection of the tax on flocks of less than 50 head, and reduced the rate to Re. 1-12-0 per 100 head for flocks owned by British subjects, and to Rs. 3-8-0 for flocks owned by residents of independent territory, or of Kashmír. Also, as very few flocks were owned by the agriculturists of the Haripur *tahsíl*, he declared that the tax on their flocks was included in the land

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Rama-shumári, or tax on sheep and goats.

revenue assessments. Up to 1858-59 the farm of the tax sold for something less than Rs. 2,000 per annum. By 1863-64 it rose to Rs. 3,400, but in 1870-71 it fell to Rs. 2,300 owing to the failure of the farmer of the preceding year. The owners of the greater number of the flocks thus taxed are Gújars. They are locally known as *pála log*. The larger flocks migrate with the season of the year between Kágán and Lower Hazárá or Ráwalpindi. In the hot weather they are in Kágán or Bhogarmang, and in the cold weather in the lower tracts of Hazárá or Ráwalpindi. The smaller flocks remain all the year round in their villages.

(*a*)	The smaller flocks owned by the *zamindars* of the villages in both Haripur and Mansehra *tahsils* number about	56,000
(*b*)	Flocks from Kashmír territory grazed in Kágán and Lower Hazárá, number about	23,002
(*c*)	Flocks from the independent Swathi territory, grazed in Bhogarmang and Konsh, number about	8,000
(*d*)	Other flocks, grazed in Bhogarmang and Kágán in the hot weather, and in Lower Hazárá or Ráwalpindi in the cold weather, number about	78,000
(*e*)	Flocks grazed in the high Hazárá ranges, near Murree, number about	10,000
	Total	1,75,000

The owners of the flocks marked (*d*) and (*e*) are principally tenants holding land in the vicinity of Bálákot. About two-thirds of the whole are goats; the rest are sheep.

The tax was necessarily farmed, but the management and control of the farm was always a difficulty. Our experience of the management of the tax showed that if a *zamíndár* was selected as farmer, he would treat the graziers with leniency, but his arrangements would very likely break down, so he would either default or only pay by incuring debt. On the other land, if the farm was given to a Khatri, experience showed that his arrangements would be good, but that he would exact from the graziers more than his due. The graziers would submit to exaction rather than leave their flocks. If their complaints were accepted, they set the farmer at defiance. If the farmer was supported, he oppressed the graziers. In view of these difficulties of management, and also because the greater portion of the tax was paid by flocks grazed on our extreme northern frontier in Bhogarmang and Kágán, the Punjáb Government, in May 1873, remitted the tax. The Government was partly influenced to this measure by a consideration of the large rise in the fixed land revenue taken at Settlement. And seeing that the supply of sheep and goats is barely equal to the increasing demands of the large cantonments and cities of the Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar districts, it is hoped that the remission of the tax may encourage the graziers to increase their flocks. The remission of the tax is also a boon to the proprietors of the Kágán, Bálákot, and Bhogarmang valleys in the north of the Mansehra *tahsíl*, where the principal grazing grounds are situate, in so far as it relieves them of the interference of the farmer of the tax, and leaves them the whole profits of the waste land on which the flocks are grazed. They commonly charge

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the graziers Rs. 2 for every 100 head of sheep and goats grazed on their lands; this was levied by them in addition to the Government tax now remitted.

Tax on non-agriculturists.

Another petty impost remitted at the recent Settlement was the *mutaharfa* or *kháná-shumári*. This tax was a charge per house payable by all non-agriculturists. Its proceeds were included in the Summary Settlement *jamas*; no exact account exists of the sums so included; speaking approximately, they amounted to Rs. 5,600. The greater portion was levied from the larger villages. The tax was levied at different rates in different villages; each class of artizans was also charged at different rates; these rates varied from 4 annas to Rs. 10 per annum, but the great majority of the contributors paid less than Rs. 2 per annum. On account of difficulties connected with its management, as well as on grounds of general policy, the Punjab Government remitted the tax in 1872 (Secretary's No 1462, dated 16th November). Had it been continued at the rates previously current, it would have numbered 11,500 contributors, and have yielded Rs. 13,723 per annum.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII. gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been described in Chapter IV., page 137. It remains to notice the system of conservancy in force.

The conservation of the Forests. The rules of 1855.

The necessity for preserving the Hazárá forests attracted the attention of Government immediately after annexation. Under the authority contained in the Punjab Forest Rules,* the Chief Commissioner, on the 19th January, 1857, sanctioned rules for the management of the Hazárá forests. The principal provisions of these rules were:—

(1) That no trees, large or small, should be cut without permission of the authorities; village residents obtained this permission from the police stations under the control of the Deputy Commissioner; contractors and builders by application to the head-quarters of the district.

(2) That all except agriculturists should pay stated fees for the timber used by them, half of which formed a fund from which to meet the expenses of forest conservancy, and the other half was paid to the village owners.

(3) No ground to be cleared of trees with a view to cultivation without the consent previously obtained of the Deputy Commissioner.

(4) Grass not to be fired in the vicinity of forests.

(5) Firing trees and cutting torches from growing trees prohibited.

The system was only imperfectly enforced in the more distant parts of the district, such as Kágán. And the cases

* *Vide* Schedule No. 1 appended to Act IV. of 1872.

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were frequent in which valuable forest was cleared without sanction, in order to bring new land under cultivation. But though the system was a rough one, and admitted both of abuses by our officials and evasions on the part of the people, yet on the whole it worked well, and its benefits are apparent in the greater number of trees of the more valuable descriptions which have grown up in the vicinity of the more valuable forests.

The conservation of the Forests. The rules of 1855.

For some years previous to the commencement in 1868 of the Settlement operations of the Regular Settlement, the necessity of applying a more complete system of conservation to the more valuable Hazárá forests pressed itself on the attention of Government. The more valuable timber in the forests near Murree was much overcut for the buildings of that station; large cuttings were made for Government and by contractors in the Kágán Cedar Forests under no adequate control, and upon no system; and the increasing demands for fuel for the Ráwalpindi city and cantonment, with the prospect of a much larger consumption on the completion of the projected railway to that station, indicated the necessity of preserving the forests in the Khánpúr hills at the south of the district. To supply the want thus felt, the Forest Regulations of 1870 and 1873 were enacted by Government. Those rules maintained generally the system of Forests management in force under the rules of 1855, but involved one important innovation on them. These Regulations directed that due provision being first made for the ordinary wants of the villages in whose bounds the forests stood, the more valuable forests should be reserved as State forests for the benefit of the public at large.

The Forest regulations of 1870 and 1873.

The areas thus reserved as State forests were as follows :—

The State Forests reserved under these Regulations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil or *Ilaqa*.	Total No. of *Mauzas*.	No. of estates from whose bounds waste lands have been reserved.	Total waste area.	Area reserved as State Forest.	*Per cent. of waste area thus reserved.* Calculated on the total waste area (column 4)	Calculated on the waste area of the villages affected (column 3)
			Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Haripur	310	62	453	38	3·5	28·7
Abbott-abad .. .	358	68	536	74	13·8	29·0
Mansehra less Kagan	208	38	474	68	14·3	24·1
Ilaqa Kagan	10	9	757	54	7·1	7·2
Total district ...	886	177	2,220	234	10·6	16·5

The State forests in the Haripur *tahsíl* are situate in the Khánpur *iláqa*, and are usually described as the Khánpur Forest Range. Those in the Abbott-abad *tahsíl* lie in the east of that *tahsíl* on the higher hills between Murree and Thandiáni, and are commonly known as the Dungagali Forest Range, the Forest Officer's head-quarters being at Dungagali. Those in the Mansehra *tahsíl* are situate in Kágán and on the hills that border the Kunhár river (Kágán Range) and in Konsh and Bhogarmang (Siran Range). Each forest is separately described

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The State Forests reserved under these Regulations.

at pages 137-139. The reservation of any forests in which it was necessary to allow privileges to the adjacent villages was avoided as far as possible; and the instances in which any such privileges have been allowed are therefore very few. Also the reserving of forests situate in the immediate vicinity of our border was avoided. The reservations were carried out under Major Wace's direction with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and were reported in detail, and approved by the Punjab Government immediately after they were made.

Assignments of Land Revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The statement on the next page shows the total of all classes of revenue assignment in Hazárá as they stood at the Regular Settlement.

It appears that, not including the pensions paid direct from the Treasury, Government has assigned away to the leading men of the district 29·3 per cent. of the Land Revenue, *viz.*:—

In perpetuity	21·6 per cent.	One per cent. being paid back as *nazarána.*
For shorter terms ...	7·7 ditto	

In the adjoining district of Ráwalpindi, Government has alienated in this way about 8 per cent. of its Land Revenue, of which a fourth is in perpetuity; in Jhelum about 5 per cent.; in Pesháwar 10 per cent.; and in the Derajat division 11 per cent., of which one-sixth only is in perpetuity. In Hazárá we have shown these grants more liberally than we have anywhere else.

The several classes of assignments.

The assignments of revenue held in Hazárá are of five kinds—(1) Charitable grants or *máfis*, (2) Grants for gardens and groves, (3) *jágírs* and Political pensions, (4) *Ináms* to headmen of villages, (5) *Ináms* to village institutions.

Charitable grants or *máfis*.

The charitable grants called *máfis* are small grants given by the Sikh rulers, who preceded us, to religious characters, principally Hindús, and to religious institutions. The figures shown in the margin are for *máfis*:—

Tahsil	No. of grants.	Cultivated acres.	Revenue in rupees.	Cash grants in rupees.	*Nazarana.*
Haripur	47	181	394	61	36
Abbott-abad ..	11	21	50	58	..
Mansehra ..	3	5	4	33	..
Total ..	61	207	448	152	36

The importance of this class of cases is but small. The recipients of these grants from the Sikh rulers of Hazárá were in most cases very unworthy objects of charity. But Government, on grounds of policy, directed that the grants should be respected for the lives of the holders. Where the grants were in the nature of endowments of religious institutions, they were generally continued, in whole or in part, to the institution for so long as it may be kept up.

Revenue released on account of gardens and groves.

The grants for gardens and groves have been made by the Settlement Officer. There are only 106 grants altogether, of which

REVENUE ASSIGNMENT AS IT STOOD AT THE REGULAR ASSESSMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tahsil.	Number of Villages.		Acres.				Add assignment in cash out of the gross assessment (rupees).				Total assigned revenue (rupees).				Nazarana payable to Government by assignees (rupees).
	In whole or part.	No. of villages.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue in rupees.	Jagirs.	Maafs.	Inams.	Total.	In perpetuity.	For more than one life or for term of Settlement, or upon to reconsideration at death.	For life.	Total.	
Haripur.	Whole village	98	32,908	1,00,691	1,33,599	30,110	115	...	738	853	29,774	836	353	30,963	2,065
	Share in village	8	1,568	7,558	9,126	1,847	.	...	28	28	1,847	28		1,875	151
	Plots	140	569	153	722	1,250	4,225	61	5,257	9,543	2,170	5,743	2,880	10,793	38
	Total	246	35,045	1,08,402	1,43,447	33,207	4,340	61	6,023	10,424	33,791	6,607	3,233	43,631	2,274
Abbottabad.	Whole village	72	28,041	78,498	1,06,539	14,791	...	...	149	149	14,052	344	544	14,940	815
	Share in village	9	1,046	3,807	4,853	865	.	..	67	67	663	45	224	932	...
	Plots	171	39	9	48	85	1,954	58	3,618	5,630	1,422	2,779	1,514	5,715	..
	Total	252	29,126	82,314	1,11,440	15,741	1,954	58	3,834	5,846	16,137	3,168	2,282	21,587	815
Mansehra.	Whole village	27	38,976	79,748	1,18,724	16,986	...	. .	534	534	14,611	1,397	1,512	17,520	105
	Share in village	3	2,116	1,26,490	1,28,606	997	..	..			972	.	25	997	...
	Plots	99	44	21	65	82	2,742	32	3,841	6,615	1,218	3,734	1,745	6,697	...
	Total	129	41,136	2,06,259	2,47,395	18,065	2,742	32	4,375	7,149	16,801	5,131	3,282	25,214	105
Total.	Whole village	197	99,925	2,58,937	3,58,862	61,887	115	...	1,421	1,536	58,437	2,577	2,409	63,423	3,005
	Share in village	20	4,730	1,37,855	1,42,585	3,709		.	95	95	3,482	73	249	3,804	151
	Plots	410	652	183	835	1,417	8,930	151	12,716	21,873	4,810	12,256	6,139	23,205	38
	Total	627	1,05,307	3,96,975	5,02,282	67,013	9,036	151	14,232	23,419	66,729	14,906	8,797	90,432	3,194

[Pensions, aggregating Rs. 8,163, are not included in this return.] Fractions of a rupee are omitted throughout.

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Revenue released on account of gardens and groves

97 are in Haripur. The area is 299 acres and the revenue remitted Rs. 606. The gardens at Khánpur in the Haripur *tahsíl* form the largest item (Rs. 400) in the above. They are of old standing, and their produce is exceptionally valuable. They are assessed at half revenue rates. Under Summary Settlement they paid at full revenue rates Rs. 1000. The remaining cases are of a petty character ; those in the vicinity of the Haripur town are assessed at half revenue rates ; in all other cases the entire revenue has been remitted.

Jágírs and political pensions.

The most important class of assignments in Hazárá are the *jágírs* and the political pensions. The latter are in some cases added to *jágírs*, and in some cases given to leading men who have no *jágírs*. The great majority of the *jágírs* have not been created by the British Government, but are continuations of grants made by the Sikh rulers who preceded us. We have made some additions to these grants, and we have created some entirely new *jágírs*. The principal occasions on which these additions were made were after annexation and after the cessation of the disturbances of 1857-58. The political pensions are almost entirely our own creation. Allowances of this sort were in some cases made by the Sikh rulers, but ordinarily they preferred assigning away the revenue of a village to making direct cash grants from their Treasury. The British Government, in granting new allowances on the occasions above noted, have in many cases proceeded on the contrary principle ; that is to say, in preference to creating new *jágírs* they have given pensions payable from the Treasury. In Appendix 18 of Major Wace's Settlement Report will be found a list of all the allowances of this nature now existing in Hazárá. The following abstract gives their total amount, and shows what portion of them has been continued from Sikh rule and when the rest were created :—

Jágírs only.

Tahsil.	Grants continued from Sikh rule.		Additions made to old Sikh grants.		New grants of British rule.			Total revenue alienated.	
	No. of cases.	Present annual value.	*At annexation.* Present annual value.	*In 1858-59.* Present annual value.	No. of cases.	*Granted previously at annexation.* Present annual value.	*Granted in 1858-59 or subsequently.* Present annual value.	Annual value when alienated.	Present annual value.
Haripur ..	46	30,647	2,744	1,156	14	50	2,804	28,490	37,401
Abbottabad ..	28	9,759	2,877	320	6	400	4,422	14,630	17,773
Mansehra ..	28	19,844	328	..	3	1,065	100	13,255	21,337
Total district ..	102	60,250	5,949	1,476	23	1,515	7,326	56,375	76,516

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Land and Land Revenue.

Jájírs and political pensions.

Political Pensions.

Tahsil.	No. of cases.	Annual value of pensions.		Total Pensions.				
		Granted at annexation.	Granted in 1858-59 or subsequently.	*Held in addition to Jagirs.*		*In which the holders have no jágir.*		Total pension.
				No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	
Haripur	16	2,480	1,391	6	835	10	3,036	3,871
Abbott-abad	9	747	1,070	6	1,467	3	350	1,817
Mansehra	9	1,175	1,300	1	160	8	2,315	2,475
Total ..	34	4,402	3,761	13	2,462	21	5,701	8,163

The grants continued from Sikh rule were, prior to our rule, not worth anything near their present value ; they were in some instances also irregularly enjoyed, and part of them were only granted in 1846 after the rebellion of 1845-46 had been put down. Few of the grants existed in any defined shape before Sikh rule.

Period of alienation of *jágírs*.

The following abstract shows the period for which each *jágír* is alienated, whether for life, in perpetuity, or for a more restricted term.

Tahsil.	*Jagir Revenue.*				*Political Pensions.*		
	Released for life of present holders only.	Released for more than one life, or open to reconsideration at death of present holder, or for term of Settlement.	Released in perpetuity or pending the pleasure of Government.	Total.	Released for life.	Released in perpetuity.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Haripur	2,026	741	34,634	37,401	3,068	803	3,871
Abbott-abad ..	1,203	279	16,296	17,778	1,160	657	1,817
Mansehra	2,407	1,635	17,295	21,337	675	1,800	2,475
Total district ..	5,636	2,655	68,225	76,516	4,903	3,260	8,163

Conditions of service of the Hazárá *jágírs*.

A special feature of the *jágír* grants of Hazárá are the conditions on which they are held. The orders of grant distinctly state in 37 cases that the grant is conditional on Military service to be rendered by the grantee whenever required ; in 63 cases the grants have been made "*on terms of service*" without any more definite specification of the particular service contemplated. In Appendix 18 of Major Wace's Settlement Report will be found noted against each important *jágír* the conditions of service (if any) which were imposed when it was granted. The following abstract shows the total *jágírs* and pensions granted on condition of service.

Major Wace writes :—

"I will only remark that, independently of any express stipulations in the orders of grant, the history of these *jágír* tenures in Hazárá (no less than in the adjoining districts of the Punjab) has been such that a *jágírdár* would never think of denying that the fact of his holding a *jágír* lays him in a peculiar degree under obligations to assist the Government actively

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Conditions of service of the Hazára *jágírs.*

Tahsil.	Held on condition of Military Service.		Held on condition of Service generally.		Cases in which no conditions of service are expressly stated in the orders of grant.		Total cases.	
	No. of cases.	Present annual value.	No. of cases.	Present annual value.	No. of cases.	Present annual value.	No. of cases.	Present annual value.
Haripur ...	20	24,622	27	12,940	23	3,710	70	4,172
Abbott-abad ...	7	11,612	18	6,119	12	1,864	37	19,595
Mansehra ...	10	14,320	18	7,661	11	1,831	39	23,812
Total district...	37	50,554	63	26,720	46	7,405	146	84,679

whenever called on to do so. It was no doubt this obligation which our Government intended to affirm when it granted these *jágírs* "on terms of service." Of the particular service which can in each case be suitably demanded, Government is necessarily the sole judge. And when a grantee holding a *jágír* on such terms sinks to a position in which he can no longer exercise any useful influence in the society of which he is a member, he becomes a defaulter in respect of the first and most important condition of this tenure, and its further maintenance is at once at the mercy of Government.

"Along with the decline of the vigour and influence of many of these *jágírdárs*, there is a tendency on their part to treat the conditions of service attached to our grants as matters of minor obligation. But the officers by whom these grants were originally recommended to Government, relied on the services which Government would receive in return for the grants as the main justification for their alienation."

The question of succession in *jágírs.*

In the correspondence concerning the Hazárá *jágírs*, which took place after annexation, the Board of Administration laid great stress on the necessity of retaining in the hands of Government the power to regulate the succession to these grants. It was laid down in the first place that they should devolve in entirety to one heir, and not be frittered away among several heirs, and in the next place that Government should have the power of setting aside the eldest son or other immediate heir of a deceased *jágírdár* and of selecting another heir in his place, if the eldest son or other first heir should be found to be obviously incompetent to fulfil the conditions on which the *jágír* was originally granted, or devoid of merit, influence or loyalty. That it was the intention of the Government thus to control the succession to nearly every *jágír* granted in Hazárá was to be inferred from the correspondence which took place at annexation. But it was not clearly stated in every instance in the orders of grant. Again, the orders releasing *jágírs* in perpetuity were in a number of cases not passed till 1859, when it was assumed in 1859 that the conditions of succession imposed on the perpetuity grants made at annexation would apply, as a matter of course, to all other perpetuity grants. But in 1867 the Chief Court of the Panjáb asserted that disputes concerning succession to *jágírs* were cognizable by the Civil Courts, and that in the absence of express reservation in the original grant, Government could not interfere to control the succession.

It was to prevent the complications and political evil which would have arisen, had such a state of affairs been allowed to run on, that the 18th and 19th of the Hazárá settlement rules were enacted. These rules provided that a rule of succession for each *jágír* should be laid down at the regular settlement. It was

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The question of succession in *jágírs*.

prescribed that that rule should be laid down for each *jágír* which might appear best calculated to secure to Government the fulfilment of the object for which it was originally granted. Accordingly, pursuant to this enactment the Government of the Punjab (Secretary's No. 1706 dated 22nd December 1873) prescribed the following rules on the subject :—

" (1) All *jágírs* and political pensions released for more than one life or for term of settlement shall devolve integrally ordinarily to the eldest son, or where so prescribed in the orders passed at this settlement, with the *lambardar's* office now held by the grantee. The succession shall not necessarily be maintained in the direct course, should the immediate heir be devoid of merit, or deficient in the necessary qualifications of character, influence, control over his tribe or family, or good disposition towards the British Government.

" (2) In cases in which it is prescribed that a *jágír* devolve with the *lambardár's* office held by the grantee, the *jágír* shall be resumed in the event of that office passing out of the direct male line of the first British grantee.

" (3) In the case of the following *jágírs* Government has reserved to itself the option of dealing with successions as prescribed above in Rule I., or of dividing the *jágír* among the male issue of a deceased grantee.

No.	Grantee.	Grant.		Total.
		Held for life.	In perpetuity.	
1	Nawab of Amb	...	8,063	8,063
	Raja Feroz, Gakkhar, of Khanpur	872	2,578	3,450
	Raja Jahandad, Gakkhar, of Khanpur	...	1,468	1,468
	Must. Hasnjan, daughter of Raja Hassu of Khanpur ...	...	175	175
5	Do. Fazljan, daughter of Raja Kurban Ali, of Khanpur .	...	108	108
	Raja Nur Mahomed, Gakkhar, of Tarnawa	...	102	102
7	Raja Ghulam Mahomed, Gakkhar, of Shohal, ...	...	232	232
	Total, 7 cases ...	872	13,626	14,498

The above rules for the most part assert *verbatim* the original intentions of Government, as gathered from the *jágír* correspondence which took place at annexation. They have altered nothing ; they have only affirmed and put in a simple form what before had to be collected from correspondence.

The succession to the Tarkheli *jágírs*.

In sanctioning the Tarkheli *jágírs* (Secretary Government Punjab No. 359 dated 19th May 1870) the Government directed that the *jágír* title should follow and devolve with the ownership of the land so long as that ownership was not alienated outside the *jágírdár's* families.

Ináms to village headmen. Their origin and object.

The next class of revenue assignments is the *ináms* to village headmen. Major Abbott thus describes their origin. The Sikh system " has been to over-assess the country, and to bribe the " *maliks* to submission by petty grants of ploughs, mills, arable " land, &c. These grants have grown up to something very " considerable, but they do not appear in the ordinary register of " *jágírs*, as many of them were granted by *kárdárs* who had not " sufficient authority." These *ináms* in the Sikh revenue system were the remuneration ordinarily allowed to village headmen for their services ; they were not fixed on any scale, but were more or less in amount according to the caprice of the *kárdár* or local

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Ináms to village headmen. Their origin and object.

governor, or according to the necessities of his administration. At annexation our Government introduced a different and uniform system, under which the village headmen were authorized to collect from the village community, as their remuneration for the duties of their office, five per cent. (*pachotra*) upon the Government revenue. It is obvious that to introduce the new system, and at the same time to continue to allow the former *ináms*, was to pay the headmen with two hands at one and the same time. On these grounds the *ináms* of the village headmen were very generally resumed in most of the districts of the Punjab which were brought under a Regular Settlement soon after annexation.

Their treatment in Hazárá from annexation to 1868.

In Hazárá at the Summary Settlement the *ináms* of the village headmen were for the most part allowed to run on at the same time that the headmen were authorized to levy the new five per cent. *lambardár* cess. But the practice introduced was not uniform. In many cases the five per cent. cess was not imposed, and the headmen merely continued to enjoy the Sikh *inám*.

Confused state of these *ináms* in 1868.

In 1868 the subject was in great confusion. Owing to the rough character of the Summary Settlement, to the great increase of cultivation which had subsequently taken place, and to the absence of any previous exact record, it was easy for the headmen to base exaggerated claims on the little scraps of writings in which the Sikh *kárdárs* had originally certified their *ináms*. It was equally easy for them to fabricate any number of these little scraps without any chance of detection. In the confusion there was, however, one thing clear, *viz.*, that the *ináms* had never been attached to any definite land ; the original writing stated that land paying so much revenue had been released to a named *malik* or village headman, but no land had ever been marked off pursuant to the writing ; in practice the person favoured either paid nothing on his holding, or paid the difference between the total assessment of his holding, and the *inám* revenue named in the scrap of writing which certified his *inám*. The *inám*-holder was ordinarily the village headman, and therefore the person with most influence in the village, and it will consequently be readily understood that under a rough and corrupt system as the Sikh system was, the exact observance of the terms of the *inám* certificates was not general. The most correct account to be given of the system probably is, that the headman took a greater or less exemption from revenue upon the strength of his *inám* certificate, according as the local *kárdár* was weak or strong in his revenue management, or according as the value of the headman's services was greater or less.

The corrupt system of the Sikhs was succeeded by our light assessment, bringing in its train a great increase in the cultivated area. Under such circumstances, and in the absence of any record of holdings, it will be readily understood that the items named in the headmen's *inám* certificates shortly acquired a new elasticity. Another source of evil in connection with the system was this. So long as the Sikh Government lasted, it was in the hands of the local governor or *Kárdár* to give what *ináms* he liked, and to resume what he liked. In both cases his action was prompted

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Confused state of these *ináms* in 1868.

frequently enough by corrupt motives, but at any rate there was some system in what he did ; and as soon as an *inám* served no purpose, good or evil, it was resumed. But from 1847 to 1872 the *ináms* all ran on unaltered ; in the common neglect of the whole system, *inams* for which no honest justification had ever existed survived along with sound ones ; a good man who had originally well earned his *inám* died and his son stepped into his enjoyment as a matter of course, whether he possessed his father's qualifications or not ; other men ceased to have any share in the village management, and yet retained the *ináms* which they had received solely as the remuneration of that office ; while new men sprang up in many villages, who served us in the village management right well, but looked in vain for any reward in the shape of the *ináms* which had hitherto been obtainable for such services.

The form taken by the *ináms*.

After a full enquiry and some considerable correspondence, the headmen's *ináms* were divided at the regular settlement into two classes—*ináms* maintained for the life of the present holders, and permanent (*mustakil*) *ináms*. The former class includes those *ináms* for the maintenance of which no justification now exists. There is one feature common to both. These *ináms* have been continued in the shape of stated sums, the amount of which is deducted from the total revenue assessed on the *inámdár's* proprietary holding. This system was adopted on several grounds. In the first place it was found to be that generally followed in the great majority of cases. In the next place no definite lands had in any instances been assigned to the *inám*-holders, and to have done so would have raised many difficulties. And lastly, while under the system adopted the *inám* is in fact none the less an assignment of the revenue due on a certain area of land, the record and maintenance of the *inám* is a much simpler matter when expressed in a deduction from the village revenue than when it is attached to specific fields. Care has been taken that the *inám* thus expressed in a stated sum of revenue correctly represented the remission to which, under the terms of the original grant, the *inámdár* was, so far as could be ascertained, fairly entitled, or which he had actually enjoyed to date. And if the system is continued at future settlements, it will be necessary, so far as the *ináms* are maintained, and unless reasons are given for a contrary course, to vary their amount in proportion to the rise and fall of the revenue. If the revenue were again raised, and the *ináms* were not raised proportionately, this would of course be tantamount to a reduction of the *inám*, and *vice versâ* in cases in which the revenue of a village is reduced.

Permanent *ináms*.

The principal reason for maintaining the *ináms* which have been maintained or newly granted for the term of settlement, is that while it is necessary to allow to all *lambardárs* a fixed remuneration of five per cent. on the collections, it is desirable to reward specially the more deserving, influential, and useful members of their class. This end is attained by giving *ináms* to such men in addition to the five per cent. cess ordinarily allowed to *lambardárs*.

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Amount of *inâms*.

The *inâms* upheld permanently vary in amount from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50, while 30 of them exceed Rs. 50. They are detailed in Appendix No. 19 of Major Wace's Report, and its attached memoranda. The resumptions in the Boi and Konsh and many other *jágírs* are due mainly to the substitution of the usual cess for the old system. On the other hand new grants were given liberally, and exceed the resumptions by Rs. 2,518.

Inâms to village institutions.

It remains to describe the *inâms* to village institutions. Under the Summary Settlement, in 632 out of 883 villages Major Abbott allowed small deductions from the revenue assessment, generally of one or two rupees or occasionally more, in favour of any religious institutions, such as mosques or old shrines (*ziárats*), existing in the village. They aggregated in the whole district Rs. 1,899. These deductions were allowed upon the representation of the headmen that small fields chargeable with these amounts of revenue were assigned by the village for the support of these institutions free of rent. In the majority of cases the remission thus allowed reached in some rough way the institutions for which it was intended. After investigation of these cases it was decided to continue the majority of these remissions, wherever it could be shown that definite lands were in fact assigned to these village institutions chargeable with revenue equal to that remitted in their name. But at this point difficulties arose; the servants of the *masjids* who held land declined to allow their land to be recorded as a grant to the *masjid*, apprehending that their own title to the land would be thereby placed in jeopardy; and owing to the general absence of cultivated common land free of occupancy claims, the proprietors were unable to assign other lands, or indifferent on the subject, so they declined the continuance of these assignments. Major Wace writes :—

"I do not think the result is to be regretted, although it was not intended by us. It is best that the people should arrange for the support of these religious institutions themselves if they are willing to do so, and even such a simple matter as releasing the revenue of the petty lands held by the *masjids* is apt to result in litigation concerning them, and thus against our own wishes to present our Government to the people as interfering in the management of their *masjids*. Perhaps it was partly the petty amount of these grants that made the village communities indifferent to their continuance. And another principal reason for the result is perhaps this: that a number of new *masjids* had sprung up in several villages; and of course the more *masjids* there were, the more jealousy there would be about the division of the *inâm* among them, and the greater difficulty in assigning definite land in proportion to the *inâm*, so that on the whole I have no doubt the people were wise in declining our gift and preferring to manage their *masjids* unaided by us. In a country like Hazárá, where nearly all the culturable land is cultivated and encumbered with occupancy claims, it is not so easy to arrange a matter of this sort as it is where there is much culturable land uncultivated."

Out of the aggregate sum thus resigned, the opportunity has been taken to make small allowances to several of the principal religious institutions of the district which had hitherto possessed none; these *inâms* are given in the name of the manager for the time being; their continuance is conditional on the pleasure of Government, and they are open to revision at the next settlement. The granting of such allowances furnishes the managers of these

institutions with a motive for preventing disorderly conduct among the persons who resort to them, and are so far likely to prove valuable to us. The institutions favoured are 11 in number and their *inâms* amount to Rs. 290. They are detailed at page 290 of Major Wace's Report.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places quoted in the margin were returned as the towns of the Hazárá district. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal Government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available. It will be noticed that Table No. V. shows two places as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, while only one is classed as a town in the above detail. The reason is that the village of Baffa was excluded from the list of towns, as, though the total population included within its boundaries exceeds 5,000 souls, yet the inhabitants are scattered over a large area in numerous hamlets lying at considerable distances from each other, no one of which contains a population sufficiently large to warrant its being classed as a town.

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Abbottabad ..	Nawashahr ..	4,307	2,218	2,089
	Abbottabad ..	4,189	3,247	942
Haripur	Baffa	5,410	2,944	2,466
	Haripur	4,884	2,677	2,207

Nawashahr town.

Nawashahr is a small town in the Abbottábád *tahsíl*, containing 4,307 inhabitants, situated about 3½ miles east of Abbottábád, a little off the road to Murree, and on the road to Thandíáni. It has a municipal police *chauki*, a school house, and a few bathing tanks supplied by springs. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, with the *tahsíldár* of Abbottábád as *ex-officio* member. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax chiefly on Kashmír imports. It has a considerable trade in English cloth, salt, and *ghí*, the two first being exported to, and the last imported

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from Muzaffarábád in Kashmír. The salt is bought from the salt mines in the Jhelam district, and the *ghí* is passed down to Peshawár. Some Khatrís of Bágra also have a large share in this trade. Before the establishment of Abbottábád, Nawashahr was the principal town of the Rash or Orásh plain. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The population of suburbs is given in detail in the opposite margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Nawashahr town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	3,972	2,142	1,830
	1881	4,307	2,218	2,089
Municipal limits	1868	3,972	...	...
	1875	3,445	...	...
	1881	4,307	...	...

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Nawashahr town	3,972	3,579
Dhudial, Kamawan Rawalkot, Nardubba		728

Abbottábád town.

Abbottábád is a small place of 1,371 inhabitants, situated at the southern corner of the small Rásh or Orásh plain, 42 miles from Hassan Abdál, a Panjáb Northern State Railway Station, and 20 by road from Harípur and 40 miles from Murree by the Murree and Abbottábád road, which is only open during the summer months. In point of fact Abbottábád is the Sadr Bázár of the Civil Lines and Cantonments of Abbottábád, to which solely it owes its existence. It has a single grain market, dispensary, Committee house, Government *sarai* and one private *sarai*. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members. The Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent Police, Executive Engineer, *tahsíldár* and the Head-master are *ex-officio* members. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from the levy of octroi tax.

Major Abbott chose Abbottábád as a cantonment for its political and strategical position. The head-quarters of the district were moved from the old Sikh capital of Haripur to Abbottábád in 1853. The *tahsíl*, *thana*, and jail, a combined building, were completed in 1878 by Major Beresford Lovett, R. E., and are very striking buildings in a good position. The station of Abbottábád is probably the prettiest in the Panjáb. The cantonment of Abbottábád was founded in 1853 and named after Major Abbott, of whom prominent mention has been made in an earlier part of this volume. He left this district in the year in which the new station was laid out. A considerable *bázár* has now grown up to meet the wants of the cantonment and civil station. The usual garrison consists of two Native Regiments of the Panjáb Frontier Force and a European Battery of Mountain Artillery. The head quarters of the staff of the Frontier Force is usually located here.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Abbottábád town.

The place is pleasantly and picturesquely situated, and from its proximity to accessible mountains, and especially to the sanitarium of Murree, is at all times a favourite station. The climate, though hot in the summer months, is far more equable than that of the neighbouring plains. The public buildings of the civil station are the district Court-house and treasury, jail, dispensary, staging-bungalow, and Post office. There is a small church in the cantonment. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tal the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their racy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the p tion by religion and the number of occupied houses are sho Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ..	1868	5,770	4,704	1,066
	1881	4,189	3,247	942
Municipal limits ..	1868	1 035		
	1875	1,194	..	..
	1881	1,371		

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Abbottabad town ..	5,770	1,371
Civil Lines ..		437
Cantonments ..		2,381

Baffa town.

The town of Baffa is a large village of Pakhli situated o Siran, is in the Mansehra *tahsíl*, and contains 5,410 inhab according to the census of 1881. It has no wall or any building of any importance except a school, and is a mere collection of huts. The Municipal Committee consists of 6 members, with the *Tahsíldár* of Mansehra as *ex-officio* member. It was chartered in 1875. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax. It is the principal trading mart of the district. The Khatrís of this place have connections with Haripur, Kot Najibulla, Amritsar and Lahore; and the local trade of the town embraces the requirements not only of the adjacent portions of the Mansehra *tahsíl*, but also of the independent Swáti tracts of Nandahár, Tikri, and Allai. The principal imports are indigo, cloths, and copper vessels; the principal export, grain. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ..	1868	4,386	1,880	2,506
	1881	5,410	2,944	2,466
Municipal limits ..	1868	4,193		
	1875	4,494	..	..
	1881	5,410		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details at the top of the next page which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population

Chapter VI.

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within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Baffa town ..	4,386	5,174
Charlaka and other small suburbs ..		236

Baffa town.

Haripur town.

Haripur is the only place worthy the name of "town" in the district. It is an old town founded during the Sikh rule by *Sardár* Hari Singh, the Governor of Hazára, about 1822-23. According to the Census of 1881 it contained 4,884 inhabitants and 1,227 houses. It is situated about a mile from the left bank of the Dor in an open plain of some extent, 22 miles by road to the south-west of Abbottábád, and 20 miles to the north of Hasan Abdál on the Panjáb Northern State Railway. On annexation, in 1849, it became the head-quarters of the British district of Hazára, but was abandoned in favour of Abbottábád in 1853. An obelisk near the dák bungalow marks the grave of Colonel Canara (Kanora Singh), a Frenchman in command of the Sikh Artillery in 1848, who fell [illegible]y defending his guns single handed against the insurgents [illegible] Chattar Singh. There is an old garden known as Hari [illegible]-ka-bágh by whom it was started. It is *nazúl* and managed [illegible] Municipal Committee. In it there is a small graveyard [illegible] a few Europeans have been buried. There is also the fort [illegible]s *tahsíl* and *thána* known, as Fort Harkishan; this also was [illegible] by Hari Singh. It is now guarded by police. The old wall [illegible] surrounded the town is still recognizable in certain parts. It has besides a Committee Hall, dispensary, school, an extra Assistant Commissioner's Court-house (not now used), a Sessions house, *dák* bungalow, a Government *sarai* and a private *sarai*. There is a water channel flowing through the town which the Municipal Committee propose to improve by masonry sides. The lands round Haripur are chiefly market-garden land. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, with the *Tahsíldár* and Assistant Surgeon as *ex-officio* members. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi taxation and income from its numerous gardens and *nazúl* land. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year o census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,546	2,265	2,281
	1881	4,884	2,677	2,207
Municipal limits ..	1868	4,800	...	...
	1875	4,477	...	...
	1881	4,884	...	...

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

HAZÁRA DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

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Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	365,320	..	407,075
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	211,381	381,107	381,107
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	32,690	36,380	36,380
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	2,13,506	3,11,188	3,06,305
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	26,884	2,36,201	2,38,339
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	1,81,745	2,72,298	2,99,860
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	90,000	189,952	77,364
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	210,000	144,215	99,915
" camels ..	..	..	..	75	353	208
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	384	..	..
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		280	676
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police staff ..	..	..	473	548	564	508
Prisoners convicted ..	215	866	1,429	737	1,473	1,696
Civil suits,—number ..	144	909	1,591	902	1,703	3,137
" —value in rupees ..	11,580	29,591	47,877	44,027	76,070	1,30,218
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	2	4
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	3,904	7,342	14,080
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	2	2	2
" —patients ..	..	..	..	16,652	13,728	18,976
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	1	3	19	18
" —scholars ..	..	..	85	126	884	884

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI, of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Abbottabad (Hazara) ..	335	568	493	339	375	567	605	398	385	448	577	690	405	343	375	..	468	4[illegible]
Haripur ..	267	286	279	226	364	356	299	290	279	583	342	445	288	235	191	..	381	319
Mansahra ..	224	351	555	266	325	450	426	342	356	487	532	514	282	316	284	..	359	379

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Annual Averages.			Annual Averages.	
MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881	MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	5	22	September .	5	31
February ..	6	41	October ..	3	15
March ..	8	48	November ..	1	11
April ..	5	32	December ..	3	22
May ..	5	81	1st October to 1st January	7	48
June ..	6	38	1st January to 1st April .	19	111
July ..	12	85	1st April to 1st October .	44	307
August ..	12	90	Whole year	70	466

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	Average fall in tenths of an inch, from 1873-74 to 1877-78.			
Tahsil Stations.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Haripur ..	42	92	243	377
Mansahra ..	35	114	291	440

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District.	Tahsil. Abbottabad. (Hazara).	Tahsil. Haripur	Tahsil. Mansahra.	Tahsil. Tanawal.
Total square miles	3,039	714	666	1,455	204
Cultivated square miles	596	177	201	218	*
Culturable square miles	290	68	63	159	*
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	702	196	213	293	*
Total population	407,075	135,486	124,532	123,013	24,044
Urban population	18,790	8,496	10,294	.	
Rural population	388,285	126,990	114,238	123,013	24,044
Total population per square mile	134	189	187	85	118
Rural population per square mile	128	177	172	85	118
Towns & villages: Over 10,000 souls	..	..	..	.	.
5,000 to 10,000	3	..	1	2	..
3,000 to 5,000	9	3	3	3	..
2,000 to 3,000	9	3	3	3	.
1,000 to 2,000	52	23	14	15	
500 to 1,000	145	45	47	51	2
Under 500	965	279	232	194	260
Total	1,183	353	300	268	262
Occupied houses .. Towns	3,278	1,086	911	681	
Occupied houses .. Villages	64,134	22,098	19,426	17,707	4,003
Unoccupied houses .. Towns	1,037	501	494	42	
Unoccupied houses .. Villages	8,481	3,233	4,056	1,141	51
Resident families .. Towns	4,429	2,062	1,217	1,150	..
Resident families .. Villages	114,973	25,172	25,850	23,016	40,940

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

* No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils			
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Abbottabad.	Haripur.	Mansahra.	Tanawal.
Rawalpindi .	4,803	8,775	573	598	1,554	2,916	382	11
Peshawar .	1,253	2,027	693	727	146	697	292	118
Kashmir ..	6,484	..	591	..	2,738	893	2,815	38
Afghanistan .	7,231	..	587	..	131	759	4,733	1,608

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Abbottabad.	Haripur.	Mansahra.	Tanawal	Villages.
Persons ..	407,075	..	..	185,486	124,532	123,013	24,044	388,285
Males	..	218,616	..	72,910	66,318	65,975	18,413	207,530
Females ..	..	..	188,459	62,576	58,214	57,038	10,631	180,755
Hindus ..	19,843	11,678	8,165	8,263	7,712	3,323	545	13,741
Sikhs ..	1,381	881	500	1,019	350	8	4	1,030
Jains .	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans .	385,759	206,004	179,755	126,121	116,461	119,682	23,495	373,505
Christians ..	90	52	38	81	9	..	..	9
Others and unspecified .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	.
European & Eurasian Christians	84	48	36	76	8	..	..	..
Sunnis ..	385,710	205,967	179,743	126,102	116,431	119,682	23,495	373,496
Shiahs ..	17	12	5	13	4	..	..	4
Wahabis .	11	8	3	6	5	..	..	5

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Distribution by Tahsils.			
Language.	District.	Abbottabad.	Haripur.	Mansahra.	Tanawal.
Hindustani ..	817	717	65	35	..
Bagri ..	6	6	..	..	
Panjabi ..	362,041	130,195	116,449	93,537	21,863
Bilochi ..	1	..	1	..	.
Pashtu ..	26,476	286	4,158	20,274	1,758
Pahari ..	4	..	.	3	1
Gujari ..	14,966	2,799	3,442	8,305	420
Kashmiri ..	1,704	495	353	854	2
Nepalese ..	817	802	15	.	..
Persian ..	23	5	17	1	..
English	83	75	8	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population ..	407,075	218,616	188,459	11,678	881	..	206,004	1,000
6	Pathan ..	64,695	35,508	29,187	22	..	..	35,486	159
54	Tanaoli ..	39,981	21,127	18,854	..	..	..	21,127	98
2	Rajput ..	4,777	2,637	2,140	119	4	..	2,514	12
74	Dhund ..	20,085	10,376	9,709	..	..	..	10,376	49
101	Karral ..	10,288	6,130	4,158	..	..	..	6,130	25
68	Gakkhar ..	4,613	2,452	2,161	..	..	..	2,452	11
12	Awan ..	65,606	35,106	30,500	..	..	..	35,106	161
3	Gujar ..	60,948	32,870	28,078	..	..	..	32,870	150
65	Baghban ..	5,532	2,935	2,597	4	..	..	2,931	14
118	Sarrara ..	4,426	2,314	2,112	..	..	..	2,314	11
17	Shekh ..	5,098	2,841	2,257	..	..	..	2,841	13
126	Turk ..	2,996	1,621	1,375	..	..	..	1,621	7
37	Mughal ..	5,297	2,839	2,458	..	..	..	2,839	13
3	Brahman ..	4,662	2,622	2,040	2,280	342	.	.	11
24	Saiyad ..	15,235	8,163	7,072	..	..	..	8,163	37
21	Nai ..	4,218	2,248	1,970	26	..	..	2,222	10
25	Mirasi ..	1,856	979	877	..	..	..	979	5
16	Khatri ..	10,267	5,876	4,391	5,754	122	..	..	25
10	Arora ..	2,455	1,416	1,039	1,387	29	..	.	6
26	Kashmiri ..	13,997	7,500	6,497	..	..	..	7,500	34
4	Chuhra ..	2,279	1,268	1,011	108	1	..	1,159	6
5	Chamar ..	2,292	1,222	1,070	32	..	..	1,190	6
19	Mochi ..	4,285	2,324	1,961	..	..	..	2,324	10
9	Julaha ..	11,885	6,330	5,555	..	..	..	6,330	29
22	Lohar ..	5,899	3,104	2,795	3	..	..	3,101	14
11	Tarkhan ..	8,271	4,356	3,915	19	29	..	4,308	20
13	Kumhar ..	3,687	1,970	1,717	..		..	1,970	9
32	Dhobi ..	2,694	1,434	1,260	61	..	..	1,373	7
23	Teli ..	2,480	1,325	1,155	..	..	..	1,325	6

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females
1	Jat	515	439	76
15	Jhinwar	1,328	772	556
30	Sunar	1,320	675	645
42	Mallah	532	289	243
61	Darzi	1,076	566	510
70	Ulama	574	315	259
104	Paracha	1,569	853	716
148	Gorkha	761	576	185
162	Khattar	600	333	267
179	Khakha	603	329	274

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAILS.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions ..	125,302	80,116	84,387	86,859	8,927	21,484
	Hindus ..	6,388	2,759	4,485	3,814	805	1,556
	Sikhs ..	478	191	359	237	44	72
	Jains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Musalmans ..	118,406	77,113	79,528	82,790	8,075	19,852
	Christians ..	30	17	19	17	3	
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages ..	5,732	4,251	3,860	4,609	408	1,140
	0—10 ..	9,988	9,944	12	55	..	1
	10—15 ..	9,613	7,587	374	2,362	13	51
	15—20 ..	7,770	2,128	2,157	7,649	73	223
	20—25 ..	4,736	441	5,048	9,130	216	429
	25—30 ..	2,632	159	7,015	9,190	358	651
	30—40 ..	1,081	89	8,892	8,545	527	1,366
	40—50 ..	498	58	8,578	6,519	924	3,427
	50—60 ..	325	37	8,259	4,812	1,416	5,151
	Over 60 ..	293	35	7,189	2,719	2,518	7,246

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	2,807	2,150	4,957	..	15	3,640
1878 ..	..	..	..	5,698	3,655	9,353	..	599	6,766
1879 ..	..	..	..	5,190	3,559	8,749	781	769	6,456
1880 ..	3,100	2,300	5,400	3,333	2,697	6,030	5	4	5,159
1881 ..	6,222	4,856	11,078	3,964	3,254	7,218	3	23	5,805

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	485	421	987	566	801	3,260
February ..	440	456	794	443	736	2,869
March ..	559	761	610	356	667	2,953
April ..	432	1,276	590	362	564	3,224
May ..	431	1,128	830	536	503	3,428
June ..	460	944	796	447	525	3,172
July ..	416	938	615	408	454	2,831
August ..	323	731	579	475	425	2,533
September ..	312	552	864	539	536	2,803
October ..	350	581	811	683	638	3,013
November ..	394	705	749	580	504	2,862
December ..	355	910	524	685	865	3,339
Total ..	4,957	9,353	8,749	6,030	7,218	36,307

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	394	301	677	517	659	2,548
February ..	346	281	623	398	596	2,244
March ..	405	516	471	323	549	2,264
April ..	290	733	437	303	433	2,196
May ..	283	860	501	478	385	2,507
June ..	326	770	401	371	363	2,231
July ..	293	767	279	322	330	1,991
August ..	241	565	427	411	328	1,972
September ..	232	453	717	452	445	2,299
October ..	278	456	756	576	552	2,618
November ..	295	483	686	443	436	2,343
December ..	257	581	481	565	729	2,613
TOTAL ..	3,640	6,766	6,456	5,159	5,805	27,826

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions .. { Total ..	134	77	405	350	236	120	123	39
All religions .. { Villages ..	131	74	384	339	223	117	121	38
Hindus ..	5	3	23	19	10	6	3	..
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Musalmans ..	129	74	382	330	225	114	119	39

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions { Total ..	2,274	4,534	20	37	Musalmans ..	1,909	2,318	10	11
All religions { Villages ..	1,933	2,911	12	5	Christians ..	6	31	6	19
Hindus ..	345	2,020	4	6	Tahsil Abbottabad ..	555	1,950	9	28
Sikhs ..	14	164	..	..	,, Haripur ..	707	1,626	7	4
Jains ..	..	..	..	..	,, Mansahra ..	837	817	4	5
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	,, Tanawal ..	175	141	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
1868-69 ..	..	32,690	178,691	211,381	..	6,815	1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	213,506	..
1873-74 ..	..	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399	1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	311,188	..
1878-79 ..	..	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399	1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	306,305	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Abbottabad	..	6,897	106,587	113,484	5,991	5,981	332,334	344,306	457,790	82,520	..
,, Haripur ..	..	18,661	116,926	135,587	25,640	11,082	253,790	290,512	426,099	145,675	..
,, Mansahra ..	..	10,822	121,214	132,036	118,948	18,336	661,320	798,604	930,640	78,110	..
,, Tanawal * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

* No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	WHOLE DISTRICT				TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.				TAHSIL HARIPUR				TAHSIL MANSAHRA.				TAHSIL TANAWAL.			
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates	Number of villages	Number of holders or shareholders	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres
A —ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI)																	No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal			
III —*Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.* } Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law	3	3	76	57,498		..			1	1	4	2,450	2	2	72	55,048				
IV —*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* } As above	117	117	148	112,725	22	22	28	2,113	55	55	64	37,849	40	40	56	72,758				
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																				
B —*Zamindari* Paying the revenue and holding the land in common	121	121	910	99,968	30	90	96	18,618	56	56	190	37,304	35	35	630	44,046				
C —*Pattidari* The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	17	17	265	14,619	8	8	42	7,173	3	3	14	2,731	6	6	209	4,715				
D —*Bhayachara* In which possession is the measure of right in all lands	11	11	801	11,608	..				2	2	9	1,451	9	9	792	10,157				
E —*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty	617	610	34,754	1,365,002	298	297	14,459	382,538	193	193	10,827	319,603	126	120	9,468	662,861				
F —*Government waste, reserved or unassigned*	178			153,065	67			47,343	43	..	..	24,711	68	.	.	81,031				
TOTAL .. .	1,064	879	36,960	1,814,505	425	357	14,625	457,790	353	310	11,108	426,099	286	212	11,227	930,616				

NOTE.—These figures are taken form Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NATURE OF TENURE.	DISTRICT HAZARA.		TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.		TAHSIL HARIPUR.		TAHSIL MANSAHRA.		TAHSIL TANAWAL.	
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. Paying rent in cash. (b) Paying such amount, plus a cash *malikanah* ..	803	4,961	..	..	770	4,133	33	828	No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.	
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre ..	1,277	2,264	63	39	1,214	2,225	..	..		
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings ..	14,290	136,971	5,136	18,356	4,149	13,297	5,005	105,318		
Total paying rent in cash ..	16,370	144,196	5,199	18,395	6,133	19,655	5,038	106,146		
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying ½ produce and more ..	2,642	7,308	1,597	2,117	948	4,297	97	894		
(2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce ..	6,289	5,604	697	2,117	5,425	456	167	3,031		
(3) ¼ " " ⅓ " ..	532	3,457	95	351	195	583	242	2,523		
(4) ⅙ " " ¼ " ..	23	302	4	29	..	..	19	273		
(b) Paying a stated share of the produce, plus a cash contribution. (1) Share of produce ½ and more ..	489	7,013	30	98	168	900	291	6,015		
(2) " " less than ½ ..	137	2,508	12	9	..	..	125	2,499		
(c) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings, with or without a further cash contribution.	186	513	3	8	..	..	183	505		
Total paying rent in kind ..	10,298	26,705	2,438	4,729	6,736	6,236	1,124	15,740		
GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	26,668	170,901	7,637	23,124	12,869	25,891	6,162	121,886		
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.										
II. For period on lease .. (a) Written	13	48	..	..	..	..	13	48		
III. Subject to village service and payment of rent	9	68	9	68	..	..	..	..		
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
I. Paying in cash	8,126	53,275	3,888	7,501	1,536	3,333	2,702	42,441		
II. Paying in kind (a) ½ produce and more	1,657	5,437	940	1,538	280	1,226	417	2,673		
(b) less than ½ produce	5,489	34,012	1,635	3,326	2,420	18,879	1,434	11,807		
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.										
I. Sankalap or Dharmarth	101	202	60	76	16	29	25	97		
II. Conditional on service	709	4,179	261	522	54	116	394	3,541		
GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES ..	42,752	268,122	14,430	36,155	17,175	49,474	11,147	182,493		

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		*Remaining acres.*			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	9	918,244	..	..	153,620	287	764,337	987
Tahsil Abbottabad ..	4	165,849	..	..	47,344	287	118,218	..
,, Haripur	3	86,913	..	..	24,711	.	62,202	..
,, Mansahra .	2	665,482	..	..	81,565	.	583,917	.
,, Tanawal *(a)* .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.
(a) No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. XVIII, showing FORESTS.

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Area in square miles.				*Area in square miles.*		
Name of Forest.	Reserved.	Protected.	Unreserved.	Name of Forest.	Reserved.	Protected.	Unreserved.
Dungagali ..	63	..	..	Siran Valley ..	83	..	..
Kaghan ..	90	..	..	Khanpur ..	50	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIX of the Forest Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads ..	647	11,488	1,466
Canals .	..	..	..
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	.
Miscellaneous ..	1,643	32,886	2,001
Total ..	2,290	44,374	3,467

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	394,083	13,726	91,320	8	10,690	120,726	68,045	50	11,264	117	447	11,713	..	716	111
1874-75 ..	428,320	10,750	91,320	381	12,990	172,956	68,045	50	18,746	117	447	8,420	..	549	250
1875-76 ..	456,500	13,879	91,538	1,130	19,656	195,916	56,002	1,265	5,694	94	37	10,249	..	549	1,378
1876-77 ..	465,632	12,274	100,570	1,371	9,136	198,025	70,079	222	11,980	182	27	8,280	..	561	598
1877-78 ..	463,314	21,620	121,058	577	1,777	173,789	79,890	6,195	5,069	128	55	8,834	..	780	1,845
1878-79 ..	386,748	21,798	67,257	455	4,618	183,220	56,790	3,604	8,888	60	21	12,793	..	778	1,341
1879-80 ..	462,977	20,825	95,516	707	9,898	205,656	68,889	3,175	7,882	83	78	10,050	..	600	1,193
1880-81 ..	457,210	12,434	95,824	1,092	18,894	196,298	68,511	81	13,669	67	78	7,972	..	490	1,202
1881-82 ..	477,464	22,299	97,618	625	19,027	207,779	69,875	68	12,480	26	72	12,080	..	621	913
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Abbottabad	125,261	2,980	19,604	..	76	60,461	16,778	..	805	6	.	961	..	50	142
Haripur .	136,810	490	37,977	69	10,767	29,822	32,823	111	8,236	66	61	4,448	.	537	356
Mansahra ..	187,472	16,325	37,084	..	..	94,065	19,590	..	557	1		4,937	.	17	580
Tanawal *(a)*	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
TOTAL ..	449,543	19,795	95,355	691	10,843	193,348	68,691	111	9,598	73	61	10,346	..	654	1,078

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.
(a) No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	25	0	0	1,420
		Minimum	8	0	0	
Indigo		Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Cotton		Maximum	18	0	0	650
		Minimum	2	0	0	
Sugar		Maximum	40	0	0	..
		Minimum	12	0	0	
Opium		Maximum	16	0	0	4
		Minimum	3	0	0	
Tobacco		Maximum	20	0	0	2,560
		Minimum	15	0	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	24	0	2	1,394
		Minimum	4	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	21	0	0	
		Minimum	3	0	0	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	2	8	0	450
		Minimum	1	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	0	0	
		Minimum	0	12	0	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	6	0	0	952
		Minimum	3	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	6	0	0	
		Minimum	2	0	0	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	..	..	..	
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Gram		..	..	..	..	..
Barley		..	..	..	..	1,195
Bajra		..	..	..	..	640
Jawar		..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..
Tea		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Abbottabad.	Haripur.	Mansahra.	Tanawal.
Cows and bullocks	90,000	189,952	77,364	14,345	46,155	16,864	No statistics are available for Tanawal.
Horses	2,200	3,108	1,183	290	402	491	
Ponies	400	1,721	528	120	213	195	
Donkeys	6,000	4,361	3,716	..	3,716	..	
Sheep and goats	210,000	144,215	99,915	1,259	44,254	54,402	
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Camels	75	353	208	..	205	3	
Carts	9	12	6	..	6	..	
Ploughs	35,252	37,129	29,519	8,214	15,352	5,953	
Boats	4	10	5	..	5	..	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number	Nature of occupations	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns	Villages.	Total			Towns	Villages	Total.
1	Total population	7,754	116,413	124,167	17	Agricultural labourers ..	378	5,601	5,979
2	Occupation specified .	7,746	107,492	115,238	18	Pastoral ..	61	2,087	2,148
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined	1,829	75,379	77,208	19	Cooks and other servants .	277	2,582	2,859
4	Civil Administration .	518	1,166	1,684	20	Water carriers	93	111	204
5	Army .	1,168	127	1,295	21	Sweepers and scavengers	89	11	100
6	Religion	484	2,674	3,158	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	27	732	759
7	Barbers	73	1,450	1,523	23	Workers in leather	131	1,828	1,959
8	Other professions	50	449	499	24	Boot-makers	8	102	110
9	Money lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c	168	1,378	1,546	25	Workers in wool and pashm	2	73	75
10	Dealers in grain and flour .	407	1,755	2,162	26	,, ,, silk		1	1
11	Corn grinders, parchers, &c	99	298	397	27	,, ,, cotton	244	5,385	5,629
12	Confectioners, green grocers, &c	123	130	253	28	,, ,, wood	193	2,458	2,651
13	Carriers and boatmen	186	1,096	1,282	29	Potters .	11	587	598
14	Landowners .	881	28,412	29,293	30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver	115	268	383
15	Tenants	488	39,077	39,565	31	Workers in iron	47	1,433	1,480
16	Joint cultivators .				32	General labourers	166	1,120	1,286
					33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	327	3,214	3,541

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk	Cotton	Wool.	Other fabrics	Paper	Wood	Iron	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	.				.			..		
Number of private looms or small works		1,734	235	..		1,064	902	11	149	442
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ..		.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.
Number of workmen in large works. { Female .	.			.						
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.		2,665	338			1,243	1,092	33	847	484
Value of plant in large works	..		.	..	.					
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees	..	2,01,196	22,756		.	98,318	87,550	5,479	11,653	41,866

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather	Pottery, common and glazed	Oil pressing and refining	Pashmina and Shawls	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total
Number of mills and large factories	.	.	.					
Number of private looms or small works.	926	365	405			248	334	6,815
Number of workmen in large works { Male ..				.	.		.	
Number of workmen in large works { Female								
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	1,375	519	526		..	387	420	9,429
Value of plant in large works			.		..			
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	91,389	28,160	1,26,035			46,182	26,241	7,86,825

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	NUMBER OF SERRS AND CHITANKS PER RUPEE.																													
YEAR.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton. (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62	15	3	19	9	12	2	21	15	19	2	18	11	10	8	15	6	..	..	1	14	1	14	2	13	298	9	8	3	8	11
1862-63	28	15	42	15	17	15	42	15	24	15	45	12	9	13	24	4	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	9	249	2	9	5	10	4
1863-64	38	5	72	13	15	3	51	5	32	14	35	7	10	12	25	3	..	..	1	6	1	12	2	9	223	15	6	9	8	14
1864-65	27	1	50	6	21	11	29	6	32	14	29	6	9	5	13	13	..	..	1	..	1	14	2	9	223	15	4	11	7	9
1865-66	21	7	28	7	17	12	30	13	24	12	22	3	9	9	17	4	..	..	1	14	2	1	2	5	246	5	5	9	7	4
1866-67	28	15	49	7	12	2	41	1	32	7	27	8	10	4	23	9	..	..	1	14	2	1	2	5	223	15	7	4	8	6
1867-68	24	12	41	1	14	7	34	8	23	1	20	8	10	1	19	13	..	..	2	1	1	8	2	..	223	15	5	13	8	6
1868-69	17	15	27	1	6	9	25	7	16	1	14	..	9	1	9	9	..	..	1	10	1	14	2	..	192	3	6	12	8	6
1869-70	12	2	20	1	6	9	17	12	18	3	16	1	6	4	7	15	..	..	1	10	1	5	1	14	186	10	6	1	8	6
1870-71	16	13	29	14	7	7	28	..	23	5	21	7	5	9	13	1	..	..	1	14	1	14	1	14	149	5	6	4	8	6
1871-72	19	..	24	..	16	..	25	..	..	..	20	..	6	..	18	..	12	..	2	..	2	4	2	..	120	..	10	..	9	..
1872-73	16	9	23	..	14	8	22	..	..	..	19	..	6	..	17	..	10	..	1	12	2	6	2	..	120	..	10	8	9	1
1873-74	17	8	30	..	24	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	12	..	20	..	2	..	2	6	2	..	120	..	3	..	9	..
1874-75	27	8	46	..	30	8	38	..	..	..	35	..	15	..	22	..	38	..	2	..	2	8	2	6	120	..	4	..	9	..
1875-76	24	..	30	..	32	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	20	..	32	..	2	..	2	8	2	..	140	..	10	..	9	..
1876-77	34	..	65	..	30	..	50	..	..	..	32	..	10	..	16	..	12	..	2	..	2	12	2	6	110	..	8	..	9	..
1877-78	13	..	19	..	12	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	6	..	7	..	16	..	2	..	2	..	2	4	120	..	8	..	9	..
1878-79	15	..	20	..	9	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	1	12	1	8	110	..	10	..	8	..
1879-80	6	8	7	8	7	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	1	12	1	4	160	..	6	8	7	..
1880-81	11	..	16	..	8	4	15	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	12	..	16	..	2	..	2	2	1	8	120	..	4	..	9	8
1881-82	15	..	25	..	14	8	23	..	..	..	12	..	4	8	14	8	24	..	2	..	2	2	1	8	120	..	8	..	10	..

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Wages of Labour per day.				Carts per day.		Camels per day		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	2 0 0		0 8 0		3 12 0		None for hire.	
1873-74 ..	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 0 0		0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	0 0 0	
1878-79 ..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Do.	
1879-80 ..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Do.	
1880-81 ..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Do.	
1881-82 ..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Do.	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	1,54,861	5,368	..	..	4,428	3,101	12,222	1,79,980
1869-70	1,55,775	8,109	..	..	3,899	3,610	17,756	1,89,149
1870-71	1,56,756	10,839	..	..	2,740	3,275	12,640	1,86,250
1871-72	1,61,272	7,538	..	14,219	3,244	3,219	19,113	2,08,605
1872-73	1,61,958	57,257	..	18,172	3,392	3,727	18,366	2,62,872
1873-74	2,34,953	1,248	..	19,419	3,239	5,560	7,879	2,72,298
1874-75	2,23,122	418	..	19,298	3,304	4,930	25,090	2,76,162
1875-76	2,20,589	777	..	19,239	3,466	4,254	23,812	2,72,137
1876-77	2,20,855	1,569	..	19,290	2,811	4,339	19,288	2,68,152
1877-78	1,90,615	719	..	16,706	2,147	4,661	22,211	2,37,059
1878-79	2,38,339	1,265	..	25,259	2,183	3,489	22,837	2,93,372
1879-80	2,26,446	1,418	..	23,402	2,773	6,078	25,180	2,85,297
1880-81	2,23,061	1,999	..	23,422	3,203	3,558	34,778	2,90,021
1881-82	2,21,860	926	..	23,417	3,708	3,713	35,678	2,89,302

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—"Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Fluctuating Revenue.					Miscellaneous Revenue.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	*Grazing dues.* By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	7,93,321	89,111	..	..	..	..	51,090	..	16,980	20,841	..	38,021
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	11,25,686	4,731	1,394	..	..	..	2,370	..	1,290	674	..	2,361
1878-79 ..	2,20,098	842	398	..	..	..	570	..	249	..	..	272
1879-80 ..	2,20,967	1,005	455	..	..	..	612	..	256	..	..	393
1880-81 ..	2,21,256	1,779	762	..	..	..	1,213	..	481	..	..	560
1881-82 ..	2,21,620	868	458	..	..	..	555	..	268	..	..	313
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Abbottabad ..	3,10,882	1,414	917	..	..	..	1,123	..	..	..	..	291
,, Haripur ..	5,28,427	3,041	1,104	..	..	..	1,743	..	1,254	..	..	1,298
,, Mansahra ..	2,66,178	778	483	..	..	..	730	..	..	..	..	48
Tanawal(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.
(a) No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total Area and Revenue assigned.								Period of Assignment.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Abbottabad ..	88,864	13,74[illegible]	2,498	6,452	671	195	91,[illegible]33	20,390	89,127	15,031
Haripur ..	172,810	26,76[illegible]	7,417	2,763	1,522	452	181,7[illegible]9	29,984	175,202	31,844
Mansahra	94,702	15,71	4,370	8,261	792	297	99,864	24,272	92,598	17,830
Tanawal *(a)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total District ..	355,876	56,22	14,285	27,476	2,985	944	373,146	84,646	356,927	64,705

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Period of Assignment.—*Concluded.*								Number of Assignees.					
TAHSIL.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.
Abbottabad ..	1,534	516	279	4,099	593	140	..	4	41	114	159	35	1	350
Haripur ..	4,970	1,612	367	6,126	1,193	284	17	118	105	108	138	75	9	435
Mansahra ..	6,427	1,919	225	4,325	614	185	..	13	29	96	103	48	1	277
Tanawal *(a)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total District .	12,931	4,047	871	15,150	2,400	609	17	135	175	318	400	158	11	1,062

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.
(a) No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.*		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69 ..	1,957	..	..	200
1869-70 .	723	.	..	..
1870-71 ..	2	.	..	.
1871-72	17	..	..	..
1872-73 .	..	..	258	300
1873-74 ..	920	..	6,109	2,710
1874-75 ..	2,689	..	2,378	8,944
1875-76 ..	555	..	..	13,203
1876-77	578	20	..	16,019
1877-78 ..	31,566	623	..	4,421
1878-79 ..	2,519	331	..	5,094
1879-80 .	3,285	145	.	1,524
1880-81 .	2,011	58		490
1881-82 ..	120	213		1,800

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	196	518	18,156	..	..	..	284	3,002	56,299
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	643	2,927	41,429	211	2,496	22,128	2,371	18,439	1,52,448
1878-79 ..	289	3,652	20,326	69	1,200	8,652	495	4,040	39,[illegible]
1879-80 ..	361	1,798	31,517	124	882	11,425	416	3,485	39,964
1880-81 ..	306	2,011	20,151	295	1,851	23,718	555	5,443	51,827
1881-82 ..	571	2,790	47,026	174	1,354	22,450	696	7,781	71,504
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Abbottabad ..	745	3,018	48,035	117	437	6,725	915	8,406	72,048
,, Haripur ..	783	4,919	69,898	153	2,129	22,013	533	4,518	56,972
,, Mansahra ..	223	2,378	16,323	470	4,530	47,256	1,251	12,594	1,10,619
,, Tanawal * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.								
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	1,512	26,592	1,44,074	232	874	14,307	54	156	1,802
1878-79 ..	349	4,419	31,224	19	141	2,350	1	1	70
1879-80 ..	515	4,009	52,390	58	323	4,811	10	21	820
1880-81 ..	366	3,735	49,978	52	1,078	11,611	25	610	5,214
1881-82 .	475	4,766	47,872	111	2,566	17,748	19	34	1,827
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Abbottabad ..	525	1,766	36,178	58	306	3,171	27	49	1,603
,, Haripur ..	403	7,789	56,304	60	312	8,079	11	17	955
,, Mansahra ..	1,297	15,987	1,32,347	176	3,648	29,373	21	606	5,050
,, Tanawal * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

* No revenue statistics are available for Tanawal.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	16,070	4,625	15,819	4,394	126	10	24	160	49,462	1,105	7,812	58,379
1878-79 ..	16,871	5,966	13,783	5,603	134	15	11	160	37,955	3,001	3,776	45,332
1879-80 ..	17,565	7,615	14,364	7,272	231	..	3	245	61,251	..	1,922	64,848
1880-81 ..	25,279	9,499	21,714	9,210	268	..	9	298	95,135	..	5,542	1,13,752
1881-82 ..	25,398	10,280	22,125	9,839	352	..	10	370	99,395	..	20,836	1,20,231

NOTE. These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Hazara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Registrar Abottabad	71	17	88	85	10	95
,, Haripur	128	15	143	183	21	204
,, Mansahra	55	12	67	54	17	71
Total of district ..	254	44	298	322	48	370

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	83	196	715	3,268	4,280	6,983	488
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26	104	266	862	2,497	3,758	7,391	460
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	224	..	..	..	255	3,040	62
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40	202	..	..	..	246	3,220	68
Tahsil details for 1881-82:—														
Tahsil Haripur ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	118	..	..	..	142	1,855	31
,, Abbottabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	71	..	..	..	83	1,010	26
,, Mansahra ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	13	..	..	..	21	355	6

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	*No. of retail shops.*		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	1	14	13	58	261	3	3	3½	4½	..	..	2,147	4,611	6,758
1878-79 ..	1	14	13	38	192	3	3	4¼	6¼	..	..	2,114	3,459	5,573
1879-80 ..	1	14	13	150	291	3	3	5	..	8	..	2,773	6,041	8,814
1880-81 ..	1	3	17	348	255	3	3	6	6	..	..	3,203	3,558	6,761
1881-82 ..	1	3	17	400	245	3	3	7	5¼	..	..	3,708	3,713	7,421
TOTAL ..	5	48	73	994	1,244	15	15	25½	22	8	..	13,945	21,382	35,327
Average ..	1	10	15	199	249	3	3	5	4½	1½	..	2,789	4,276	7,065

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	19,744	2,144	620	2,722	600	..	12,695	18,781
1875-76 ..	..	..	21,837	2,843	..	3,496	1,238	1,157	13,161	21,895
1876-77 ..	..	..	21,503	1,889	250	3,847	1,640	590	13,262	21,478
1877-78 ..	..	..	18,503	1,932	500	4,495	1,440	4,653	7,281	20,301
1878-79 ..	..	.	18,878	1,980	597	4,499	1,550	5,596	4,227	18,449
1879-80 ..	27,170	735	27,905	1,895	1,126	3,184	1,935	868	5,004	14,012
1880-81 ..	26,907	700	27,607	1,890	899	3,667	1,834	126	4,252	12,668
1881-82 ..	26,761	898	27,659	2,016	965	3,754	2,139	321	7,743	16,938

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	Government.		Aided.		Government.		Government.		Aided.		Government.		Government.		Aided.		Government.		Aided.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	1	190	..	..	.		24	907	..	..
1878-79	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	54	..	..	1	201	.	..	..		16	629	..	.
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	1	24	1	67	.	..	15	689	.	.
1880-81 ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	14	1	88		..	18	872	..	.
1881-82 ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	1	13	1	88	..	..	19	864	..	..
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78 ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	..	..	..		.	..	.	
1879-80 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.
1880-81 ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	.
1881-82 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Hazara ..	1st	9,228	5,437	4,458	4,610	5,810	1,271	904	717	779	1,019	1,694	1,531	942	1,181	1,327
Haripur ..	do.	4,951	5,938	4,301	4,276	7,549	1,369	1,568	1,100	1,140	2,110	2,292	3,598	2,607	2,111	4,901
Total ..	..	14,179	11,375	8,759	8,886	13,359	2,640	2,472	1,857	1,899	3,129	3,986	5,129	3,549	3,242	6,228

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Hazara ..	1st	12,193	7,872	6,117	6,520	8,156	298	386	208	193	206	3,036	2,466	2,079	2,034	2,395
Haripur ..	do.	8,612	11,104	8,048	7,507	14,560	218	363	187	162	243	3,891	3,341	3,252	3,309	3,074
Total ..	..	20,805	18,976	14,165	14,027	22,716	516	749	395	355	449	6,927	5,807	5,331	5,343	5,469

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	
1878 . .	2,086	556	488	3,130	41,096	89,122	1,30,218	5,445
1879 . ..	1,299	534	581	2,414	25,332	67,838	93,170	5,641
1880 . ..	1,889	578	1,131	3,598	67,180	1,38,965	2,06,145	5,965
1881 .. .	2,088	286	1,189	3,563	54,393	1,14,572	1,68,965	5,580
1882	1,802	375	1,209	3,386	32,070	1,43,785	1,75,855	10,192

NOTE. These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement Courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	DETAILS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	4,191	4,184	4,454	4,328	4,989
	Discharged	2,015	2,211	2,165	2,323	2,677
	Acquitted	488	346	374	119	147
	Convicted	1,687	1,540	1,864	1,847	2,127
	Committed or referred	65	36	58	25	68
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,236	1,213
	,, (summary)	..	..	..	1	.
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	916	850
	,, (summary)	..	..	..	.	3
	Total cases disposed of	2,055	1,809	2,058	2,153	2,066
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	9	2	6	6	..
	Transportation for life	9	3	2	2	2
	,, for a term	2	..	1	1	1
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	912	856	1,197	1,268	1,247
	,, 10 to 50 rupees	228	246	273	368	400
	,, 50 to 100 ,, ...	13	20	60	49	59
	,, 100 to 500 ,, ...	8	2	31	28	42
	,, 500 to 1,000 ,, ...	1	..	..	3	2
	Over 1,000 rupees	1	..	..	..	2
	Imprisonment under 6 months	351	318	179	246	184
	,, 6 months to 2 years ..	85	87	33	60	39
	,, over 2 years ..	29	17	15	17	6
	Whipping	210	183	70	44	20
	Find sureties of the peace	120	63	58	75	156
	Recognisance to keep the peace	45	19	49	6	98
	Give sureties for good behaviour . .	56	50	56	12	20

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	*Number of cases inquired into.*					*Number of persons arrested or summoned.*					*Number of persons convicted.*				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly .	67	28	31	40	41	447	166	232	335	532	279	92	168	247	359
Murder and attempts to murder	18	20	35	31	15	66	78	54	40	37	14	15	17	8	13
Total serious offences against the person	111	106	129	162	123	232	231	228	281	221	98	68	83	87	113
Abduction of married women .	46	61	72	58	39	37	42	37	27	24	15	12	13	5	10
Total serious offences against property ..	403	757	823	373	289	208	431	469	231	233	102	196	237	83	101
Total minor offences against the person	211	235	151	170	199	285	213	187	184	293	150	121	71	101	178
Cattle theft ..	34	141	119	49	14	37	139	129	40	16	27	78	78	12	10
Total minor offences against property	310	785	709	408	335	260	414	566	319	377	151	380	329	189	241
Total cognizable offences ..	1,106	1,938	1,886	1,183	1,018	1,435	1,689	1,718	1,321	1,669	783	887	905	711	1,000
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	10	6	4	3	7	34	39	29	17	38	24	22	25	11	25
Offences relating to marriage		14	9	9	8	..	4	5	13	11	.	1	1	4	4
Total non-cognizable offences ..	57	255	139	76	111	96	235	169	181	176	58	110	85	44	87
GRAND TOTAL of offences .	1,163	2,193	2,025	1,259	1,129	1,531	1,924	1,887	1,502	1,845	836	997	990	755	1,087

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		*No. imprisoned during the year*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	14	..	528	22	544	14	.	18	.	11	407	..	.
1878-79	29	1	586	42	626	27	..	8	..	30	426	..	.
1879-80	15	..	427	26	30	1	..	1	3	..	35	1	.
1880-81	40	1	253	19	17	..	..	..	..	..	18	.	..
1881-82	18	..	347	27	28	3	..	1	1	..	23	2	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
YEAR	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	372	142	30	7	8	6	4	10	6	4	5,921	44
1878-79	325	174	81	54	12	10	2	17	3	..	5,558	..
1879-80	28	11	4	2	..	1	..	..	4	2	5,501	..
1880-81	11	3	2	..	.	..	2	..	..	..	4,446	..
1881-82	23	2	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	5,882	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

N. B.—Figures for Cols. 10, 13 and 14 for years 1877-78 and 1878-79 are not available in Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Abbottabad ..	Nawashahr ..	4,307	1,056	..	.	3,251	..	768	561
	Abbottabad ..	4,189	2,151	306	..	1,649	83	918	456
Haripur ..	Bafa ..	5,410	517	..	.	4,893		681	793
	Haripur ..	4,884	2,378	45	..	2,461		911	536

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of 1875.	Total births registered during the year.					Total deaths registered during the year.				
			1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.

Nil.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Haripur.	Abbottabad.	Baffa.	Nawashahr.	Mansahra.
Class of Municipality ..	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71 ..	2,910	1,896	..	..	..
1871-72 ..	4,194	1,407	..	..	..
1872-73 ..	4,536	1,437	..	..	..
1873-74 ..	4,770	1,387	..	..	..
1874-75 ..	6,627	2,237	1,336	2,132	643
1875-76 ..	6,223	2,118	1,414	2,021	573
1876-77 ..	6,858	2,274	1,355	1,981	..
1877-78 ..	6,329	2,730	1,218	1,492	..
1878-79 ..	7,137	4,201	1,456	1,286	..
1879-80 ..	7,955	3,146	2,327	2,412	..
1880-81 ..	10,556	3,494	3,312	2,406	..
1881-82 ..	10,127	3,829	2,765	2,026	..

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

Abbottabad	Abbottabad.																											
Mansahra	16	Mansahra.																										
Garhi Habibulla	34	18	Garhi Habibulla.																									
Balakot	39	23	12	Balakot.																								
Kagan	87	71	53	40	Kagan.																							
Shinkiari	28	12	14	15	55	Shinkiari.																						
Battal	44	28	30	31	71	16	Battal.																					
Ughi	36	20	35	36	76	21	14	Ughi.																				
Sherwan	17	16	34	39	79	28	44	36	Sherwan.																			
Kirplian	38	42	60	65	105	54	70	62	26	Kirplian.																		
Darband	41	45	63	68	108	57	73	65	29	3	Darband.																	
Haripur	22	38	56	61	101	50	66	58	39	25	28	Haripur.																
Khanpur	34	50	68	73	113	62	78	70	51	40	43	15	Khanpur.															
Dehdar (on Hassanabdal road) ..	33	49	67	72	112	61	77	69	50	36	39	11	12	Dehdar.														
Torbeyla	35	51	69	74	114	63	79	71	52	12	15	13	28	24	Torbeyla.													
Dalmohat	41	57	75	80	120	69	85	77	58	18	21	19	34	30	6	Dalmohat												
Ghazi	47	63	81	86	126	75	91	83	64	24	27	25	40	36	12	6	Ghazi.											
Nara	20	36	54	59	99	48	64	56	37	58	61	26	38	37	39	45	51	Nara.										
Bhagnotar	10	26	44	49	89	38	54	46	27	48	51	32	44	43	45	51	57	20	Bhagnotar.									
Bara Gali	14	30	48	53	93	42	58	50	31	52	55	36	48	47	49	55	61	16	4	Bara Gali.								
Kala Bagh	18	34	52	57	97	46	62	54	35	56	59	40	52	51	53	59	65	12	8	4	Kala Bagh.							
Nathia Gali	20	36	54	59	99	48	64	56	37	58	61	42	54	53	55	61	67	14	10	6	2	Nathia Gali.						
Dunga Gali	22	38	56	61	101	50	66	58	39	60	63	44	52	55	57	63	69	16	12	8	4	2	Dunga Gali.					
Changla Gali	30	46	64	69	109	58	74	66	47	68	71	52	44	63	65	71	77	18	20	16	12	10	8	Changla Gali.				
Khaira Gali	33	49	67	72	112	61	77	69	50	71	74	55	47	66	68	74	80	21	23	19	15	13	11	3	Khaira Gali.			
Bakot	31	47	40	52	92	54	70	67	48	69	72	53	65	64	66	72	78	25	21	17	13	11	13	21	24	Bakot.		
Kohala	33	49	40	52	92	54	70	69	50	71	74	55	67	66	68	74	80	27	23	19	15	13	15	23	26	2	Kohala.	
Thandiani	16	32	28	40	80	37	53	52	33	54	57	38	50	49	51	57	63	36	20	24	28	30	32	40	43	41	43	Thandiani.